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Part One
Pages 1-8

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A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS

Sound-money Men Rejoicing at the Result of the Bond Sale.

WONDERFUL VOLUME OF BIDS

Good Feeling Everywhere in Washington Except Among the Free-coinage Agitators.

AWARDS MAY BE ANNOUNCED TO-DAY

A Force of Experts Engaged in the Preliminary Work—Task of Great Magnitude.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The schedule of the 4,640 bds for Government bonds is not completed, but a large force of Treasury experts is working on it to-night, and Secretary Carlisle hopes to be able to-morrow to announce the awards. As stated in these dispatches 2,000 of the bids were received yesterday within a short time of the hour for the opening and announcing them, and it was impossible to do more yesterday than make the formal statement of the names and amounts. The magnitude of the task now confronting the experts may be estimated from the fact that there are 136 written pages to be examined, each containing an average of thirty-six names.

The one absorbing topic in this town today has been the wonderful volume of bids for the new Government loan. In all branches of the Government, at the hotels, and on the streets the one question of the marvelous extent of the applications for bonds has been uppermost. In both houses of Congress the subject has dwarfed others which, prior to yesterday, were considered of prime importance. The effect has been to place the sound money men in a happy frame of mind.

Silver Men Feel Blue.

The silver men, on the contrary, have kept remarkably quiet since the fact was proclaimed that the country was not disturbed in the least by their attempts to destroy the public credit.

Their discomfiture is the greater because at the moment when they were most arrogant and the cause of silver, in their estimation, was being advanced most rapidly the country made its magnificent display of gold in reserve and subscribed the bond issue five times over. In face of this evidence of the popular contempt for their "movement," the silver men show good pudgment in keeping still. Of course they will break out again, sooner or later, but their power for mischief has been injured appreciably. The best of evidence has been supplied that the people do not wish to supplant the gold standard by free silver.

The opponents of bonds in both the Democratic and Republican Parties can find no ground for criticism of the unprecedented demand for bonds, except in the statement that the heavy subscription attests to the President's mistake a year ago in making a contract with the Morgan syndicate. They ignore the fact, so palpable at that time, that the gold reserve was dangerously low and was being raided vigorously, and that a guarantee such as Mr. Cleveland exacted from the syndicate was absolutely necessary in order to protect the reserve and prevent another issue of bonds inside of sixty days.

Commendation for the President.

The President had the best of reasons for invoking the aid of the syndicate, and financiers who are not politicians openly express their appreciation of the fine business sense he exhibited in that trying time. His critics assume that the great volume of bids recorded yesterday is in accord with the idea of a popular loan, and that, therefore, it constitutes a rebuke of the Administration. The claim cannot be established. A popular loan necessitates at the cutset the establishment of an upset price, so that prospective bidders may know in advance just where they stand.

There was no limit prescribed by the bond circular of Jan. 6, for the excellent reason that the Treasury required a good deal of gold to replenish the reserve, and it was the desire of the Administration to secure the money at as low a rate as possible on the large amount of the bonds which will be awarded under the bids received yesterday.

Less Than Three Per Cent. Interest.

The rate of interest will not reach 3 per cent. A loan hardly would be called "popular" which did not call for a higher rate than 2½ or 2¾ per cent. A popular loan such as has been advocated by persons more ingenuous than wise or patriotic is a far different matter from that involved in the present transaction. It would be poor policy for an Administration to trust itself to such a plan for raising money to meet an emergency. It might prove satisfactory in connection with a plan for fortifications or some other public work.

The fact should not be overlooked that the American people have not become reconciled yet to the idea of receiving small rates of interest on their savings. Three per cent. is perhaps the lowest rate which could be offered on a so-called popular loan. That it is not attractive to small investors is attested to by the fact that the majority of the small bidders yesterday figured on a basis of at least 4 per cent.

No Consolation for Critics.

It was the hope of the President and Secretary Carlisle when the circular of Jan. 6 was issued that banks and financial corporations and persons of large private means would be attracted by the proposition to dispose of a large block of the Government's securities. This hope has been realized. The loan is seen to be exceedingly popular within its scope, and there is nothing in the outcome to afford the critics any consolation. It is conceded generally that the showing made yesterday in connection with the opening of the bids will have a magnificent effect upon the country's financial interests. The Administration cannot be robbed of its share of the credit for opening the eyes of the world to the flimsy character of the free-silver movement.

Big Stock of Free Gold.

The question of the probable amount of free gold involved in the bids is attracting much attention. The report of the Director of the Mint, showing that Feb. 1 the esti-

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VENEZUELA AND ENGLAND AGREE

A Partial Settlement of the Troubles Growing Out of the Yuruan Incident Said to Have Been Effected.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow that it learns from good authority a partial settlement between Great Britain and Venezuela has been effected or is on the verge of being effected.

It adds that it believes the settlement refers to the Yuruan affair, which consisted of the arrest of British officials by Venezuelans, for which Great Britain demanded the payment of an indemnity.

Venezuela has held that this affair is entirely separate from the boundary dispute.

FATAL BATTLE BETWEEN RACES

Hungarians and Poles Fight at Whiting, Ind.—Three Men Killed and Two Wounded.

WHITING, Ind., Feb. 6.—Hungarians and Poles, embittered by troubles of five years' standing, clashed here this afternoon. The riot was quelled after three had been killed and two injured.

The dead:
MAKIN, JOHN.
MUTCHA, STEPHEN.
SZANJO, EMORY.

Seriously injured:
GLADSTONE, JACOB, cigar manufacturer, Chicago, shot in breast.
THOMAS, JOHN, foreman for Standard Oil Company, shot in right side; will die.

The trouble began in the saloon of Joseph Maovitik, a Pole, at the corner of Adams Street and Whiting Road. For some years bad blood had existed betwen the Hungarians and the Polanders living in Whiting.

A crowd of Hungarians entered Maovitik's saloon this afternoon with the avowed purpose of wrecking the place. They began by directing insulting remarks to the saloon keeper and his wife. Several of Maovitik's friends were standing around, and one of them struck a Hungarian, knocking him senseless. The Hungarians became enraged at this, and opened fire, sending bullets in every direction. Maovitik and his wife fled up stairs, leaving the Huns in possession of the saloon.

Several of the Huns rushed outside and with clubs began breaking out the large plate glass windows of the saloon. Maovitik, from an upper window, fired a volley at the men below. His shots told, and when the smoke cleared away Szanjo and Mutcha lay dead in the street. In the meantime Mrs. Maovitik stood at the head of the stairs and fired into a crowd which was attempting to mount the stairs. Thomas fell, it is thought mortally wounded.

Gladstone was in the saloon at the time the trouble began, taking orders for cigars, and was endeavoring to escape when one of the shots from the woman's weapon struck him in the breast just over the heart. The bullet was checked by a matchbox in his vest pocket, which saved his life. John Mokin was also killed, but it is not known who was responsible for his death.

At this juncture Chief of Police Dobbins, Officer Lowenthal, and Deputy Sheriff Emmell came on the scene. The maddened Hungarians barricaded themselves in the saloon and refused to come out. The officers attacked the doors of the building, and after some hard work succeeded in forcing an entrance. The ringleaders were arrested and taken to Hammond jail, where they will be given a hearing to-morrow.

HE APOLOGIZES TO BICYCLISTS

George W. Burnham Said They Were Capable of Almost Anything.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 6.—George W. Burnham, a prominent member of the Methodist Church and President of the Epworth League, has published a retraction of an utterance made Monday evening at a Sunday saloon-closing meeting in the chapel of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Burnham, speaking of the sale of liquor to bicycle riders Sundays, said that "a man who would ride a wheel on Sunday would do most anything." This statement caused indignation among the wheelmen in this neighborhood, as most of them ride Sundays. Several of them waited on Mr. Burnham and demanded that he retract the statement. He at first refused to do so, but changed his mind and publisned in a local paper a statement saying that he was excited when he spoke, and would take back what he said.

Mr. Burnham's utterance, which passed unchallenged in the meeting, caused considerable feeling between the cyclists and the Sunday-closing advocates. The latter, thinking their cause would be injured, prevailed upon Mr. Burnham, it is said, to make the retraction.

FIRE AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL

Caused by an Electric Wire—Put Out Before Inmates Knew of It.

One of the attendants in Bellevue Hospital about 9:30 o'clock last night discovered sparks on the roof of the hospital. The main feed wire which furnishes electric light for the hospital and the other buildings had become short-circuited, and the result was that the insulation commenced to burn and sizzled and flashed like a display of fireworks. Warden O'Rourke, with several assistants, went to the switch board on the north side of the Insane Pavilion and shut off the lights, but this did not remedy the evil, so the Warden went to the roof. Here he was confronted with another difficulty.

The wire was on the edge of the roof and the only way to reach it was by sliding down to it. The Warden did not care to risk his life, so he sent to the power house, at Twenty-eighth Street, and an electrician came and cut the wire down. The affair was kept quiet for fear a panic might ensue. No one knew of the fire until the wire was cut. The damage was trifling.

APPROVED BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

The Delegates to the International Maritime Conference to Meet Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President has approved the act to reconvene the United States delegates to the International Maritime Conference of 1889, and the joint resolution authorizing part of the amount appropriated for the Burlington (Ill.) Post Office to be used in fire-proofing the building.

Forming a Bald Head Club.

R. H. Halstead, the present leader in Stock Exchange pranks, devised a new fun-making scheme yesterday by canvassing members of the Exchange for enrollment in a Bald Head Club. He obtained consents to put the names of twenty-eight eligibles on his list.

The emblem of the club will be a wig. One as bushy as can be found will be bought and mounted on a pole, to be carried like a banner, in club displays. Mr. Halstead promises to arrange a procession at the Exchange some morning soon so that the members of the club may invite their female friends to the gallery to see how the club looks in array.

Ambassador Runyon's Remains.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of the body of the late United States Ambassador, the Hon. Theodore Runyon, to America, on board the steamer Havel, which will sail from Bremen for New-York next Tuesday. Mr. Haskins, son-in-law of Mr. Runyon, will accompany the body.

Dunraven Cables Uncle Sam.

Acknowledge haste in making accusation. Apology mailed as earnest of desire for continued pleasant relations; have cabled H. B. KIRK & CO. to deliver you case of best drink our island affords, Train's Glenlivet Scotch Whiskey.—Adv.

AT MERCY OF THE WAVES

Little Hope for the Lamington and Fourteen Men on Board.

REFUGE TAKEN IN THE RIGGING

A Lifeline Thrown to the Vessel, but It Could Not Be Used.

WRECKERS UNABLE TO GIVE AID

Big Seas Breaking over the Steamship—Life Savers Do Their Best.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 6.—The British steamship Lamington, ashore off the Great South Beach, near this place, is likely to add before morning comes another tragedy to the many that have been enacted there. The ship is lying to-night with bow to shore, her stern heaving as the tremendous breakers boil under her counters and flow in foam over her decks. Every succeeding roller threatens dissolution of the doomed vessel.

The crew climbed into the rigging soon after 6 o'clock. The pilothouse and bridge both crumbling fast to pieces, furnished the only shelter they had from wind and wave during the day. Their peril is imminent, and no help can reach them.

When the Lamington goes to pieces, which she seems about to do at every moment, it will be a miracle if any of the men reach shore alive.

In the group, which was huddled close together during the afternoon, were Capt. G. W. Duff, the master of the freighter; the chief officer, and three engineers. Nine wreckers were also there when nightfall came. Two of these are said to be Capt. John W. Chittenden and Walcott of the Merritt Wrecking organization.

The ship lies within fifty yards of the beach, but no surfboat ever built could live a moment in the tumbling walls of water which roll towering from seaward, to burst in spray and thunder on the sands. The ship has been driven half way over the bar, and rests with her midship section on the ridge, her stern and bow almost clear. She has been showing evidences of breaking in two amidships, and was badly "hogged" when the last glimpse of her was obtained by the falling light.

Before the storm reached its height, the wreckers, hoping to drag the ship off shore, or to keep her from being crowded further inshore, ran a heavy steel cable from the stern of the Lamington to an anchor, which was planted 200 yards seaward. The cable had hardly been set taut before the ship was in deadly peril.

Those on board were forced to flee forward, as tons of water began to fly over the poop, wrecking deck fixtures and hatches, and forcing the men to seek refuge around the bow. Had they cast off the hawser before doing so, their chances of living to tell about it would have been much improved. The act would have been the death warrant of the ship, however, for, freed from the stout hawser and its strong anchorage, the vessel would inevitably have been carried over the ledge and crowded so far inshore as to preclude all further idea of floating her. But at the same time it would, no doubt, have been the salvation of the men.

They probably realized this a little later on, but it was too late then. It was then impossible to reach the bitts where the hawser was attached or none on board had the hardihood to attempt the feat of traversing the wave-swept deck. Viewed from shore, none could blame them for not doing so, as it seemed certain death for any one to venture aft, so heavily were the waves breaking over the stern.

The line to which the breeches buoy had been made fast carried away during the afternoon when the gale was at its height. The life savers sent another line from the Lyle gun.

The shot trailed the line over the foremost rigging, but none of the group would venture aloft to secure and haul in the line to which the second breeches buoy had been made fast.

The mast had worked loose and was swaying heavily from side to side, threatening to go overboard at every moment. The port and starboard stays had snapped, and, as far as could be seen from shore, the mast had nothing to support it.

Six more shots were fired at the wreck to-night, but none of the lines could be reached. It is believed that some of the men will perish before morning from the cold and exhaustion.

The one remaining lifeboat on the Lamington was smashed to pieces on the bulwark of the ship early this morning.

As night came on one of the men on the wreck could be heard yelling as though giving a last entreaty to the life savers. The eighteen men who were saved from the ship yesterday stood by watching their comrades all day and giving the life savers what assistance they could toward saving the seemingly doomed men. Some of the sailors wept as they watched the helpless condition of their fellows.

The life savers have been on duty for forty-eight hours, and are working with blistered hands from hauling the heavy lifelines.

The seas are sweeping the whole length of the ship constantly. She has sunk in the sand about seven feet, but her bed does not prevent her from thumping on the bottom. The seas have put her fires out, and as the waves go aboard tons of water shoot from her portholes. Her masts and smokestacks are still standing, but it is thought they cannot stand until morning.

The four ponies which were brought from Spain for José Aymor of the Cambridge Hotel, New-York, were drowned this morning, and their bodies were washed into the sea. The horses were insured for $2,500—about a quarter of their value. It is believed that the cargo is badly damaged. It is insured for $100,000.

The ship now promises to be a total loss.

A shot was fired across the wreck at 6:30 to-night during a lull in the storm. The storm came on again with renewed force, however. The crew took to the ship's rigging at 6:15, and were clinging to the shrouds when total darkness set in. The life line was still swinging in the surf at midnight, with no efforts on the part of the men on board the ship to fasten it to the rigging. It cannot be ascertained from shore whether they are all alive. The dim outline of the vessel can be seen in the darkness. The life-savers are still working hard, and show a most heroic spirit in bearing up under the terrible strain.

Several men who have seen a number of wrecks in the same position as the Lamington believe the ship's bottom has broken, or she would not have sunk so far. None of the cargo has floated ashore yet.

Big fires are being burned to keep up the spirits of the imperiled men. Lights were seen outside the outer bar at 7 o'clock to-night. They are believed to be aboard the wreckers, who have probably ventured in shore again in a vain hope of saving the men.

Word is received that a brother of Capt. Luckenbach is aboard the wreck among the men. Capt. Frank Rorke sent one of his men aboard last night before he cast off the lines to beg the men to leave the ship, but they sent back word that they were safe in the hands of the wreckers. The wind is blowing harder now than at any time to-day.

The life-saving crews from Lone Hill, Bellport, and Patchogue Stations are on duty. The life-savers are in charge of Capt. Frank Rorke of Patchogue Station, in whose precinct the wreck lies.

The life-savers were ordered last night to remove their apparatus from the Lamington, as the wreckers had taken charge. Capt. Rorke shook his head at first, fearful of a storm coming on in the night, but he finally removed the lines.

He commenced shooting lines at the boat at daylight. The great seas would lurch the boat to such an extent that the life lines could not be shot with certainty, so they fell in the surf, sometimes within a few feet of the ship.

It will be just a year to-morrow since the Louis V. Place foundered within sight of the spot where the Lamington lies.

ANXIETY IN THIS CITY.

Merritt People Try to Get News from the Stranded Vessel.

There was great anxiety in the office of the Merritt Wrecking Organization yesterday because of the news from the Lamington.

In the afternoon the men on board were reported to be in danger, as the line for the breeches buoy had parted early in the morning, thus cutting off all communication with the shore, while the sea was running too high to permit the use of boats.

When the barometer continued to drop during the evening and the promise of clearing up that came through the sunshine late in the afternoon was seen to be delusive, the anxiety for the fate of the vessel became anxiety for the fate of the men.

The Merritt company endeavored all day to secure some connection with the beach. Telephone and telegraph messages were sent, but no answers were received.

An endeavor was also made to secure the names of those who were on the ship. This task proved disappointing. The information received was very meagre. Wrecking steamers always go in a great hurry, and pick up what men they can get.

The names of John W. Chittenden, agent of the Merritt company; Charles E. Rose of Patchogue, Capt. David Walcott of Staten Island, Capt. Hank Williams, and Capt. Winfield Scott Tucker were all that could be secured.

The wreckers did not board the vessel from the shore, but from the Merritt steamers J. D. Jones and J. J. Merritt, in surf boats. This was done before the gale became furious.

The British full-rigged ship Circassian went ashore under practically the same conditions a number of years ago. Over fifty men from the Merritt Company went on board, and during the night were either drowned or frozen to death.

At that time it was snowing very severely, and the night was very cold.

The sand where the Lamington struck contains clay, and is very adhesive. Once a vessel pounds a bed for itself there is little chance. Two years ago the steamer Gluckauf went over the bar and was not saved. Later, the schooner Susan J. Randall met the same fate.

MR. UHL WILL BE ACCEPTABLE

The German Government Will Welcome Him Heartily as Ambassador to the German Empire.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Baron von Thielmann, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary Olney at the State Department this morning, and gave the official assurances from the German Government that Assistant Secretary Uhl would be perfectly acceptable as the United States Ambassador at Berlin. Baron von Thielmann also visited Mr. Uhl, and tendered him his congratulations on his selection for the post.

The State Department ascertained in advance that Mr. Uhl would be acceptable to the German Government as our Ambassador. There really had been no doubt on that score, as assurance to that effect was given unofficially through the press by the Berlin Foreign Office a few days after Ambassador Runyon's death, when Mr. Uhl's name was mentioned for the position, but since the experience of the United States with Mr. Kelley of Virginia, who was rejected by both Austria and Italy, and ex-Senator Blair, who was rejected by China, the custom has been established of making inquiry in advance in each instance of the appointment of a Diplomatic officer, whether he would be acceptable, and this custom was followed in Mr. Uhl's case. It is understood that there will be no changes in the personnel of the Embassy at Berlin through Mr. Uhl's appointment. John B. Jackson, First Secretary and present Chargé d'Affaires, and Herbert C. Squires, the Second Secretary, are both Democrats, and Mr. Jackson has the personal regard of President Cleveland.

There has been much confusion as to the pronunciation of the new Ambassador's name. It is of German derivation, and was originally pronounced in the German manner—Ool. He has been addressed in that way, and as Ull, but, as a matter of fact, he pronounces it with the initial letter soft—like, Eul, very much as the English name Euwall, with the "w" silent.

BAYARD AT A CHARITY DINNER

Crossing the Atlantic Is a Change of Faces, Not of Hearts.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Ambassador Bayard attended a charity dinner given here to-night. He made a speech in which he expressed his pleasure at being admitted to the personal sympathy of the English people. He said that when he recognized the community of sentiment existing between his country and theirs, he felt that crossing the Atlantic was merely a change of faces, not a change of hearts. [Cheers.]

Their language and feeling did not need to be translated. They meant one and the same thing. What ought to be easier than to maintian such a transparent truth? Yet some persons might possibly contend that the aspirations of honest men here and there are different. He did not believe it. [Cheers.]

If there was a difference it was artificial. No form of words or exchange of sentiments was necessary. Only let human heart speak to human heart, and it would be found that all differences could be arranged.

Held for Army Service in Germany.

SIBLEY, Iowa, Feb. 6.—Frederick H. Bruns of Lyon County, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who returned to Germany on a visit, complains that he is being held for service in the German army. Congressman Perkins will bring the matter to the attention of the State Department.

Short Cuts

to large profits in whiskeys mean use of spirits, colorings, drugs, and cheap, injurious ingredients. Everybody knows that Old Crow Rye is a pure, honest whiskey, bottled only by H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

DROWNED IN THE FLOOD

A Dozen Workingmen Lose Their Lives.

GO DOWN WITH A BRIDGE

Structure Over the Pequatuck River in Connecticut Falls.

WAS BEING REPAIRED AT THE TIME

The Men Who Perished Composed Wrecking Crews from the Town of East Hartford.

A TRAIN HAD A NARROW ESCAPE

The Bridge Shakes and Nearly Falls While Passenger Coaches Were Running over It.

BRISTOL, Conn., Feb. 6.—A most appalling disaster occurred here shortly after 9 o'clock to-night in which twenty workmen were precipitated into Pequabuck River from the East Bristol Bridge and ten or twelve of them were lost.

The structure was found to be shaky this afternoon, and the 4:42 train on the New-England road had a narrow escape from wreck, as it crossed on the way to Hartford.

For some time the bridge has been looked upon with suspicion, and at the present time a new bridge was in process of erection, and was almost completed. It was close alongside the bridge which was to-night carried away.

After the east-bound passenger train had passed to-night, one side of the old bridge gave way to the current, and with a crash went down stream.

The managers of the road immediately dispatched a wrecking train from Hartford, which arrived on the Forestville side of Pequabuck River at 5:45 o'clock.

There were forty men on the train, all of whom came from Hartford. They were immediately set to work to make the new bridge passable, and work was progressing satisfactorily, by the aid of lanterns, up to 9 o'clock.

To facilitate the work, half of the men were located on the remaining portion of the old structure. They were passing iron girders to another gang of men on the new bridge.

The waters of the Pequabuck had been continually rising since morning, and at 9 o'clock were higher than ever known.

The water had risen two or three feet since the first crash at 5 o'clock, and the remainder of the bridge was really tottering while the men were courageously standing upon it.

The outer end suddenly sank, and, with its human freight, was carried off in the boiling current. The cries of the men, the creaking of timber and the falling of iron work made a combined noise which was heard half a mile away.

The men who had been resting on more solid foundation were horror-stricken to see their working companions so suddenly precipitated to death. In an instant, however, they formed a rescuing party, and every effort was made to save the drowning men.

Two men were fortunate enough to reach shore by their own exertions almost immediately after the fearful fall. A third was saved by a workman who plunged in after him and brought him to the shore. Finally a fourth, a fifth, and then a sixth were saved by the heroic efforts of comrades.

Others could be seen struggling away in the mass of débris, clinging to it and crying frantically for help, while a number never came in sight after the bridge went down.

All of Bristol was at once aroused, and physicians and volunteers immediately rushed to the scene of the disaster.

The night was darkness itself, and, with the boiling stream overrunning its banks on both sides, efforts to rescue were fraught with the greatest danger.

Thomas Marino was the first man taken out of the river. Soon after William P. Barry, foreman of the construction gang in the East Hartford yard, was rescued. He was badly injured, having been crushed by falling timbers. He was taken to the house of Mr. Healy, in East Bristol, and Dr. Brennan gave him immediate attention. Barry stated that of seven in his gang, six, including himself, were among the saved. Their names are:

MICHAEL SULLIVAN.
THOMAS MARINO.
JOHN JONES.
—— TILL.
A. PONGELO.

Nicholas Rich of Barry's gang is among the missing. All these men came from East Hartford, where they live.

The only body discovered up to midnight was that of Daniel O'Brien of Hartford. O'Brien was foreman of a section gang. His body was found crushed between timbers forty rods below where the bridge fell into the river. It was taken to Bunce's undertaking rooms and viewed by Medical Examiner Hull.

Scores of volunteers were at midnight searching both sides of the stream, which at this stage of the freshet is fifty feet wide.

The six rescued men were taken to farmhouses in the immediate vicinity, where they were attended by doctors, who are authority for the statement that none of them is seriously injured, except Barry, whose condition is critical.

Eleven persons were still among the missing at midnight. All are members of the construction gangs from Hartford and East Hartford, and were residents of those points.

The men were taking up iron rails on the old bridge when the accident happened, and passing them across to the new structure. A gang was working on each end, and by some misunderstanding, it is supposed, all of them were called to the centre of the structure. Their weight, with the extraordinary rush of the current, is supposed to have directly caused the fall of the bridge.

Pequabuck River empties into Plainville Pond three miles below the bridge where the fatal accident occurred. It is expected that many of the bodies will be found there.

The new bridge will be ready for travel in forty-eight hours. All trains are stalled on the New-England Road to-night by many wash-outs west of Plainville.

FLOODED BUILDINGS IN FLAMES

Fire in a Bound Brook Lumber Yard—Private Residences, Surrounded by Water, Burning.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 6.—Fire started in Bound Brook, near this place, at 8:45 o'clock this evening. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time several houses were burning. Owing to the flooded condition of the streets, the engines were not able to reach the scene of the fire for some time.

Six feet of water covers every street in Bound Brook. Assistance was asked of outside towns.

The fire broke out in Cook's lumber yard, and communicated to houses on all sides. A high wind was blowing, which carried the flames high in the air, and they could plainly be seen from here.

A steamer was loaded on a flat car at the Central Railroad Station here at 10 o'clock, and about fifty men of the local fire department started with it for Bound Brook. They took with them all the spare hose and ladders.

Word was received from Somerville that a flat car started from that place with an engine aboard, but was compelled to put back, as every bridge between Bound Brook and Somerville is down.

All wires are down between here and Bound Brook. In many places the Central tracks are covered with several feet of water. The last communication received from Bound Brook was a message over the telephone. It stated that there were six feet of water on the floor of the telephone office, and that the water compelled the operator to abandon the place. Shortly afterward the wire was carried away by the high wind.

A great many commuters were stalled here to-night, unable to get to their homes on account of washouts. Of those here many are residents of Bound Brook, and they were in an anxious state.

A train was made up at 11 o'clock to take the Bound Brook citizens to their homes.

TWO LUNCHEONS IN WASHINGTON

Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Hoke Smith Entertain Their Friends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Carlisle gave a luncheon of twenty covers to-day, in honor of Mrs. Cleveland and her guest, Mrs. Bryant of New-York. The other guests were Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Olney, Miss Morton, Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. Manning of Albany, Mrs. Townshend, Mrs. Minot, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Worden, Miss Grace Davis, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Pendleton, Miss Riggs, Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Dupuy De Lome, and Miss Hamlin. The table decorations were in white and green, white roses and farlayense ferns forming the centrepiece.

Mrs. Hoke Smith has four pretty Southern girls her guests at present, Misses Lilly Hoke and Miss Maud Merrimon of North Carolina, Miss Hull and Miss Whiteside of Georgia. She gave a handsome luncheon for them to-day. The guests invited to meet them were Miss Stevenson, Miss Harmon, Miss Julia Scott, Miss Peel, Miss Cabell, Miss Felicitie Oglesby of Illinois, Miss Tulldge of Connecticut, Miss Gordon, Miss Helm, Miss Uhl, Miss Newcomb, Miss Turner, Miss Craige, and Miss Duer of Baltimore. Corsage bouquets of violets were at each cover, and the table was decked with pink carnations.

TRIED TO SHOOT A TICKET CHOPPER

Lively Tussle at an Elevated Station with a Brooklyn Inebriate.

John Correio, a cook, of 134 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, was held in $1,500 bail for trial in the Centre Street Court, yesterday, for a felonious assault upon Charles T. Grogan, a ticket chopper at the Franklin Street station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated, in the afternoon.

Correio, who was intoxicated, dropped a Brooklyn Bridge ticket in the ticket box, and started to board a north-bound train that was just leaving the station. Grogan expostulated with Correio, and finally attempted to put him down stairs, when he snapped a loaded revolver twice at the ticket chopper. The cartridge failed to explode. Then Grogan grappled with his drunken assailant, and the two rolled about the platform, barely escaping a tumble to the tracks in front of an approaching train. Twice more while the men were struggling Correio snapped the revolver, but the cartridges failed to explode.

When the engineer of an approaching train saw the flashing revolver, he pulled the whistle cord, and the noise attracted a policeman to the scene, who arrested Correio. When arraigned in court, he said he had been drinking, and did not remember the occurrence.

Firemen Injured in a Runaway.

While responding to an alarm of fire at 433 Tenth Avenue last night, Chief Byrnes of the Seventh Battalion, and his driver, Fireman Kelly, were pitched from their wagon and severely hurt.

The Chief's horse became frightened by the trains of the New-York Central Railroad at Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue and ran away, throwing him and his driver out of the wagon. The horse was stopped after he had gone eight blocks.

The injured men were taken to their homes. Chief Byrnes is suffering with a lacerated face and a scalp wound. Fireman Kelly sustained a sprained ankle and a dislocated knee.

Trinidad Island Still in Dispute.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The report that Great Britain had recognized the sovereignty of Brazil in the Island of Trinidad, which Great Britain recently occupied for a cable station, is semi-officially denied.

SWEPT BY MIGHTY WIND

Hurricane Signal First Used in This City.

RAIN FALLS IN TORRENTS

Buildings Wrecked and Vessels Driven About.

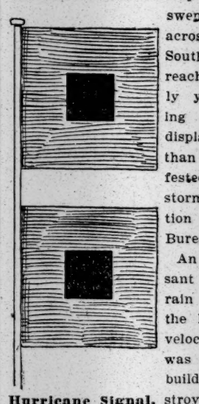
THE SHIP J. B. WALKER RUNS ASHORE

Sent Spinning Through the Harbor While in the Tow of Two Tugs.

GIANT WAVES AT CONEY ISLAND

Feared that Two Men from There Were Drowned—Life Lost off Staten Island.

The hurricane that began to blow along the lower coast of Texas Tuesday night, and increased in velocity and force as it swept northeasterly across the Gulf and South Atlantic States, reached this city early yesterday morning with a greater display of violence than has been manifested by any similar storm since the creation of the Weather Bureau.



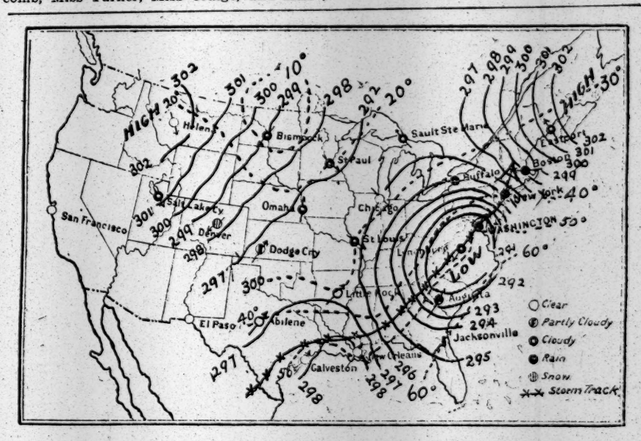
Hurricane Signal.

An almost incessant downpour of rain accompanied the hurricane. The velocity of the wind was so great that buildings were destroyed, vessels were driven ashore, trees uprooted, and telegraph wires torn from their fastenings. For the first time the hurricane signal was displayed at the local Weather Bureau.

In this city no loss of life was reported, but a number of persons were hurt by timbers and signs that had been dislodged by the wind.

Two men who started from Norton's Point for Staten Island in a boat Wednesday night have not been heard from, and it is feared they were drowned. An oyster sloop capsized off St. George, S. I., and one man lost his life.

The full-rigged ship J. B. Walker, in tow of two tugs, was sent flying through the fleet of vessels lying off Liberty Island, and was finally driven ashore on the island. As if by a miracle, the vessel escaped collision with the other boats lying at anchor.



Map Showing the Extent of the Storm.

Weather Conditions and the Track of the Hurricane as Furnished by the Local Weather Bureau.

Hundreds of persons visited Coney Island to see the ocean in its angriest mood. Huge waves came tumbling in one after another, and considerable damage was done to property along the shore.

The wind shifted around to the southwest this morning, and was blowing 70 miles an hour at 1:30 o'clock.

THINK TWO MEN WERE DROWNED.

Left Norton's Point for Staten Island and Not Heard From.

John Doyle and Charles Quinn, who have been attending to the Government beacon on Norton's Point, started for South Beach, S. I., early Wednesday night in a small boat. It is believed that they were drowned. When they put out, the sea was becoming rough, and they were reminded that they could not expect to pull through.

They wished to make some reports, however, and persisted in making the trip. They experienced some difficulty in getting away from shore. Hardly two hours after their departure the sea was running high.

Telegraph and telephone messages were sent to South Beach yesterday, but reports from there said that the two men had not been seen. A lookout was kept for them up and down the beach, but last evening hopes of their safety had been almost abandoned. Both men were bachelors. They lived in a little house near the beacon.

There were fears yesterday afternoon of damage to the new pier at Coney Island. The sea was running high between noon and 3 o'clock. Great black waves reached the bottom of the bathing platform, ordinarily about twenty-two feet above the water. The promenade was the playground of the waves, as they came rolling and

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Rochester, N. Y.

tumbling on the beach. They ran about 150 feet back from the usual shore line.

A number of 'longshoremen, in gum boots, rubber coats, and seamen's helmets were out on the promenade. They followed the waves back and inspected the sand. They were looking for money and valuables that might have been dropped by Summer visitors and were thus revealed. They were moderately successful, too.

"One fellow got $1.50 this morning," said a searcher, "and I have picked these up since noon." He exhibited a lot of pennies, dimes, and nickels. "Sometimes we find bigger pieces, and sometimes rings and pins," he said.

The waves, which were running northwesterly, pounded in the eastern bulkhead of the new pier, and broke the western bulkhead about noon. One of the bulkheads of the old pier was loosened and was forced against the pier, which was shaken, but not damaged.

Thomas Dowd had a clam boat anchored off West Brighton between the two piers.

done to the hotel. There was much damage to the sea promenade, the scantling being torn from the piles in many places and the seas breaking in spray forty feet high had ruined the lawns for fifty feet in shore.

The music pavilion was seriously menaced. The pavement at the east end of it had gradually yielded to the impact of the waves that broke over it, and the undertow through the piles had burrowed under the pavilion and reached the flow of water from the broken pavement, so as to undermine the building, and there was a wash that responded to every wave outside.

The seas, too, had formed a channel behind the music pavilion, and the horse sheds of the hotel were flooded.

Scow Drifts Out to Sea.

Between Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach, where there is a small bay, the destruction by the sea was greatest. The board walk was partly destroyed, and several frame buildings used as restaurants, bathing shelters, and photographers' studios, were damaged in a greater or less degree. At Bergen Beach, Frank Griffin is erecting a big pavilion. He had a scow, two derricks, and a raft of 40 piles strongly secured, but they were torn adrift and carried out to sea. They had not been found last night, and may prove dangerous derelicts.

The tracks of the Marine Railway were destroyed, but this is expected to happen every Winter. The bulkhead of the railway withstood the storm stanchly. The waves struck the piles viciously at times, breaking 100 feet in the air and sending spray 200 feet inland. The houses of the railway were not damaged.

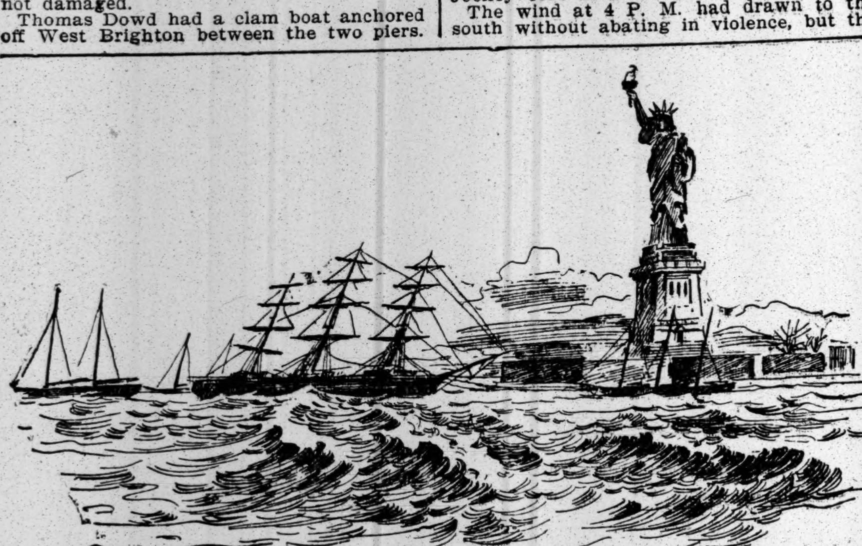
Little harm came to Manhattan Beach. The lawns were not damaged, and the hotel and music pavilion were quite safe from the sea, thanks to the strong bulkhead. Little spray came inland. The bulkhead inclosure of the children's playground moved at no point, but the wash that came through the piles changed entirely the character of the sands where the little folk sunned themselves and plied their shovels last Summer.

A double storm signal was flying from Sherwood's Bathing Pavilion, which was not damaged. At the Oriental Hotel all that was amiss was the ocean promenade, which was ripped here and there, and slight damage to the lawn at the extreme east of the grounds.

Some wild creatures hugged the shore at the height of the storm. There were gulls of many species who rode the billows like corks, off the Ocean House was a large flock of "old wives," and off Manhattan Beach eight plump brant geese swam around in security until the rollers brought them near the surf, when they took wing and gained a station further off shore.

The only item of damage recorded at the Twenty-fourth Precinct Station House was the blowing down of seventy-five feet of the palings of the inclosure of the Coney Island Jockey Club in Gravesend Avenue.

The wind at 4 P. M. had drawn to the south without abating in violence, but the



Wreck of the J. B. Walker.

Driven Ashore on Liberty Island by the Force of the Heavy Wind.

It went ashore about 10 o'clock in the morning and was dashed to pieces.

The small pier of John Devlin, between the old and new piers, gave way in the afternoon. About fifty feet was washed away. On the end was a photograph shanty, which went with it, and was speedily broken to pieces. Part of it was dashed against the neighboring houses and piers, and part of it was carried off to sea.

The pier of John Cabiness, near Norton's Point, with some bath-houses, was badly broken early in the afternoon, and most of the wreckage was carried out to sea.

Wreckers plied their business briskly. There were many large pieces of driftwood piles and good logs that were thrown up on the beach. The sea began to grow somewhat quieter about 3 o'clock. The wind shifted a short time afterward from southeast to south, and blew directly in shore. The tide began to go out at 4 o'clock, and by 4:30 the sun had broken through the clouds and the sky was clearing.

MIGHTY SEA AT CONEY ISLAND.

Waves Dash High, but Not Much Serious Damage Was Done.

Coney Island, although visited yesterday by a mile-a-minute gale, which veered from northeast to south, a tremendous and tumultous demonstration of the Atlantic, and an extraordinarily high tide, escaped serious disaster.

Much minor damage was, however, done, and more threatened, the most serious portent being the undermining of the Brighton Beach music pavilion, which may not, during last night, have escaped destruction. The beaches were indented and changed by the ravages of the pounding breakers, and the undertow. Almost every low ground south of Coney Island Creek was a lake.

The storm began to disturb the Winter residents of Coney Island at daybreak. Its culmination was at 1 P. M., when wind and wave appeared to have for aim the obliteration of everything they reached. Despite the heavy rain, hundreds from New-York and Brooklyn went to look at the sea by way of the Manhattan Beach and Prospect Park Railroads, and they were amply rewarded. Many more, who started by the Smith Street trolley line, did not reach their destination because of the flooding and partial washing away of the tracks.

Just before high tide the sea was at its angriest. A leaden pall, draped here and there with stretches of fog, hung seaward, and the rain came in sheets to be caught by the hurricane and whirled with such force as to sting the faces of those who were abroad. The streets and roads were sheets of water lashed into waves where most exposed.

The sea has seldom been as menacing on that part of the Long Island coast. Fortunately, at the most critical time, the direction of the wind was such as to drive the waves in echelon and to the west. But the rebellious, heaving waters came black and twenty feet high in serried ranks and by squadrons to the surf line, and in breaking thundered on the sands with a roar heard at Gravesend.

The Tide Ran High.

Then the tide was four feet higher than a Spring tide, with the result of backing up Coney Island Creek until its course was lost in a vast sea that laved the embankments close to the boundaries of the Coney Island and Jockey Club's grounds, leaving no trace of marshland or rushes.

West of Balmer's bathing pavilion the mighty white-crested combers invaded the sand dunes south of the concourse to the three shelter buildings of the Prospect Park domain. The outer structure was slightly damaged when the tide began to recede from waves breaking over it, but the refreshment house and its companion building had not suffered, so far as was learned. At this point a barricade had been placed across the Concourse to prevent vehicles going east, as the thoroughfare had been almost destroyed and was in a dangerous condition.

The full force of the wind-lashed water was exerted at the point where the Sea View Railroad ends at Brighton Beach. Here is the Ocean Hotel, and its proprietors, Itkens & Hemberger, were anxiously watching each wave as it struck the bulkhead put up a year ago by the Engeman estate to protect the east end of Sea Breeze Avenue and the property of the Brighton Beach Racing Association.

Anxiety about this protection from the ocean was made intense, because of the fate of the bulkhead of the Slocum Railroad, near by, which had been undermined and had tilted over to be the sport of each wave that broke on it.

Many having interests at this part of the island were not slow in expressing indignation because the authorities had failed to continue to extend the Engeman bulkhead out so as to protect the Prospect Park property and the Concourse.

The ravages of the water were of a nature to warn to action as the waves broke across Sea Breeze Avenue and swept past Bader's, now Morris's, Hotel to a gully which led to the Wild West grounds. But for the gully much of the pathway would have been seriously damaged.

At Brighton Beach no damage had been

rain had ceased, while the clouds were banked menacingly, with here and there a fleecy truant of scud. Presently, out of a rift in the darkest of the cumuli, a very Gibraltar of the cloud hills, came a golden burst of light, a requital for the gloomy and troubled period, and a moment later the sun burst forth to set the whitecaps shimmering and make the gray rollers glint as they caught his rays. Then he was veiled again, and the promise of more clement weather appeared to have been withdrawn.

"Wait until the high tide at 2 A. M. to-morrow,' said the weatherwise; "it will be much higher than that to-day, and the wind is going to be more to the west. We have escaped to-day, but many will dread to-morrow if there is a heavy sea on."

SHIP WALKER DRIVEN ASHORE.

Swept with Tugs Through a Fleet of Boats on to Liberty Island.

New-York Bay perhaps never took on a more forbidding appearance than it had yesterday when the storm was rioting over its waters. Through the rain and veils of mists momentary glimpses of the naked spars of ships at anchor could be had, with here and there a ferryboat, with waves spilling over her guards and smoke from her funnels whirling straight toward the water.

The vessels anchored in the stream had all they could do to keep their berths. Several dragged their anchors, and a number of accidents resulted from the turbulence of wind and wave.

One of the first to get into trouble was the big sailing ship J. B. Walker. The vessel was towed out from her Baltic Street pier, in Brooklyn, at 8 A. M., and one hour and a half later she was crushing her sides against the Liberty Island landing place, having been swept there by the gale, despite the efforts of the two powerful tugs which had her in tow.

The Walker arrived here from Liverpool Jan. 18, and, after discharging her cargo of salt, secured a charter to load with case oil for China. She was "flying light," having neither cargo nor ballast on board when she was towed out from Brooklyn, bound for the tidewater docks in Bayonne, where she was to have taken on her cargo of oil. Capt. Wallace, her master, and a special crew of twelve men were on board. The tugs Municipal and F. W. Devoe undertook the job of escorting her to Bayonne. They towed along side, instead of ahead.

Owing to her extreme lightness the ship began to roll as soon as she was well out in the stream. Then, in eddying past Governors Island, the gale hurrying ship and tow toward the bay, the vessel lurched so heavily that the funnel of the Municipal was knocked overboard by blows from the careening hull.

That accident reduced the tug's engine power, and, finding that the wind was blowing the ship where it listed, the Walker's starboard anchor was let go. The cable parted and the port anchor was tumbled over the side. That began to drag, and the ship was swept on Liberty Island, her port bow hitting the stringpiece and crushing it in as though it were cardboard. The wind had caught the vessel broadside on, and, the waves pounding on her sides, crowded her further and further toward the seawall. Her keel had grounded in the sand fifty feet from the point where the last heave of the tide had sent her.

The tugs Fred B. Dalzell, C. P. Raymond, and W. F. Dalzell came to the Walker's aid, but they could do nothing to free the vessel. The wonder is that she did not involve some other craft in her own disaster. Several were tugging at their anchors off Liberty Island, and barely able to hold on, when ship and tugs came swing through the fleet. By unexplained good luck she managed to dodge them all.

Included in the fleet there were the four-masted schooner O. H. Brown, the E. H. Baylis, a three-master; the Mauritus schooner Harry, two unidentified two-masters, and six coal barges. One of these was, in her day, the clipper General Knox, a sister ship to the J. B. Walker. The Knox was burned at her pier last year; the hulk was repaired and is now a Luckenbach coal barge.

W. R. Grace & Co. are the agents of the Walker in this city. They were told of the accident to the ship, and a Mr. Snow and a Mr. Caldwell, representing the firm, went on board the vessel during the afternoon. The Chapman wrecking steamer Hustler was then sent to the ship. An effort will be made to float the vessel at 2 o'clock this morning.

The tug John Fuller took the crippled Municipal in tow and brought her to the Atlantic Basin. The Liberty Island boat was making a trip to the island from the Battery when the Walker smashed into the landing. The boat then returned

Constipation

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Hood's Pills

Cure constipati n and all its results. 25c.

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Cries Uncle Sam.

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Riker's

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and tied up for the day, having been unable to land her passengers.

The Walker is an American full-rigged ship of 2,178 tons gross register. Her hailing port is Thomaston, Me., where she was built in 1879. Edward O'Brien is her owner. The ship measures 247 feet in length, has a beam of 42 feet, and a draught of 22 feet.

SET THE HURRICANE SIGNAL.

First Time Used by Local Weather Bureau—Mr. Dunn on the Storm.

In speaking of the storm and explaining the cause of the high winds that it occasioned within a radius of hundreds of miles of its centre, Forecaster Dunn said yesterday:

"This is the most severe storm that has ever visited this vicinity. It is a hurricane, having a greater velocity than any that we have ever observed. It has swept across the country from the extreme southwest coast of Texas, and is now rapidly moving in a northeasterly direction. This storm is a full-fledged hurricane that came from the northern border of the belt of calms which is in the tropics, a little north of the equator.

"It was first observed as a weak depression along the Gulf coast and showed no particular power until the night of Feb. 4. It rapidly showed power, however, and on the morning of Feb. 5 it was central near New-Orleans, and showed a decided and marked outline. Its area then extended north to Illinois, and it had proceeded in an east-northeasterly direction to the Tennessee valley, accompanied by heavy rains that fell all over the Southern and Gulf States.

"As soon as its tendency to move northeastward was perceived, warnings were sent out to all parts of the coast, from the Gulf to Nova Scotia, giving notice of the hurricane's severity. The warnings were renewed to-day, and ship owners were urged not to allow vessels to leave port, as the fog, added to the great wind, made such attempts doubly dangerous.

"We have never given a warning such as to-day's; the hurricane signal has never been set in this city before, although storm signals are of almost daily occurrence in certain seasons.

"The storm was central over Alabama last night. It had then assumed a more definite outline, and had increased in severity. It rapidly progressed northward, and this morning was central on the east coast of Virginia. Its rotary motion became during the morning even more rapid and more powerful than its progressive motion.

"The vacuum toward which all the winds east of the Mississippi were blowing was the deepest ever known, and as it was south and west of us, our high winds were caused by their rushing toward it out of the northeast.

"Our normal barometer here is 30 inches, but this afternoon it dropped to 28.80, with a steep pressure gradient, the lowest ever known here.

"As the storm centre moved northward to-day the direction of the wind changed, until now it is blowing from the southwest, and from there it will probably swing around to the northwest.

"Along our coast the wind began to increase about 2 A. M. to-day. It blew 24 miles an hour from 2 until 5 o'clock A. M., and then increased gradually until 10 A. M., when it registered 72 miles an hour. At Sandy Hook it blew 70 miles an hour this morning, and at Long Branch it registered 90 miles an hour, and then the anemometer broke. The wind was highest between Hatteras and Boston during the day, and averaged from 64 to 72 miles an hour.

"The rainfall here has been very heavy at times, but it has been intermittent. The enormous amount of moisture that accompanied the wind has occasioned an unusual precipitation all over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the Atlantic coast. Here the gauge has recorded two inches of rain since 11:30 o'clock last night.

"The radius of the hurricane extends from the Mississippi Valley to the coast, and probably the same distance out to sea—about 1,500 miles—as all winds rushed toward the vacuum as it moved northward. We have had the wind blow eighty miles an hour here, but never as it has blown to-day. During the 'great blizzard' the wind blew only from forty-two to forty-four miles an hour. We are nearly in the storm centre now, and may be in it if it does not change its course."

RAILROAD TRACKS WERE BURIED.

Five Feet of Mud and Sand on the Hudson River Line at Hastings.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The storm to-day did a good deal of damage in this vicinity. The three tracks of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad a short distance above this station are covered with mud and sand to a depth of about five feet. The trouble began about noon, when the water rushing down a side hill took the bank down and covered the north-bound track. Then, in a short time, the middle track was covered with mud and gravel several feet deep. All efforts were then directed to keeping the south-bound, or west, track clear, as that was all that was left upon which to carry on traffic. Little ditches were dug under the rails, to allow the water to flow into the Hudson River, but at 6 o'clock a dam, which had been built upon the hill gave way and there was a tremendous rush of water down the hillside, carrying with it an immense amount of mud and débris on to the tracks.

The men working on the tracks fled for their lives, but one of them, an Italian, who is called Frank, and who was near the south-bound track, was caught by the rush and carried along into the river. Among those who had been attracted to the spot to see the effect of the landslide was J. Perry Worden of this village. When he heard that a man had been swept into the river he hurried back to the Tower Ridge Yacht Clubhouse for a boat and assistance. Then Policeman Patrick Hogan, Thomas Dunne, and Philip Young started to row up the river, having only sticks for oars. When they reached the scene, a quarter of a mile from their starting place, W. S. Couzens of Yonkers had already rescued Frank from his perilous position.

While these efforts were being made, the little shanty of Peter Peterson, which stood on the west side of the tracks, was swept into the river, and he with it. The men then pulled the boat off to the floating débris, and succeeded in rescuing Peterson. He was badly bruised. All the injured were taken to the boathouse. Peterson may die.

A large number of trains were stalled all the evening, and hundreds of passengers anxious to get home were delayed. This landslide was very near where the Hastings disaster of Christmas Eve, 1893, took place, when twelve persons were killed. There were several other landslides between here and Yonkers, but they only covered the north-bound tracks.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—One of the severest rain and wind storms known in New-Rochelle for many years occurred to-day. The rain was driven by an intense gale from the northeast. Sewers were overtaxed and streets and cellars were flooded. The same state of affairs prevailed in Mount Vernon and neighboring towns.

The fields and low lands along the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad were flooded. Streams everywhere overflowed and did damage by entering houses along their banks. There was a small washout on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad this afternoon, between Pelhamville and Mount Vernon, that disabled one of the east-bound tracks for a short time. It did not delay trains. At Rye Village, Blind Brook, ordinarily a small stream overflowed, causing much damage.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Sheldrake River was higher at 5 o'clock this afternoon than it had been for years. Bonny Brook Park was covered with water several feet deep.

Persons were cut off from their homes. The plant of the electric light company was covered. The water subsided with the receding tide this evening.

Hundreds of muskrats were driven from their burrows along the Sheldrake, and many were shot as they swam to land.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The storm here to-day did great damage. Many streets were flooded, and the members of one family were compelled to flee for their lives. In many stores the water was six inches deep. The roads are almost impassable.

Trains on the New-York Central are delayed greatly by dozens of washouts between here and Hastings.

HARD TO LAND IMMIGRANTS.

Difficulty Experienced at Ellis Island—Building Damaged There.

The immigrants arriving yesterday had a hard time of it. So did the immigration officials. Three big steamships reached port during the night and early morning. The trio had nearly 600 steerage passengers, and when Assistant Commissioner McSweeny reached his post on Ellis Island, he was so impressed with the magnitude of the storm and the dangers of navigation that he telephoned to the office of the White Star Line, whose Majestic was among the arrivals, and was about calling up the agents of the North German Lloyd liner Spree, when the immigrant transfer barges came in sight of the island.

Mr. McSweeny dropped the telephone and hurried from his office to the landing place. Backing in before the easterly gale, the water was slopping over the sea wall, and on the northeast side of the island, where the full force of the wind was felt, trenching sheets of water were being flung far inshore.

The transfer barges were dancing up and down in the ferry slip and it was with the greatest difficulty that the lines could be made fast and the gangplanks got over. The barges were jumping so lively and surging so heavily against the sides of the ship that it was thought too dangerous to attempt the landing of the passengers, many of whom were women and children, without the help of the crew of the vessels and the employes of the island. These were summoned and formed a line by which the women and then the children were helped ashore, being passed on from hand to hand. The debarkation required nearly an hour and a half.

When all were ashore Mr. McSweeny ordered hot coffee served to the strangers. All but seventy-five of the 600 were landed during the day. Those left behind are bound for points in the West, and reached the island too late to get their trains. An extra force of employes was left on the island last night to look out for them.

The Immigration Building was badly damaged by the storm. The roof leaked like a sieve, and the hundred or more buckets placed around the floor under the leaks were not sufficient for the invading flood. The water streamed into the offices, and all the carpets had to be removed to prevent being soaked. Several windows were broken, and the slate roof was ripped off in several places.

The Fabre Line steamer Massilia, which arrived at Quarantine Wednesday, and was detained owing to smallpox on board, was thoroughly disinfected and cleansed yesterday. The steerage passengers and the entire ship's crew were vaccinated, and at 4 P. M. the steamer was allowed to proceed to her wharf in Brooklyn.

Ignatz Spinnler of Vienna, twenty-three years old, a second cabin passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Spree, died Jan. 31, of delirium tremens, and was buried at sea the same date.

HURRICANE IN THIS CITY.

Wind Seventy-two Miles an Hour Sweeps Everything Before It.

The storm that passed over this city yesterday was the most severe of all of which a record is at hand. Its effects began to be felt about 2 A. M., when a heavy downpour of rain ushered it in. It continued with unabated force until 4 P. M., when, after a perfect deluge from a dark, ominous bank of clouds that came up from the southeast with the veering wind, the descending sun shone forth for a time. Later in the evening the wind blew strong again, and there was more rain.

While the hurricane lasted the day was dark and dismal, the rain entered every crack and crevice against which it beat, and the wind, in a headlong, uncontrollable frolic, swept the town. It did not stop at harmless escapades, but, putting forth its full force of seventy-two miles an hour against all obstructions in its path as it came out of the northeast, overthrew buildings that were insecure, took off roofs, and destroyed trees, telegraph poles, and other such objects with a most ruthless abandon.

While the wind was blowing at its greatest velocity it was feared at the Weather Bureau that the moisture which had entered the valves of the anemometer would prevent it from properly registering. Francis Long, one of the five survivors of the Greely arctic expedition, an attaché of the bureau, against all protests, ascended the light iron framework upon which the instrument is placed, 350 feet above the sea level, and by lashing himself to the structure, was enabled to remain there sufficiently long to remove the moisture and oil of the valves. As the fearful gusts and strong currents struck Mr. Long, his body swayed to and fro, and for minutes at a time all his strength was necessarily exerted to prevent him from being blown to the end of the rope which alone could have preserved him from instant death in the street below.

On the streets the force of the wind was felt by all who had occasion to be out of doors, but it was more generally felt down town among the streets that are lined by high buildings, which created currents and counter currents peculiarly their own.

Over the parks and open places the wind blew with great force, but in the narrow streets, as though angered by being confined, it rushed with a fury that carried persons off their feet, turned numberless umbrellas into shreds that littered the pavement, and sent hats rolling along the sidewalks, so that at times there were mad scrambles for headgear with pursuers literally falling over each other.

Notwithstanding the heavy downpour in the morning, great crowds gathered in front of THE TIMES Building to watch the misadventures of those who passed into Printing House Square from Nassau Street and Park Row. Nassau Street was like unto a bowling green, where hats were used for bowls, and all men were participants in the game.

Damage to City Property.

At the Syndicate Building, Nassau and Liberty Streets, crowds were assembled all day watching the huge copper cornice that the wind had torn from its fastenings on the fifteenth story, and which seemed ready to fall at any moment.

The seven-story building at 74 Monroe Street rocked and bulged so that the children were dismissed from the public school which adjoins it, and were sent home through fear that the school building might be crushed in the event of the building falling.

A portion of the rear wall of the building 111 and 117 Wooster Street, that was recently burned, was blown down in the afternoon, and many tenants in the buildings upon which it fell had narrow escapes. Several of them had to be liberated from their rooms by the firemen, who were summoned when the wall fell.

A section of the roof of the female almshouse on Blackwell's Island was blown to the ground in the afternoon, and an opening about forty feet square was made, through which the rain poured. Trees on the island were blown down, and a large stone was blown forty feet from its position in the front of the Administration Building.

Signs, awnings, chimney pots, and scaffoldings were as trifles in the path of the wind, and during the entire day they continued to drop from their fastenings and startle passers-by.

The scaffolding at the top floor of the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, was scattered about the streets below, smashing windows in the vicinity in its downward course.

A sign on the roof of 738 Eighth Avenue, owned by Reagan, the billposter, was blown off by the wind, and it did some damage to the roof of the elevated station at Ninth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Hyman Salonsky and Robert Frankel, both living at 148 Bowery, while passing 578 Broadway about noon, were injured by being struck by a fence which was torn down by the wind. Their injuries consisted of contusions about the body. They were able to go home after being attended by a surgeon.

Frank Rogers, nineteen years old, of 422 Hudson Street, was cut on the face by a sign which was blown down in front of 85 Beekman Street. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

A large plate glass window and two show cases were broken by the storm in Kurzman & Son's place, at 291 Grand Street. The damage was $150. Two large plate glass windows were smashed in Garry Brothers' store, at 308 Grand Street.

Robert Watson of 110 Bedford Street, while passing 334 West Street, was struck

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

STERLING SILVER

FOR

WEDDING & ANNIVERSARY GIFTS;

Presentations, Prizes, Favors, etc.

Silver Mounted Leather Goods.

on the head by a sign which was blown from a building. He received a scalp wound and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

A swinging sign was blown down from 587 Lexington Avenue in the afternoon and broke a plate glass window valued at $50.

A plate glass window in Quong Lung's laundry, at 1,033 First Avenue, was blown in by the wind. The damage was $85.

The storm played havoc with the wires and apparatus of the Union Trolley Railroad, on the north side. The armatures of sixty cars were burned out by short circuits, caused by water on the tracks and fallen trolley wires.

DIFFICULT TO BOARD SHIPS.

Four Inspected in the Morning—More Trouble for the Crystals.

Four steamers—the Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown; the Spree, from Bremen and Southampton; the Kennett, from Progreso, and the Venezuela, from La Guayra—were inspected at Quarantine before 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The Quarantine officials experienced great difficulty in boarding the vessels, even at that hour, when the storm had not gained its full force. A dispatch received a few hours later from Quarantine said:

"A terrific gale is blowing at this place. Many small craft are pounding on the Staten Island shore, where they were driven by the wind and heavy seas.

"Two large barks, one at Clifton, the other at Tompkinsville, and a brig at Stapleton, are anchored with two anchors each, but are gradually dragging toward the shore. The cruiser Columbia is off St. George, with steam up and immense anchors out, and holds her own bravely."

The schooner Crystal, an errant craft, which attracted much attention several months ago by suddenly disappearing from this port, and then from New-London, taking with her from that port a constable who had been put on board to guard against such sudden vanishings, got into trouble again yesterday. Her ground tackle held but a short time after the storm had begun to lash the narrows, and the schooner was carried against the bulkhead at Stapleton. She pounded there for a long time, but was finally hauled off, badly battered.

The steam lighters Greenwich and Gypsum were swept into collision while off New-Brighton. The Greenwich was sunk. No lives were lost. The Baxter Wrecking Company has been engaged to float the sunken craft.

The canalboat Northland, which was lying at the foot of Morris Street, North River, was smamped early in the afternoon. The boat was laden with 300 tons of coal.

Ferry traffic was much interfered with, but no serious accidents were reported. The sea was so heavy in the bay that many of the travelers by the Staten Island boats were made seasick.

OYSTER SLOOP SAILOR LOST.

Ship Capsized Off St. George, S. I.—Captain and a Man Rescued.

STAPLETON, S. I., Feb. 6.—The fierce storm of wind and rain which prevailed this morning did considerable damage on Staten Island, but by far the greatest amount of damage was along the water front, where the northeast wind threw great waves against the wharves and bulkheads, badly wrecking some of them. Only a few vessels were anchored off Tompkinsville and Stapleton, and while some of them dragged their anchors, none of them was in danger.

A two-masted schooner which was working up into the Kill Von Kull grazed the ferry docks at St. George and struck the coal docks just above a glancing blow, but managed to work away from the shore and escape. The sand schooner Crystal, owned by Hugh McRoberts of Tompkinsville, broke loose from her moorings and crashed into Thompson's pier. She was hauled off with but little damage.

An oyster sloop was seen to be in distress off St. George at 10:15 o'clock this morning. The storm obscured the view from the shore, but the sloop was seen by the crews of the Staten Island ferryboats and the officers of the United States cruiser Columbia, riding at anchor off Tompkinsville. When but about 300 yards off the Lighthouse Department docks the crew of the sloop dropped anchor, and a few minutes later the sloop was capsized. She righted as she sank, and Jacob and Andrew Andersen managed to cling to the mast, while the Captain, August Madison, was carried toward the shore. Some men who were making things secure about the new ferry landing at St. George saw Madison swimming ashore, threw him a line, and landed him on the wharf. He was nearly fainting with exhaustion, and but for the fortunate discovery must have been dashed against the rocky breakwater at that place and seriously injured if not killed.

Meanwhile a boat put off from the Columbia manned by a crew of six, with Coxswain W. Cook at the helm, to rescue the two Andersens, who were still clinging to the wreck. With much difficulty they succeeded in getting Jacob Andersen into the boat, but Andrew, who was clinging to his mate, became exhausted and sank when the rescuers were but a few yards away from him. Five minutes later the mast was torn out of the sloop by the waves.

The rescued men were cared for until the arrival of an ambulance, when they were taken to the Smith Infirmary, and to-night were reported to be out of danger.

The names of the rescuing crew were said to be Welsh, Osbrom, Johnson, Anderson, and McCormick, seamen, and W. H. Cook, coxswain.

A large dredger and three barges belonging to P. Ross Sandford of Jersey City, who is making improvements at Hoffman Island, in the lower bay, broke loose from their moorings and were drive on South Beach. The barges landed high and dry near New Creek, at the lower end of the beach. There were fourteen men on the dredger, and they had an exciting time of it. The tug Hardy sent a line aboard and attempted to tow the unwieldy craft to a place of safety, but the dredger dragged the tug toward the beach and the attempt was abandoned. The dredger struck in the sand in front of the Railroad Hotel, and while it pounded heavily suffered little damage except the loss of the smokestack, which fell on the deck. Eight men standing in a bunch, narrowly escaped being crushed. A band of rescuers was quickly formed by the hotel keepers and fishermen on the beach under the command of J. D. Kohlmann, lines were made fast to the dredge, and the men came ashore hand over hand through the water.

Many small buildings, trees, and electric poles were blown down all over the island. The roofs were blown from the Port Richmond electric lighting station at Elm Park, and from a large brick saloon building at Richmond Turnpike and Brook Street, Tompkinsville. The high tide covered the dike between Snug Harbor and Livingston with water to the depth of two feet, and the electric cars were stopped.

Drawing Room Club Meeting.

The Drawing Room Club held its third meeting of the season last night at Sherry's.

Mr. Neftel, President of the club, presided. There was a large attendance of members. Prof. Thomas R. Lounsberry of Yale University delivered an interesting lecture entitled "Histriomastix and the State Trials."

The lecture treated of William Prynne's famous book, "Histriomastix," and the last episodes of the fight between the Puritans and the theatres in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.

Church Club at Dinner.

The ninth annual dinner of the Church Club was held last night at Sherry's.

John H. Glover, Vice President, in the absence of President Ludlow Ogden, presided at the dinner. Informal speeches were made by the Rev. Henry A. Barbour of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, the Rev. Dr. Richey, of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, and others.

Among those present were Bishop Potter, Gen. Wager Swayne, James Edgerton Learned, H. E. Howland, John Jay, Ambrose Spencer, and W. R. Stewart.

LIVES LOST IN BROOKLYN

Brick Building Blown Down by the Wind Buries Three Men.

ONLY ONE TAKEN OUT ALIVE

Damage Caused in All Parts of the City—Slates Hurled from the Roof of the Federal Building—Trees Uprooted.

The great storm of wind and rain yesterday did a good deal of damage in Brooklyn. Its most serious effect was felt at Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, where a three-story brick building used by James Quigely as a cooperage was blown down.

The Killed.

Two of the three men caught under the ruins were killed. They were:

QUIGLEY, JAMES, the proprietor, fifty-six years old, of 1,258 Fourth Avenue.

SEAMAN, SIMON, a workman, thirty-five years old, living at Hamilton Avenue and Bush Street.

The Injured.

The injured are:

MULCAHEY, MICHAEL, taken from the ruins after two hours; not seriously hurt; in Norwegian Hospital.

MEEHAN, DANIEL, hands cut by glass.

Mulcahey, one of the workmen, was buried for two hours under the débris, but was dug out not seriously injured. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

The building was an old one, and had been occupied by Quigley as a cooperage three years. He used only the ground floor, and employed three persons. Up to six weeks ago the top floor was used for the manufacture of asbestos piping, and forty girls then worked there. At the time of the accident there was no one in the building except Quigley, Seaman, Mulcahey, and Daniel Meehan.

They were moving about in the cooper shop as usual at 9 A. M., apprehending no danger, notwithstanding the wind was blowing a hurricane in that vicinity, when suddenly there was an ominous cracking of the roof at the centre of the building. Meehan had just started to bring an axe to Quigley. Quigley shouted a warning. They all rushed for the front door except Meehan, who sought shelter by clinging to a heavy pillar. Before Quigley, Seaman, or Mulcahey could reach the door the roof fell in with a crash, and in a twinkling it carried down the two floors, and the entire building, except only the gable wall on the street side, tumbled down in a heap.

Meehan was struck by a falling brick and his hands were cut by flying glass, but as the pillar was near the gable end, he was saved. A moment after the crash he clambered out over the ruins and ran out into Second Avenue, crying at the top of his voice.

The noise of the collapse was heard all over the neighborhood, and in a moment several hundred persons were gathered at the spot. Among the first to get there was Policeman Cahill of the Eighteenth Precinct. He met Meehan and learned that three men were buried in the ruins. Calls were sent out for the police and for the ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital.

Work of Rescue Dangerous.

The work of rescue was rendered dangerous by the gable wall left standing. It was pulled down by means of a rope. Then a dozen willing hands began to remove the debris. Under the ruins of the shed was found Quigley's horse, its back broken. It was killed.

Mulcahey was first reached. He was completely buried, only his hand sticking out a few inches. Tenderly the débris was removed. He moaned, but was conscious, although he had been two hours under the ruins when rescued. At the Norwegian Hospital it was found that he had escaped without serious injuries.

The body of Quigley was found under the fallen material near the door. Life was extinct. The proprietor had almost reached the door when struck down. Near by was found the body of the German workman Seaman, who had also nearly succeeded in reaching a place of safety.

The cooperage shop stood in a very exposed place, and received the full force of the gale from New-York Bay. Quigley leaves a wife and four children.

Damage All over the City.

Throughout Brooklyn the storm wrought much damage. The loss was estimated at $100,000. Trees and telegraph and telephone and electric-light poles were blown down, houses were unroofed, windows blown out, and the cellars and streets in some sections were flooded. Telegraphic and telephonic communication was seriously interfered with. The wires were blown down between Brooklyn and Coney Island. In some parts of the city the trolley cars were not able to run for several hours, owing to the blowing down of the poles carrying the power current.

The wind tore away the roof and chimney of the dwelling house 148 Twenty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, and also swept off the roof of the adjoining house, 146 Twenty-ninth Street. Both houses were occupied, but no one was injured. The families moved into the residences of hospitable neighbors. Sidewalks, and even the streets, caved in in some places.

Slate Sheets Torn Off.

Dring the height of the storm the wind began to whisk large sheets of slate from the mansard roof of the Federal Building, Washington and Johnson Streets. A dozen or more of the sheets went flying about, some striking the Clarendon Hotel, others pursuing a zigzag course through the air as far as Fulton Street, while several fell directly into Washington Street. Fortunately no one was hurt. A gang of workmen went on the Post Office roof, at considerable peril, and prevented further damage. The sidewalk caved in on Fulton Street, near Rockaway Avenue.

New House Blown Down.

A new house in course of construction near Bay Eleventh Street and Benson Avenue, Bensonhurst, was blown down.

Large trees were overturned at Bushwick and Lafayette Avenues, North First and Berry Streets, South Second Street, and Marcy Avenue, 328 Tompkins Avenue, 132 Adelphi Street, 377 Prospect Place, South Second and Berry Streets, 13 Debevoise Place, 444 Lafayette Avenue, 206 Putnam Avenue, 299 Gates Avenue, Willoughby and Washington Avenues, Third Avenue, and Ninety-fifth Street. Telegraph and telephone poles were blown down on Third, North Portland, Reid, East New-York, Nostrand, Myrtle, Fourth, and Tompkins Avenues, and on Eighty-sixth Street, in Bensonhurst.

A chimney was blown down at Myrtle Avenue and Cumberland Street. A large plate-glass window in the rear of the Columbia Theatre, Adams Street, near Tillary, was smashed by the wind. A window of Kerrigan's old auction rooms, Willoughby Street, near Fulton, was blown out. The windows of several stores on Rockaway Avenue were demolished. At Sixty-eighth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue a carriage house and shed were destroyed; loss, $500. The wind carried off the chimney of the dwelling 51 Vanderbilt Avenue. A large plate-glass window in the store 466 De Kalb Avenue, was smashed.

Ocean Parkway Flooded.

The Ocean Parkway was flooded with water. In some places the combination of water and mud on this costly boulevard was hub deep, at other places the whole boulevard was a lake four feet deep. The water was eight feet deep in the cut of the Nassau Electric Railroad under the Ocean Parkway.

At Lefferts Park, New-Utrecht, the water was a foot deep over some of the streets.

To reach the public school in Flatbush the children had to wade through water nearly a foot deep. The little children were carried by the larger ones "pig-aback." Many trees and poles were blown down in Flatbush.

In several of the Brooklyn public schools the pupils were dismissed for the day at noon.

The front windows of the building owned by the city, at 63 Court Street, were demolished. A large sign was ripped from the store of Cowperthwait & Co., Flatbush Avenue. The awning was torn from in front of the Journeay & Burnham Company's store, Flatbush Avenue.

In the Eastern District.

In the Eastern District chimneys were blown down, signs torn away, and awnings torn into shreds. A fence was blown down near Grand Street and Newtown Creek, and another was smashed into fragments in Madison Street, near Ralph Avenue. The children in Father Mahoney's parochial school were dismissed when the storm lulled at noontime, and were told not to return.

The wind blew down and broke a large tree in Berry Street, between South Second and South Third Streets. The tree was a landmark in the Eastern District for several years. It was bending almost from the base for a long time before it fell, and at last broke off with a crash which was heard several blocks away.

The plate-glass window in front of the jewelry store of Harris Goody at 274 Grand Street was blown in and broken. The window was valued at $75.

THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

THE GENUINE

PIPER HEIDSIECK SEC.

$25.90 a Basket.

FOR SALE BY

All Grocers and Wine Merchants.

USED THE ROOF AS A KITE.

Fierce Storm on Long Island—Wires Down in Many Places.

AQUEDUCT, L. I., Feb. 6.—The high wind made a kite out of the roof of the grand stand of the Aqueduct race track. The mass of lumber was torn from its fastenings and carried over on the tracks of the Rockaway Beach Railroad. The obstruction it caused forced an interruption of train service for a time.

The high tide in Jamaica Bay overflowed the long trestle that crosses the bay from here to Rockaway Beach. Considerable damage was done by water to the many fishing station along the trestle, and also those bordering the many creeks and coves along the shore of the bay. Small boats were wrecked or sunk, while quantities of lumber and other materials were washed away. It was the highest tide experienced in a long time, and property owners were not prepared. Many of the fishing stations are closed at this season, and their owners are unaware of the damage caused.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 6.—The storm made travel difficult in this city. It interfered somewhat with the running of the trolley cars and washed big gullies across roadways, making them dangerous for vehicles.

A big tree on Webster Avenue was blown down by the high wind. It fell across the telephone and electric-light wires and carried them away. The extreme high tide covered all the meadow land along the water front and came nearly to the stringpieces of the docks. Even Newtown Creek felt the force of the storm. At high tide its waters had backed up over the low land on each side of the creek.

The wind played with the telegraph and telephone wires, and many circuits were opened. It was impossible to get very much telegraphic service on Long Island, many of the wires being down.

GLENDALE, L. I., Feb. 6.—The heavy rain to-day washed the earth from under the tracks of the Long Island and Rockaway Beach Railroads where they intersect at Glendale Junction. A force of track repairers filled up the washout with rocks. While repairs were being made trains had to run slowly over the danger spot.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 6.—Two large barns owned by Street Commissioner Arnold and Matthew Denotas were blown down to-day by the high winds. Along the shore of the Great South Bay a number of boats suffered from the high tide. The catboats Buzzy and Brue were both wrecked. The last-mentioned was owned by Deputy Collector Charles C. Duree of New-York.

GREENPORT, L. I., Feb. 6.—A fierce easterly gale has prevailed during the last sixteen hours in this section of Long Island. The gale is accompanied by an incessant and tremendous downfall of rain that has developed into almost a flood.

A tide equalling any known here in a great many years rolled in, and but for the protection of the Government breakwater and the well-provided basins in this harbor extensive damage would have certainly resulted among shipping. The scallop fleet is safe in port and will no doubt ride the gale safely.

Some fears are entertained for the smack fleet, many of which are away from Greenport on fishing trips.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Feb. 6.—The sloop Bertha Lee, owned by Charles Balton, was capsized by the gale this morning while at anchor in this harbor. Roads are badly damaged. A new building belonging to John Dolan was blown over and the roof was taken off another building near by.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, Feb. 6.—Much damage of an unimportant nature was done by the storm of this morning. A number of small boats were capsized or blown from their moorings, while the unusually high tide inundated the flats and low beaches hereabouts.

The sloop Crescent was blown ashore at Brantpoint, and will be a total loss. There was an extremely high surf all day.

Telegraph wires were blown down in several places, and gangs of men have been at work during the day putting them in repair. The roof of one of Dr. Brandreth's cottages at Hammel's Station was blown off.

IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

People Taken in Boats from Houses That May Collapse.

The Bronx River overflowed and caused a flood in the newly annexed district of the city. Between Bronxville and Wakefield the water went over the banks of the Bronx to such an extent that for half a mile from the banks of the river when it is normal, the water flooded everything. In some instances the water reached to the parlor floors of the houses.

In the flooded district there are twenty-five houses that late last night were cut off from the land except by boats. The water was washing over the west branch of the Harlem Railroad last night, and threatened to damage the road.

Several of the houses flooded are in danger of collapsing, and last night the occupants were taken out in rowboats. Owen Oakley and William Chatam procured a rowboat and went to the aid of the imprisoned people, most of whom were women. They rowed from house to house, and took all who wanted to go. There were some who did not want to go, so the two men kept up a patrol of the flooded district to watch for trouble.

Yesterday afternoon the house of W. L. Mortison, on what was Washington Avenue, was surrounded by water, and when the water reached the first floor the occupants of the house began to scream. There were only women there, and they went to the second story.

James Peoples and "Tony" Rispie, who were on the opposite side of the river, heard their calls for help. They procured a horse, and, mounting him, made him swim the river. The women wanted to be taken out, and the two men started back across the river to obtain a boat.

The horse was exhausted before the return trip was started, and when he reached the deep water lost his footing, and, becoming frightened, began to flounder. He was swept along by the current, and the men were unable to remain on his back. The men were being carried along by the current, when Oakley and Chatam appeared in their boat, making their voluntary patrol. The two men were dragged from the water and deposited in safety. Oakley and Chatam then went to the Mortison house and took out the occupants.

The bridge which spans the Bronx in the same locality, and which is known as Weiss's Bridge, is under water, and it is feared will be damaged badly.

Gov. Bushnell Expected Here To-day.

Gov. A. S. Bushnell and staff of Ohio are expected to arrive in the city at noon to-day from Hartford, Conn. They will have rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FINE FURNITURE.

GEO. C. FLINT CO. have many imitators, but no equals in display of styles, quality or lowness of price. 45 West 23d St.

NEW JERSEY IS DELUGED

Heavy Downpour of Rain in All Sections of the State.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES INUNDATED

Railway Trains Delayed and Trolley Lines Forced to Go Out of Business Temporarily.

GREAT GALE ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

Few Vessels Dare to Venture Out into the Hurricane—Damage Caused by the High Tide.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—The wind and rain caused considerable damage and trouble along the Jersey coast, and throughout the State there were reports of damage. Streets, railroads, and trolley lines were either so flooded or so badly washed out that traffic through the State amounted to but little during the middle of the day and to-night. From every part of the State come tales of delayed traffic, damage to houses, and barns, and washed-out roads. In some places the trolley cars had to stop running entirely.

Trains on all the roads, with the exception of the Pennsylvania's main line, were behind. The Pennsylvania was delayed in its local travel, but the through trains arrived at and departed from Jersey City on time.

The salt marshes of Hudson and Bergen Counties were flooded, and the railroad tracks were barely above water. The tide fell but nine inches at Newark, and but six at Hoboken and Jersey City, so that practically the first tide of the day held over until the incoming one arrived. This, coupled with the torrents of water which poured down toward Newark Bay through the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, converted the swamps into a great lake.

At Marion, back of Jersey City, after the rain ceased, the waters of the Passaic and Hackensack had met, and, as far as could be seen, there was not a sight of the earth on the lowlands, except the embankments of the railroads. These, with their shining rails, stretched away for miles. The Newark Plank Road from Jersey City to Newark was above water, and the through trolley line between the two cities was working.

The trolley lines leading from Hudson County into Bergen were less fortunate, and some of the Bergen County towns were cut off after noon, and residents of them were obliged to remain in New-York if they went there in the morning, or at home, if they wanted to reach New-York.

Through Essex and Union Counties the roads, being almost all stone ones, less damage was done than in the rest of the State, but in the hilly districts back of Orange and Montclair the roads were washed out to some extent. Further south, through the State, streams were over their banks and rivulets had become rivers long before noon.

Along the Atlantic coast, from Cape May to the Highlands, the sea beat with fury against the sands and bluffs, and caused considerable alteration in the coast line. At Long Branch the surf ran very high, and had the St. Paul been still resting on the beach there when the storm broke she would without a doubt have been carried against the bluff, for no anchors would have held her against the great waves that broke about where she had lain.

Along the Delaware River the damage was large. The water within a few hours rose to the point marked as dangerous, and during this afternoon and evening the rush of water pouring toward the capes was as great as any Spring freshet.

The roads and streets in North Hudson County were damaged, and trolley traffic was delayed. Trees were broken and twisted, signs blown down, and fences prostrated.

In Newark, over three inches of rain fell between 3 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the storm ceased. Thirty-eight and forty miles an hour were recorded as the velocity of the wind. The barometer registered 29.1 at noon in Newark. Trees went down before the gale, and streets which had recently been torn up for sewers and water pipes, were made impassable by the caving-in of the poorly filled trenches. The sewers in the lower parts of the city were inadequate to carry off the water fast enough, and the water poured out of the culverts and manholes like springs.

Early in the day the Lackawanna Railroad had trouble at South Orange. Not far from South Orange depot there is a small brook which passes under the railroad, and drains considerable low-lying land, and finally enters the Rahway River. The water rushed down so fast this morning that the culvert under South Orange Avenue was not large enough to let the water through, and the mass backed up until for hundreds of yards on either side of the railroad track there was water from three to five feet deep.

There is a dam just beyond the track on the west, and this caused much of the trouble. The railroad tracks finally were under water, and débris of all kinds began to pile on the road. Division Superintendent Neafie asked the owner of the dam to allow its destruction, so the water could take its natural course, instead of being deflected, as intended by the dam. This was refused, but a gang of men from the railroad broke down a part of the dam. This allowed the water to spread. It went as far as the South Orange Field Club grounds, and the newly constructed running and cycle track and the athletic field were two feet under water.

South Orange Avenue was overflowed, and cellars and even the lower floors of houses were flooded. The Bridge Committee of the Board of Freeholders had a committee at South Orange all day ready to take drastic measures if the flood became too great. Chairman Bray of the committee said the dam which started the trouble would have to come down. South of South Orange the lowlands between Maplewood and Mountain station were flooded to a depth of five feet in places. The South Orange and Maplewood electric railroad had to cease running, as the water on their tracks was three to four feet deep.

At Orange and East Orange the flood was high. In the valley district, where some of the big hat factories are situated, the stream which flows through the section, and which supplies water to the shops, overflowed the banks and mounted into the lower floors of the shops, doing considerable damage to the machinery and to half-finished hats. Cellars were flooded along the valley of the stream, and the brook spread until it appeared to be a river. In West Orange the water poured down the hilly roads and washed macadam and gravel upon the tracks of the Consolidated Traction Company to such an extent that at noon an order was issued stopping every car at Lincoln Avenue, in Orange.

There was a washout 150 feet long in the Watchung division of the Erie Railroad, near High Street, Orange. During the entire morning the water poured against the track embankment near High Street.

Bloomfield and Montclair suffered from overflowed brooks. The storekeepers in Montclair near the station tried for several hours to keep their cellars clear of water, but finally gave up the fight, and within an hour the water in the cellars was even with the sidewalks.

The Bergen County hills suffered greatly. Hasbrouck Heights was almost entirely cut off from communication with other places. The rain and snow caused the water to flood cellars and wash out the streets. Several wagon bridges near that village were carried away.

The Whippany River, in Morris County, overflowed into the lower part of Morristown. The water is five feet deep in some of the streets. All traffic between Morristown and surrounding towns was cut off by the flood.

The wind and rain brought down the wires of the electric company in Rutherford, and the city was in darkness part of to-night.

The Hamburg bridge over Oldham Brook, at Paterson, was washed away by the flood.

At Richfield, near Paterson, a big washout was reported in the road.

At Little Falls the Passaic was so high that it flowed into Beatty's carpet mills until there were three feet of water on the lower floor.

The Marley dam at Cedar Grove near Paterson was washed away. Cedar Grove Brook overflowed six miles from Paterson and spread over the country a half mile on either side of its banks. Several bridges were washed away.

Through the northwest portion of the State the storm was particularly severe. The country along the Delaware River was flooded. Pequest Creek in Warren County overflowed and flooded the country for miles. Oxford Furnace was flooded so that traffic through the streets was impossible except in boats. There was a washout on the Lackawanna Railroad near Bridgeville and all trains were stalled for a couple of hours. At Clinton in Warren County, the lower floors of houses and all the stores were flooded.

In the farming districts near Red Bank, where the wind had full sweep, the fences, trees, small barns, and hay ricks went down. In Red Bank the sewers did not suffice to carry off the water, and many cellars were flooded.

Cooper's Creek, at Camden, overflowed. The farm lands outside of the city were from six to twelve inches under water. The buildings erected on what was formerly a swamp, but which is now the downtown part of Camden, were flooded.

At Bordentown a large brick building, which was being erected for use as a power station by the Bordentown Electric Light and Power Company, was almost completely blown down by the high wind.

Lambertville saw one of the worst floods in its history. The northeastern part of the city was flooded. Water was eighteen inches deep on the floors of some of the stores. Part of the Belvidere Railroad was covered with water, and several washouts on the line were reported. The Delaware River began to rise by 10 o'clock in the morning, and rose until late in the afternoon at the rate of six inches an hour. In one hour early in the afternoon it gained a foot.

At New-Hope the dam was washed away and considerable damage done. Great fears were entertained at Lambertville that the dam back of that place would give way and flood the city. Should this occur, there would be a repetition of the Johnstown disaster. The dam is not considered safe by the people, and at every flood they expect to be washed away.

New-Brunswick saw the greatest freshet last night ever known there. The lower part of Burnet Street was under water. A number of the largest business places in the city were flooded out. The Five-Mile Dam, above New-Brunswick, burst to-night, with a report that could be heard for a mile, and the water which had been held back by it went rushing toward the city and swelled the flood.

All the mills at Raritan and Somerville were obliged to close down to-day. The sewers in many parts of Somerville backed up and flooded the cellars of houses and stores and put out the fires in the furnaces.

An unknown man was killed near North Branch in the morning by a Central Railroad train. He was not seen by the engineer until the engine was close to him. The engineer could not see far ahead of the train, because of the heavy rain, and the man, for the same reason, could not see the train. The man's head was crushed.

HEAVY DAMAGE AT ELIZABETH.

Water Invades the Lower Floors of Many Buildings.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 6.—Part of the roof of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Oil Works was torn off to-day. Chimneys were demolished, trees uprooted, and signs blown down all over the city. The furious wind tore many small boats from their moorings and wrecked them against the wharves or drove them ashore on the banks of the kills. The southern part of the city is inundated by the remarkably high tide, and the streets were impassable. Rowboats were pressed into service.

The ground floors of the houses were flooded. The tide was one of the highest ever known in the kills, and the water swept over the lower part of the wharves, carrying large quantities of coal and lumber overboard. Navigation on the kills was wholly suspended, owing to the wind and seas.

The Elizabeth River is higher than at any time since the memorable freshet of 1882, and the water to-night is up to the top of the arches of the bridges that span the stream, and grave fears are entertained for their safety at the next high tide, as the water has only receded a little. The water to-night was flowing over the top of the Elizabeth reservoir and the pumping house was flooded.

The tide invaded the engine rooms of several factories at Elizabethport, putting out the fires, and work had to be stopped in consequence. The Long Branch and Newark Branches of the Jersey Central were submerged, causing delay in travel. The waves washed clean over the Newark Bay Bridge. A panic was caused in the Park Hotel, near the Singer works, by the rocking of the building by the wind, and the guests fled into the streets. The total rainfall up to 8 o'clock to-night was nearly 4 inches.

BLUFF WASHED AWAY.

Ocean Grove Damaged by the Gale and Heavy Seas.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Feb. 6.—A severe southeast storm, accompanied by a thirty-mile wind and a heavy rain, swept along the coast to-day. The rain did considerable damage to the streets. The hurricane raised a big sea, and the huge waves played havoc with all the beach front at the foot of Ocean Pathway, where the Sunday evening beach meetings are held during the Summer. The beach at this point was badly damaged by the storm a month ago, but to-day's sea cut away ten feet of the bluff and washed thousands of tons of sand into the ocean. The cut now extends several feet in the Ocean Avenue roadway, and is fully 300 feet in length.

The piling supporting the board walk and the bulkheads were also damaged by the breakers pounding against them.

In Asbury Park several of the thoroughfares were blocked for hours. The shore front, however, escaped any serious damage.

HURRICANE SWEEPS LONG BRANCH.

The Wind Blows Seventy Miles an Hour for a Time.

LONG BRANCH, N. J. Feb. 6.—The worst storm of this Winter raged along the New-Jersey coast to-day. A high wind accompanied by heavy rain set in at about midnight last night and continued all this morning. At the height of the storm the wind blew at the rate of seventy miles an hour, but at eleven o'clock had decreased in velocity to fifty miles an hour.

There was a big sea on, but the water was low. No serious damage was reported along the coast from this place to Point Pleasant.

All the life-saving crews along the coast patrolled the beach between this place and Sea Bright on the lookout for steamers in distress.

Bridge and Track Swept Away.

NESHANIC, N. J., Feb. 6.—The large iron bridge which was used for wagons has been washed away, and nearly half a mile of track on the south branch of the Central Railroad at Three Bridges was carried off.

West 14th St.

1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

MANY MILLIONS

of dollars—twenty-eight—to be raised by a tax on wool alone is most likely to be the edict of Congress.

Prudence and forethought suggest purchasing carpets while we are still able to offer you the choicest and richest colored floor coverings at the late low prices which we have for some time been able to offer. But the contracts are fast giving out—new ones will have to be made, and now that wool and wages are up, the manufacturers will not allow us the absurdly low rates we obtained last August. Remember, you can buy now and pay later.

Furniture reduced to make room for spring stock.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

SCHOONER H. H. SCHAW ASHORE.

Strikes on a Jersey Shoal and Cannot Be Saved.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—The three-masted schooner H. H. Schaw, Capt. Morgan, from New-York for Baltimore, went ashore on Brigantine Shoals. The schooner came ashore during a driving storm.

She is in such a position that it is feared she will be a total loss.

The Brigantine life-saving crew brought the crew ashore, but the Captain remained aboard, refusing to leave the ship.

WEATHER BUREAU BULLETIN.

Timely Warning Given to Mariners on the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Weather Bureau to-day issued the following special bulletin:

"The danger warnings yesterday displayed on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, with caution to mariners to remain in port, have been fully verified by a severe storm, passing from the Central Gulf to Eastern North Carolina. It has now increased to the intensity of a hurricane, and will doubtless sweep the Atlantic coast northward to New-England and the Canadian provinces during the next twenty-four hours. Danger signals were displayed last night northward to Eastport, and this morning orders have gone to Weather Bureau observers at the threatened ports to actively employ their entire force in giving warning to shipping and holding vessels in port. Information was given yesterday afternoon to Northern ports of the approach of this storm. Hurricane signals are now flying at all ports from Eastport southward to Norfolk."

NYACK'S STREETS UNDER WATER.

Heavy Loss Caused by the Flood—Other Places Suffer.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The central part of Nyack is under water, and the damage amounts to thousands of dollars. The hillside west of the town slopes down to the centre of the town, and the flood of water which fell was increased by the melting snow. Two large ponds on the hill were overflowed. The open gates were insufficient to cary off the water. Main Street, one of the principal thoroughfares, became a watercourse, and for several blocks was impassable.

Buildings were flooded and business places were ruined. In front of Martin's undertaking establishment, heavy flagstones were washed away, tearing out the under part of the building. A whole row of stores, including meat markets, bakeries, shoe stores, and grocery stores, were completely inundated, and all the stock in the basements and lower floors was ruined. Traveling through the centre of the town was impossible for several hours, except by boats. The high wind blew down a number of the largest trees in this vicinity, and Filter's large icehouse and unused factory building were partly unroofed.

Dozens of streets are badly gullied, so that a large outlay of money will be necessary to put them in repair. Jackson Avenue, Burd Street, and Depew Avenue were as badly flooded as Main Street, and a number of families were obliged to move to the upper parts of their houses.

Frank Heath's bakery was badly damaged by the storm, and Mrs. Heath nearly lost her life. She was alone in the building when the water came through in a flood. She ran to a place of security to escape the water. As the stream forced its way into the lower part of the store, it threw down a large stove filled with burning coal. An empty barrel was ignited, and the steam and smoke became so dense that Mrs. Heath was nearly suffocated. Two men waded in through the water waist deep, put her in a chair and carried her to a grocery store, where she recovered.

In other parts of Rockland County the damage is great. Swollen streams inundated several farms.

A portion of Piermont and Sparkill was washed out, and Spring Valley also felt the force of the storm.

In the western part of the county there were dangerous wash-outs. The West Shore Railroad was flooded at some points in Rockland County. One of the up trains was stalled in the water to a depth of five feet at Orangeburg and the fires in the engine were put out.

The telephone wires were blown down in some parts of the county. During the gale late in the afternoon the roof was blown entirely off the Eagle Hotel, at Haverstraw.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The rainstorm last night and to-day did considerable damage in this section. The New-York Central tracks at Hastings were blocked for three hours this afternoon by a wash-out, and the north-bound and middle tracks were covered with sand to a depth of nearly four feet for a distance of over 200 feet. The Hudson River rose to the top of the docks, and fears were entertained that much damage would result. In the country herabouts several small buildings were blown down, cellars were flooded, and foundations washed away.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The rain of the past twelve hours has caused one of the worst freshets in years in this section. Hundreds of cellars are flooded, and the water on the low-lying sections is ten feet deep. The ice in Rondout Creek in the vicinity of Rosendale has broken loose, and unless it gorges, it will undoubtedly cause destruction at Eddyville, which is opposite this city. The people of Mutton Hollow are moving out of their homes.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A heavy rainstorm prevailed here all day. There was a wash-out on the Erie Railroad between Monroe and Turner's, necessitating a transfer of passengers. The dam at Turner's broke at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the tracks of the Mddletown and Goshen Traction Company are under water. The power house of the company is flooded to the depth of about 6 feet, and all the fires have been put out.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A terrific wind and rain storm swept through the Hudson Valley to-day. Buildings were unroofed, trees upturned, and much damage was done in the washing out of roadbeds. There were several wash-outs on the line of the West Shore Road.

WIND AND RAIN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mills Compelled to Close Down Because of Floods—Trains Delayed.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 6.—A tornado of fierce wind, cyclonic in character, accompanied by a heavy rainstorm, raged throughout the Wyoming Valley to-day. Reports come in from various parts of the county that the storm has done much damage. In this city trees were demolished in every direction, fences blown down, and many buildings unroofed. The Wilkesbarre Lace Mill, the largest structure in this valley, was partly unroofed.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 6.—Rain fell in torrents steadily for twelve hours. The streams rose ten feet. A serious wash-out occurred on the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad between here and Bath. The tracks were torn up for 200 yards by the swollen Monocacy Creek. Passenger trains were detained on both sides of the wash-out.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 6.—Rain fell in torrents here from midnight up to noon to-day. This afternoon the sky cleared and the sun shone brightly. The Schuylkill River at Manayunk, a suburb, was high to-day, and, as a result, several mills in that vicinity were compelled to shut down.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Feb. 6.—The Schuylkill River at this point has risen fifteen feet inside of two hours and considerable damage has been done along the river front. In Conshohocken all the iron mills had to suspend operations, and the loss to property will amount to thousands of dollars.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 6.—Heavy rains and melting snow caused the rivers and creeks to rise rapidly. The mail train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was held at Bridgeville, N. J., in consequence of a landslide.

HAZLETON, Penn., Feb. 6.—Not a colliery in this section was working to-day, owing to the wind and rain storm which has prevailed for nine hours. A number of mines were drowned out.

VESSELS REMAIN IN HARBOR.

Afraid to Leave Boston Because of the Heavy Gale.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The wind was blowing a howling gale to-night, with indications that it would attain the velocity of a hurricane during the night. Nothing left port to-day but the Metropolitan Line steamer H. F. Dimock for New-York, which was scheduled to sail Wednesday night, but held over owing to the threatening aspect of the weather, and started down early this morning before the first

The Time Will Come

when you will as soon do without a front door as without telephone service.

To many business houses more business comes over the telephone than through the front door by mail, telegraph, and messenger all combined.
As for private residences—well, telephone service is like your favorite newspaper; once you become accustomed to it you never give it up.
The next Quarterly List of Subscribers will close February 29th.

14,000 Telephone Stations in New-York City.

Metallic Circuit Service, Permanent, Rapid, Efficient, From $75 a year.

An agent will call on request.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.
18 CORTLANDT STREET.

intimation of the approaching storm was received. It is probable, however, that she is safely anchored in the lower roads or has sought refuge in Provincetown Harbor.

The other steamers advertised to sail to-day will not venture out until the storm abates.

The strong easterly gale caused an unusually high tide and at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon the water had attained its highest point, when several wharves along the water front were inundated, and the waves were dashing over the bulkhead of the New-York and New-England pier to quite a height. Cellars along Atlantic Avenue were flooded to the depth of several feet.

SCHOONER CLARA POST WRECKED.

A New-York Vessel Suffers in the Storm—The Crew Saved.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6.—In the furious gale to-day the two-masted schooner Clara Post of New-York was wrecked off this harbor. She now lies about half a mile off Seaside Park, her masts and bowsprit gone, stern broken in, and her hull half full of water. Capt. James McDonald and her crew of four men escaped to land in the schooner's yawl.

Capt. McDonald says he left New-Haven at 7 o'clock this morning bound for New-York, the vessel being light. Off Stratford they ran into the storm and tried to make Bridgeport Harbor. The chain plates gave way, and in a short time the two masts fell across the decks, the bowsprit being torn away in the wreck. Two anchors were thrown out, and then the Captain and crew started for shore, which they reached in safety, wind and tide favoring them.

The Clara Post was thirty-seven years old, and her Captain places her value at $1,200. The tug Confidence could not reach her this afternoon, but early to-morrow she will be towed in. Capt. McDonald has a wife and family at 721 Washington Street, New-York. His crew were Hugh Burns, Thomas Burke, Henry Dugan, and Michael O'Rourke, all unmarried and belonging in New-York.

VESSELS IN GREAT PERIL.

The Schooner Allie B. Cathrall Ashore—Barges May Be Lost.

CAPE HENRY, Feb. 6.—The schooner Allie B. Campbell, with a cargo of lumber, from Newberne, N. C., for Bridgeport, is ashore one and one-half miles south of False Capes, well upon the beach, and will probably be a total loss. The crew was saved.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 6.—There is a 200-ton schooner in distress off Seaside Park, but the water is so rough the lighthouse keeper cannot reach it. The vessel had been anchored outside, but the wind is terrific, and the vessel is dragging both anchors. It is now between the bar and Point Lookout, and may go to pieces any minute. Efforts are being made to reach it and rescue the occupants.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Feb. 6.—The fiercest storm of the Winter prevailed to-day, with a northeaster and violent rain. The tug T. J. Scully was reported off Cornfield with four barges by the tug Hercules, which passed her at 8:15 o'clock this morning. The Stickney went out but did not find her. The Scully was bound east, and the four barges are supposed to be the Cactus, Eleanor, Wamsutta, and Advance. It is feared they may go adrift and be lost. The Stickney could not go further than Bartlett's Lightship, for the sea was terrific.

STORM RAGES IN THE SOUTH.

High Winds and Washouts Delay Railway Trains.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—The tremendous rain which began yesterday, accompanied by a very high wind, continued through the night. The railroads between Montgomery and Mobile were washed out in numerous places, and traffic had to be suspended in consequence. A number of trees were blown down, impeding railroad traffic.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 6.—A severe storm began here yesterday and continued all night, and to-day it continued with great fury. A number of telegraph and telephone wires were blown down.

KINDERGARTEN UNION'S MEETING

Reception to be Given by the Trustees and Faculty of Teachers College—Papers to be Read.

The Trustees and Faculty of Teachers College, in West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, will give a reception to the officers and members of the International Kindergarten Union on the evening of Feb. 14. Representatives of the union from nearly every State and from Canada will be present. The second annual meeting of the union will be held the following day in the college building.

Miss Wiltse of Roxbury, Mass., will read letters and reports from different branches of the union at the Friday night reception, and speeches will be made by Dr. Butler of Columbia College, Miss Curtis of New-Britain, Conn.; Miss Mackenzie of Philadelphia, Mrs. Harriman of Providence, R. I.; Dr. Jane Robbins of the College Settlement, President Hunter of the Normal College, Miss L. Pingree of Boston, Miss Laws of Cincinnati, Miss Elder of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Simons of Boston, and Miss Fitts of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

The meeting Saturday morning will be public, and will be opened by an address by Walter L. Hervey of Teachers College. "The Kindergarten in Its Relation to Social Reform" will be discussed by the Rev. Leighton Williams of this city. Miss Anna E. Bryan and Miss Amalie Hofer of Chicago will take "Child Study in the Kindergarten" for their subject. Miss Nora Smith of San Francisco will tell of the art of story telling. Among the other papers to be read are: "Elements of Culture in the Kindergarter," by Hamilton W. Mabie of this city, and "The Kindergarten and the School," by James L. Hughes of Toronto, Canada, and Mrs. W. N. Hailmann of Washington, D. C.

After the meeting the officers, delegates, and visitors will inspect, under the direction of Miss Angeline Brooks, the new buildings of the college.

The officers of the International Kindergarten Union are: President—Miss Lucy Wheelock of Boston; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Ada M. Hughes of Toronto and Miss Caroline T. Haven of New-York; Treasurer—Miss Hattie Twitchell of Milwaukee, Wis.; Secretaries—Miss Annie Laws of Cincinnati and Miss Sara E. Wiltse of Roxbury, Mass.; Advisory Board—Miss Susan E. Blow of St. Louis, Miss Elizabeth Harrison of Chicago, Miss Angeline Brooks of New-York, Miss Mary McCullough of St. Louis, Miss Sarah Stewart of Philadelphia, Miss Nora Smith of San Francisco, Miss Mary J. Garland of Boston, Miss Alice E. Fitts, Mrs. Mary Page, and Mrs. Alice W. Putnam of Chicago, and Mrs. Lucretia W. Treat of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Among others who will attend the meetings are Miss Laura Fisher of Boston, Miss Constance Mackenzie of Philadelphia, Miss Anna Stovall of San Francisco, Miss Lucy Symonds of Boston, Mrs. Van Kirk of Philadelphia, Dr. W. N. Hailmann of Washington, D. C.; Miss Caroline Hart of Milwaukee, Miss Patty Hill, Miss Amalie Hofer, and Miss Anna Bryan of Chicago.

ALL LOYAL TO MR. MORTON

Twenty-third District Men Deny All Thoughts of Treachery.

"BROTHER" COLVIN ALREADY BEATEN

The Twenty-ninth District Convention, Which Meets Saturday, Expected to Give Impetus to the Governor's "Boom."

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Gov. Morton entertained about all the politicians of prominence from the Twenty-third Congressional District to-day. They came to swear allegiance to his cause as a Presidential candiate. They held up their hands, and, with a seriousness such as would do credit to Louis F. Payne, protested that the stories of disloyalty in the northern part of the State were unfounded. These stories have been afloat here for some days, and it has come to such a pass that when a group of northern politicians meets to tell another their preferences, the first remark is "Hold up your hand and be sworn." They swear they are for Morton and wink one eye.

John M. Wever of Plattsburg was the first to appear at the Executive Chamber to-day. Frederick Kilburn came next, and then Frank S. Witherbee, ex-Senator Emerson, Henry G. Burleigh, and others followed. Some of them said that the stories that anybody was not loyal to Morton must have come from the friends of "Brother" Colvin, the State Treasurer. He wanted to go as a delegate. The other leaders decided they would allow him to stay at home. His friends say that he may be able to form a winning combination with Assemblyman Sears of Franklin County, but the Burleigh-Wever-McLaughlin combination takes no stock in this. They say they have him beaten. "Brother" Colvin seems to take that view of it, too, for it is announced to-night that he really "does not care" to be a delegate. He wants to succeed Waldo T. Foote as Representative in Congress two years hence.

The publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning of the efforts to "turn down" Mr. Colvin and the alleged disloyalty to Gov. Morton started a general buzzing on the subject of the Governor's boom. Mr. Burleigh is certainly for Morton, and it troubles him to think there is any Republican politician who is not.

Ex-Congressman Wever is said to be naturally a Reed man, although if he went to the convention he would support Morton as long as any one. It would not be politics to do anything else. State Committeeman Witherbee, who represents the Twenty-third District, is an out and out Morton man, and he assured the Governor to-day it would not be safe for an anti-Morton man to put in an appearance in his part of the State.

The convention in the Twenty-third District was called to-day for March 12. Burleigh and Wever are still considered probable winners as delegates. If it became necessary, in order to defeat Colvin, Burleigh would almost be willing to stay at home and give his strength to Sears of Franklin.

There is a story here that there will be a Platt and an anti-Platt fight in the district composed of Oswego and Jefferson Counties, and each faction will send one delegate. John T. Mott of Oswego is scheduled as the Platt man, and D. C. Middleton of Jefferson as the anti-Platt man.

The programme for the Twenty-second District, which includes St. Lawrence, Fulton and Hamilton, and Saratoga Counties, is to send William L. Proctor of St. Lawrence and W. W. Worden of Saratoga. This is said to involve the struggle for a successor to Gen. N. M. Curtis in Congress this year. Lucius N. Littauer of Fulton County wants to go, and Fulton and Hamilton make no demands for a delegate on the supposition that he is to be the candidate. Col. French of Saratoga, who was a candidate a year ago, will probably give Mr. Littauer a contest.

Col. "Archie" Baxter of Chemung County left to-night for Watkins, where the Twenty-ninth District Convention to elect delegates will be held Saturday. The two delegates are to be Col. Baxter and John W. Parkhurst of Steuben, if the programme shall be carried out.

These will be the first delegates to be selected in this State, and the Morton men here are anxious to have the convention adopt Morton resolutions that will give a fresh impetus to the boom.

It is announced here by New-York Republicans that the primaries to select district delegates from New-York City for the National Convention will probably be held the first week in March, and that the call will be issued "just a few days" before they are to be held. The cry has been raised that this time will be so short that they may not improperly be called "snap" primaries.

HUNTER LACKS TWO VOTES.

Another Fruitless Ballot for Senator in the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 6.—The vote to-day in the Joint Assembly for United States Senator resulted as follows: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 62; McCreary, 4; Carlisle, 2; Bate, 1.

It was given out by the Republican leaders this morning that no Contest Committee report would be made in the House to-day, and that no unseating would be attempted, for a while at least. An effort is being made to get Hunter's men to vote for ex-Chief Justice W. H. Holt for Senator.

The Republicans held a short caucus here last night, at which Lieut. Gov. Worthington was present. It is rumored that Worthington asked for Hunter's withdrawal from the race, promising that any other man who should be put up would be elected.

The Democrats also held a caucus. It was hoped to heal the breach between the sound-money men and Blackburn forces, but the hope was not realized.

TALK STRONG FOR McKINLEY.

Gov. Bushnell and Others on the Presidential Outlook.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—Gov. Bushnell of Ohio this morning said in relation to the feeling of Ohio in regard to McKinley's candidacy for the Presidency:

"Ohio is solid for the nomination of William McKinley for the Presidency. All the reports to the contrary are given out by the opposition press, who fear his candidacy, and by those who favor the nomination of some other candidate. But Ohio is a unit for her favorite son, and the delegation will go to the Republican Convention at St. Louis to remain there first, last, and all the time for McKinley.

"Gen. Harrison's letter declining to be a candidate has added materially to McKinley's strength. McKinley, all along, has been Indiana's choice after Harrison. The two States are neighbors, and their interests and inclinations are identical.

"I think, when the ballots shall be taken at St. Louis the Indiana delegation will be for McKinley. Harrison's great following in the Southern States also will be for McKinley, and his prospects are growing brighter every day. I wish emphatically to state again, that Ohio is solid for McKinley, and no other candidate for the nomination to the Presidency will be considered by the delegation from our State. All the Republican leaders are for McKinley, and he will go before the convention with the full backing of Ohio. In Illinois, also, the sentiment is strongly in favor of McKinley."

Others of the Ohio men express views similar to those of Gov. Bushnell.

A. P. A. Against Senator Hawley.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—A local paper says that at a secret meeting held in Hartford a night or two ago the State Council of the A. P. A. decided to exert all its strength in opposition to the re-election of Gen. J. R. Hawley to the United States Senate, whose term will expire in 1899.

This step, it is said, was decided upon because of Gen. Hawley's attitude in the matter of the confirmation of the nomination of Gen. Coppinger.

Two of a Kind.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 6.—Gen. J. B. Weaver has sent a letter to Senator Tillman in which he says: "I have just read with care your recent speech delivered in the Senate. God bless you for your courageous and masterful effort. Keep your whip in your hand. It is the same one twice used in the temple scene at Jerusalem, and you struck the same set of scalawags.

South Dakota Republican Action.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 6.—The Republican State Central Committee last night named Huron for the place, and March 25 as the date for holding the State Republican Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention. Aberdeen was chosen as the place of the convention to nominate State officers on July 15.

Quaker Wisdom.

"Wrinkled purses make wrinkled faces." Fatten your purse by the pleasant economy of eating Quaker Oats.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

TWELVE-MILLION-DOLLARBRIDGE

ENGINEER BUCK'S PLAN FOR NEW EAST RIVER STRUCTURE.

Stiffest Suspension Spans in the World and the Longest—The Tracks and Promenades.

L. L. Buck, the chief engineer of the new East River bridge, from rGand Street, New-York, to Broadway, Brooklyn, has prepared an outline plan of how the bridge will appear.

As provided by law, the new bridge will be of the suspension type, having four cables like the Brooklyn Bridge. The cables of the new bridge, however, will be much stronger than those of the present structure, as it will have to bear the stress of locomotive engines hauling regular trains in addition to four tracks for trolley cars, the roadways for vehicular traffic, and the promenade.

To provide for such a vast quantity of traffic Engineer Buck will erect the stiffest suspension bridge in the world, and it will also be the longest. The span between the towers will be 1,700 feet, and the land spans will be 800 feet on each side. The height of the bridge above high water will be 135 feet in the clear, if the consent of the War Department can be gained to any lower height than 150 feet.

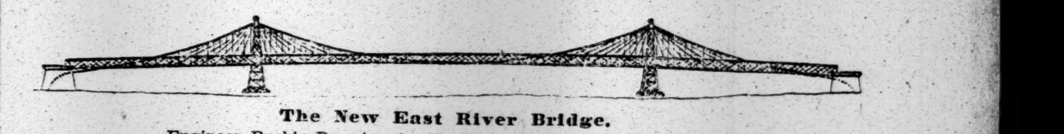
The total width of the bridge will be 118 feet, if the promenade is placed above the railway tracks. It may happen, however, that there will be two promenades slung outside the exterior cables, and in that case the bridge will be wider.

There will be two roadways of twenty-three feet east, and six xrailway tracks, occupying seventy-two feet. The promenade over the central railway tracks will be twenty-four feet wide.

The assumed live load of the new bridge will be 12,000 pounds per lineal foot. The number of tempered steel wires in each cable will be about 8,500.

The two towers on which the cables are to rest will be of steel, placed on a stone foundation. There towers will be about 300 feet in height above the surface of the water.

The estimated cost of the bridge is $12,000,000—$8,000,000 for the bridge proper and $4,000,000 for the approaches. It is expected that the detailed plans will be sufficiently far forward to give out the contracts by next July.



The New East River Bridge.
Engineer Buck's Drawing for the Great Spans to Williamsburg.

FIRST NIGHT SALE OF HASSAM PICTURES

Canvases Go for Little—Attendance Good, but Bidding Slow.

One hundred pictures by Childe Hassam, oils and water colors, were sold last night at auction at the galleries of the American Art Association, on Madison Square, South. They realized the sum of $3,867.50. When Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, opened the sale there was, despite the wretched weather, a very fair attendance. The bidding, however, demonstrated the fact that the majority of those present had come as spectators.

What opportunities there were to secure bargains will be understood when it is announced the highest price obtained was $115, paid for "In the Garden in June." One big canvas of "La Rue Bonaparte" was withdrawn until to-night, no bids being offered. The prices were disheartening, $20 and $30 securing excellent pictures in frames worth nearly all of those amounts. To-night will conclude the sale, when 205 works will be offered.

Age in the Ministry.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

Age is at a premium in all the professions except the clerical. In the sick chamber and the courtroom experience counts for something; in the pulpit, it counts for nothing. Yet if anywhere it is needed it is there. To treat sin-sick souls requires more skill than to treat diseased bodies, and skill is the ripe friut of experience. Draw the "dead line" where you will, at forty, forty-five or fifty, it can undoubtedly be demonstrated that where ministers have been favored with the opportunity by the grace of the churches, the most of them have accomplished their best work and achieved the grandest results after the extremest "dead line" limit had been passed.

ELEANORA DUSE HERE AND WELL

The Italian Actress Returns for a Run at the Fifth Avenue—Plans for Her American Tour.

Eleanora Duse arrived here yesterday on the steamship Majestic. The Italian actress, people of this country have been told by dispatches from the other side, has been ill ever since she left us. We have been informed that she has been obliged

Eleonora Duse.
The Italian Actress Who Arrived in This City Yesterday.

to use a crutch almost all the time since she fell on the ice, in Paris, last Winter.

But she tripped down the gangplank of the Majestic yesterday, and was as chipper and exuberant to her interviewers as the healthiest woman in the world could possibly be, and in her bright eyes and olive complexion there was not a trace of illness or even fatigue.

Mme. Dust was accompanied by Mlle. Grammatica of her company and her private secretary. She was dressed for just the weather that gave her welcome to America again, for she wore mackintosh and goloshes, a veil, and a rain hat.

J. Charles Davis, Joseph Schurmann, and Edwin H. Low met her and escorted her at once to the Hoffman House. Mr. Schurmann interpreted for her, when reporters asked questions. She said she had had a delightful voyage in which a few days of rough weather had made calmness and sunshine enjoyable. She is "ever so happy to be again in America." She has learned to love America, she naïvely says.

The members of Mme. Duse's company will arrive here from Genoa Feb. 14. The first performance will be given in the new Lafayette Square Theatre, Washington, Feb. 17. Four performances will be given, and then Duse and her people will come here. The season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will open Feb. 24. After that the company will play in the large cities, including Boston.

In Mme. Duse's repertory are "Camille," "Cavalliera Rusticana," and "La Locandiera." Her first production in this city will be "Camille."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A board has been appointed at David's Island, N. Y., to revise the drill regulations for the Hospital Corps. Detail: Major Valery Havard, Surgeon; Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon; Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, Third Cavalry, ten days' extension; Lieut. Walter H. Chatfield, Fifth Infantry, two months; Capt. William O. Owen, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension.

—Transfers in the Ninth Cavalry.—Lieut. George Palmer, Company K, to Company D; Lieut. Frank DeW. Ramsey, Company D, to Company K.

—Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, will report at Washington, D. C., to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty.

Navy.

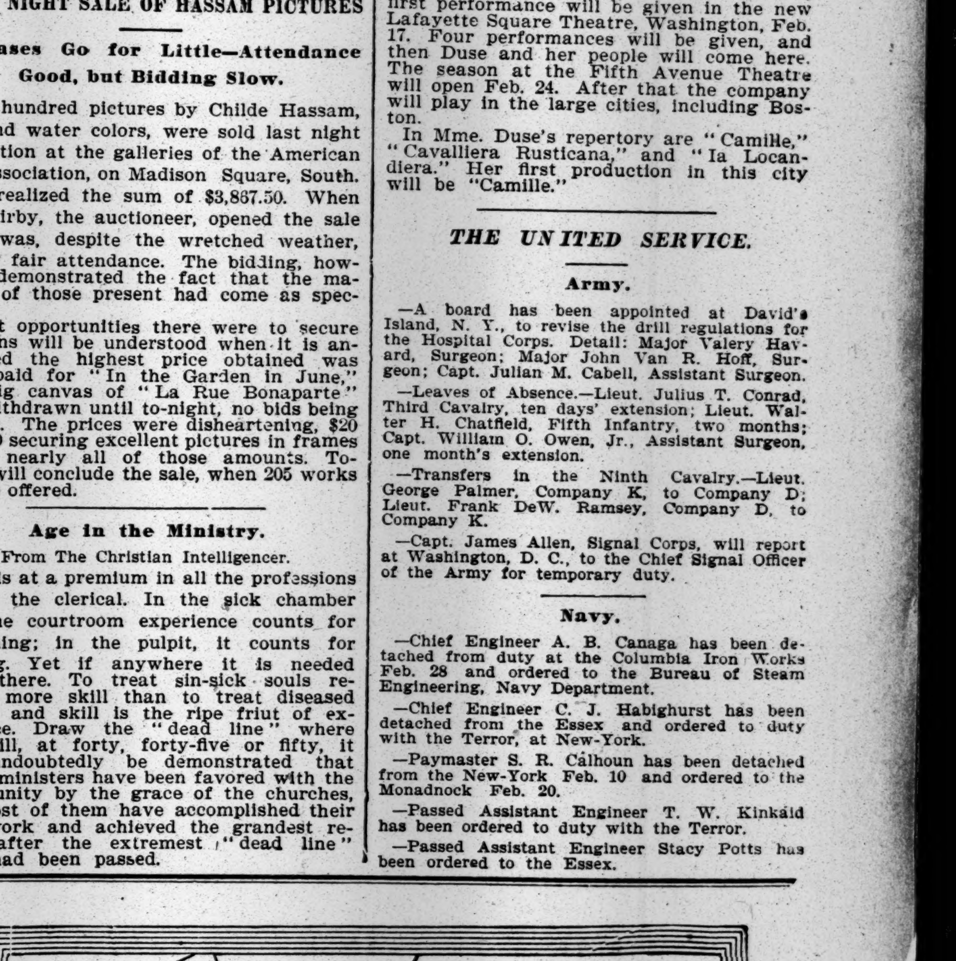
—Chief Engineer A. B. Canaga has been detached from duty at the Columbia Iron Works Feb. 28 and ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

—Chief Engineer C. J. Habighurst has been detached from the Essex and ordered to duty with the Terror, at New-York.

—Paymaster S. R. Calhoun has been detached from the New-York Feb. 10 and ordered to the Monadnock Feb. 20.

—Passed Assistant Engineer T. W. Kinkaid has been ordered to duty with the Terror.

—Passed Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts has been ordered to the Essex.



are usually a sign that a woman has more than enough to do; that all her time and strength are utilized in doing heavy work; that she don't use GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER. If she did use this great cleaner, her heavy work would be so lightened that the little things needn't be neglected.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

gives a woman time to rest, time to go, time to read, and time to sew. Every housewife should have a supply of this great help.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Magda—8:00
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Public Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
COOPER UNION—Lecture—8:30.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thrilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Don Carlos—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lucia and Cavalleria Rusticana.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Kerry Gow—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	1	35	36
6 A. M.	2	36	37
9 A. M.	0	45	42
12 M.	5	49	49
4 P. M.	9	52	53
6 P. M.	6	46	49
9 P. M.	5	44	46
12 P. M.	5	40	41

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday....................44.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday....................43.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year....................3.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last last twenty years....................31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 7, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

END THE SILVER FOLLY.

The currency of the United States is by law and precedent adjusted to a gold standard. Since the resumption of specie payments, all the Government notes have been exchangeable on demand for gold. There has not been at any moment a shadow of uncertainty that gold payments were required by law, nor has there been any doubt that the honor and prosperity of the Nation depended on the unvarying maintenance of gold payments.

Within the past few years there has been grave doubt in the public mind at home and still graver doubt abroad whether gold payments would or could be continued. Why? Solely because of the series of legislative acts by which depreciated silver has been forced into the currency and at the same time the actual payment with cancellation of the demand notes has been stopped. The legislative acts were, first, the Allison-Bland silver law; second, the provision for the perpetual circulation of the demand notes; third, the Sherman silver-purchase law of 1890. Not one of these was in principle or purpose financial legislation. They were all political, and the politics in them was of the basest and most cowardly character. Each of them in succession was a compromise, in the slang of the trade a "deal," by which the votes of the silver or inflation faction were purchased by the Republican Party. But the Democratic Party has not been guiltless, for the Republican measures were simply bids a little higher or more attractive than the Democratic bids. The leadership, especially in Congress, of each party has been weak, unscrupulous, greedy, and timid.

The consequences to the country every sensible man knows. The doubt cast on the stability of the currency has cost a simply incalculable amount. It cannot be reckoned in hundreds of millions, and it would have been many times greater but for the firmness and loyalty of President CLEVELAND, whose unbending will has kept the country to gold payments against forces that no other President has been called on to resist. During the long struggle he has felt that the people of the country were with him, and that if they got the chance they would show that they were with him. This was the difference between him and the narrow-minded, faint-hearted leaders in Congress. The latter did not know the American people. Those who professed sound-money doctrine had not the courage to stake their political fortunes on the people's fidelity to sound money.

They should hesitate no longer. If they have the simple common sense to understand the meaning of the event of Wednesday, they cannot hesitate. The voice of Mr. ECKELS as he read out the amazing record of bids for nearly six times the Government loan was, in plain fact, the voice of the American people declaring that gold payments must and shall be maintained. That tremendous offer, which no one had suspected, which the most experienced had deemed impossible, which had not been prepared, which all the efforts of all the financiers never could have prepared, was the equivalent of a National election. It is a proclamation to the whole world that the mind of the American people is made up, that any National party that dares to ask it to forsake the gold standard will be crushed, and that no National party can be sure of its support that is not by platform and candidate pledged to the gold standard and its unwavering maintenance by all measures necessary or appropriate.

To this anouncement of the National decision the sound-money men of the Democratic Party will take heed. From this moment there can be no doubt or hesitation or compromise. The fight for sound money, for the payment of every obligation of the United States, whether bond or note, in gold, will be made before the National Convention and in the convention. It will determine the platform and the candidate. It will not be diverted by any plea of expediency or foiled by any scheme of compromise. It will be a fight to a finish, and it will end for all time the silver folly.

THE ROENTGEN RAY.

The discovery that it is feasible to record and exhibit the interiors of persons and things that are impervious to ordinary human eyesight so as to be apprehensible by that eyesight is, of course, of the highest practical importance. The doctors have hailed it with counterfeited glee, for really it seems to dispose of the difference, in respect to many maladies, between good doctoring and bad. Especially as to these things, it disposes of the expert diagnostician. The physician who is able to bet with confidence on "what the autopsy will show" has heretofore enjoyed a dangerous eminence, dangerous because an autopsy has been necessary to vindicate his judgment. He has been under the strongest temptation, in cases in which his confidence was great and the controversy warm, to see to it that the autopsy should be provided. Otherwise his judgment would remain in dispute. To do the diagnosticians justice, they have generally neglected opportunities to bring their diagnoses to conclusive tests, even at the sacrifice of their scientific impulses. Now no conflict of this kind can arise. It will no longer be necessary to wait for the autopsy to settle questions of diagnostics.

But it is in the wider field of politics and society that the new discovery will work its most beneficent results. It may turn out that organic maladies, like heredity, are at the bottom of a great many manifestations otherwise inexplicable. To comprehend all, as the French saying goes, is to pardon all. Suppose that we could have an inside view of the persons of those who appear to be inspired by mere folly and malignity. It might turn out that the Roentgen ray will yet exhibit to us the physical basis of cussedness in some of its most painful and conspicuous manifestations. A roentgenograph, for example, of the liver of PEFFER in its actual state or of MORGAN of Alabama, with all the hobnails faithfully shown, might go far to abate our animosity to those statesmen. It is true that after we had seen their livers we might be as reluctant as we are now, and their several constituencies much more reluctant than they are now, to send them to the Senate. But we should be apt to burst into tears and forgive them all, and even to subscribe to a fund to have them treated by hepatic specialists. The lady, reproached of ungrammaticality, who exclaimed: "Well, if you had such a cold as I have, you would not talk any better grammar," may turn out to be the prototype of many exasperating persons in public and in private life whose justifications it is reserved for ROENTGEN to present to their fellow-citizens.

AN OMINOUS VOTE.

The reason why the vote in the State Senate against transferring the Pavey School bill from the Cities Committee to the Committee on Education is to be regarded as a test of the position of that body on the whole question of school reform in this city is that the Committee on Cities is a political concern devised by Mr. PLATT to serve his own ends. It has its hands full of party schemes, while the Committee on Education is not a busy one. If a bill remodeling the school system of this city is not a proper measure for its consideration, it is difficult to see what use there is in having a Committee on Education at all.

Mr. PLATT's Chairman of the Cities Committee, a countryman from the Oswego-Madison district, remarked that the bill had little reference to the subject of education or the management of schools, but related to a "political department of the metropolis." That reveals the Platt-Lauterbach-Tammany idea of what a Department of Education is for. Whether there are to be Ward Trustees to control the appointment of teachers and the conduct of schools or a Board of Superintendents trained in educational work is, according to that idea, not a matter of education or school management, but of offices and patronage. Mr. ELLSWORTH, the Republican leader of the Senate, expressed the same idea, declaring that this bill affected, not education, but the "framework of the government" of the municipality. Therefore it should go to a political committee.

The theory of the Pavey bill is that the control and direction of the public schools of this city is a matter of education which should not be perverted by politics. The theory of the Page bill is that it is a matter of city government, of offices and appointments, and association with political influence. That is the plain difference, and it determined the committee reference and the vote by which the reference was decided. The Platt and Tammany Senators voted together, and the Republicans generally were on the side of keeping the schools in politics instead of devoting them to education. It is ominous for school reform at the hands of this Legislature, which bids fair to be the most partisan and the least public-spirited that has sat at Albany in many a year.

BATTLESHIPS.

Admiral LUCE has contributed to the Journal of the Proceedings in the United States Naval Institute a paper on "Navy Yards and Their Defense." The paper is worth the attention of every member of Congress and of every intelligent citizen, as well as of the professional audience to which it is immediately addressed. It is explained that the paper is founded on notes taken in the preparation of the report of the Commission on Navy Yards, made twelve years ago, but the Admiral's conclusions are even more pertinent now than they were then.

One of the most valuable lessons inculcated by Capt. MAHAN's works is that, for purposes even and strictly of defense, forts and ships that are not fit to take and keep the sea are not alone to be trusted. That a marine defensive is and must be an "offensive-defensive" has become as much an axiom of naval tactics as of cavalry tactics the maxim that "cavalry should never stand still to receive a charge of cavalry." For coast defense we need sea-going ships, and Admiral LUCE includes them in his list of appliances for the defense of navy yards.

His conclusions upon this point are especially interesting as being those of an accomplished naval officer, who, being upon the retired list, cannot be supposed to have any personal or actively professional interest in the recommendations he makes. He finds that in our preparations for coast defense, not only in those which Congress has authorized, but in those of which projects have been submitted to it, the item of "line-of-battle ships" is far too small. The term "line-of-battle ships" now sounds old-fashioned, but Admiral LUCE prefers it to the current term of "battleships" as being more exactly descriptive and less ambiguous, as there is no doubt it is. Everybody understands that a "line-of-battle ship" is a vessel to which frigates and corvettes and gunboats and so forth are only auxiliary, and which is, in general engagements, to take its place in the line of battle. A hundred years ago the Secretary of the Navy recommended that for the protection of what were then our forts and what was then our commerce we needed at least twelve line-of-battle ships—"seventy-fours." Admiral LUCE contends, with reason, that if that number was necessary then, our minimum now should be half as many again—that is to say, eighteen. The moderation of this estimate will be admitted by every reader of the Admiral's paper, and it is very much to be hoped that advantage may be taken of the present interest in the subject to authorize the construction of at least this number of line-of-battle ships.

THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN SILVER SENATORS.

It is reported that nearly all of the eighteen Republican Senators who voted for or were paired for the Free-Coinage bill on the 1st inst. will vote against the same measure offered by the Finance Committee as a substitute for the Dingley-McKinley Tariff bill.

Why do they take this course? Simply because they are in favor of both of these forms of "protection" or robbery of the many for the benefit of a few, and hope to procure legislation that will raise the price of silver by means of legislation that will increase the price of manufactured goods to consumers. By voting now against the new edition of the McKinley tariff they might themselves close the door against the "deal" which they hope to make with Eastern Republican supporters of that tariff who oppose free coinage.

Their attitude toward the silver question is that of the protectionist. "I shall remember at all times and on all occasions, in season and out of season," said one of the new Senators from Utah in accepting his election, "that it will be my duty to do everything I can to advance the relative price of silver." These Republican Silver Senators undertook to "advance the price of silver" in 1890 by a bargain with other Republican Senators, and the fruit of that bargain was the Sherman Silver-Purchase act, which was practically an additional schedule of the McKinley tariff. The Republican ultra-protectionists got their extortionate tariff and their Republican Silver allies got their desired protective law for silver. Both were rejected by the people and both were repealed. The Republican ultra-protectionists now undertake to reenact the McKinley monstrosity; their Silver associates are striving again to obtain a share of the protection plunder. But, if they would preserve the indispensable basis of the projected "deal," they must now promote the enactment of the Dingley-McKinley Tariff bill even at the cost of the temporary withdrawal of their support from the free-coinage substitute.

The Democratic Silver Senators will, we presume, vote again for this substitute, as they voted for it on the 1st inst. While the Republican Silver Senators are in favor of both forms of protection, these Democrats are in favor of only one. This, however, is not quite correct, for while the Republican Silver Senators, representing the mine owners, are silver protectionists, desiring above all things to "advance the price of silver" by legislation, a large majority of the Democratic Silver Senators have not that purpose in mind, but desire to revolutionize the currency system in accordance with wild theories of finance which, while they were originally suggested and taught in the agricultural States by agents of the mine owners, are not regarded by a majority of these Senators as being closely related to the "protective" policy, and as designed to increase the profits of the mine owners and the silver-mining States at the expense of the remainder of the Nation.

The Republican silver protectionists do not intend to break down the Dingley-McKinley tariff bridge over which they hope to pass to legislation now in favor of silver, or to a compromise in the platform of the Republican Party next Summer, or to silver legislation in the next Congress, in connection with the promised re-enactment of the McKinley tariff, if the Republicans should then have full power to make laws. There should be no misunderstanding as to their attitude and purpose.

CONSOLIDATION AND TAXATION.

It was well for the Corporation Counsel of this city to impress upon the legislative committee having the Greater New-York question under consideration the seriousness and importance of the problem which it involves. It is not a matter to be dealt with in an off-hand way, least of all with a view to immediate political effect. For the Legislature to deal with it in that way would be a crime. The point raised in regard to county lines is an important one, and whatever limits may be set to the enlarged city, it should contain but one county, whose boundaries should be identical with its own. There would be no occasion for separate county officers for different parts of the city, and the double capacity for incurring indebtedness is certainly undesirable. Mr. SCOTT's views as to the area that should be consolidated in the enlarged municipality are more open to question, and on the important subject of taxation his position does not seem to us to be judicious.

Of course, with a uniform system of valuation and taxation within the limits of the Greater New-York, and, with a single financial administration for the single municipality, Brooklyn, Long Island City, and the outlying territory would at first obtain considerable benefit at the expense of New-York, but that is one of the inducements for them to consent to have their identity merged and it is part of the price which New-York would pay, and is willing to pay, for the larger advantages of the future, which would accrue to the whole metropolis. The reluctance or opposition still displayed in Brooklyn to the consolidation is chiefly due to a fear that there will not be a uniform system of taxation, and to allay that apprehension there should be a distinct obligation assumed in the legislation of this session. The claim of Brooklyn in this respect is well founded. Many of her citizens are engaged in business and employment in this city. They own taxable property and contribute to all forms of business activity here, and much of the revenue of New-York is derived from their capital and labor. The unfavorable condition of Brooklyn's finances is mainly due to the fact that New-York draws so much from her people without making any return. Both ends of the ferries and all the public water-front property belong to New-York. It would only be fair to Brooklyn to equalize this matter of burdens and benefits, and in the long run it would prove a gain to dwellers on Manhattan Island.

The argument which Mr. SCOTT presented with reference to taxes and expenditures for certain local purposes does not strike us as convincing. He maintained that while taxes for certain general administrative purposes—the support of the Police, Fire, Health, and Law Departments, and the Mayoralty and Common Council, for instance—should be borne equally by all parts of the new city in proportion to assessed valuation of property, those for parks, pavements, sewers, and the like should be paid in greater part by the territory deriving the greatest advantage from them, and it would be unfair for Brooklyn and Richmond County to help pay for Croton water which they do not use and for New-York to contribute to the support of the Kings County water system.

We do not see that it would make any material difference with the water-supply question whether each part of the city paid for its own or all parts paid for the whole, and there would be no more ground for a distinction according to source of supply than there is now for distinguishing between those who use Croton water and those who draw from the Bronx. As a permanent policy there could be no stronger argument for apportioning the taxes for parks, streets, sewers, &c., according to districts in the Greater New-York than in the present city. Nobody will contend that there is no general benefit to the residents of Manhattan Island in having the parks and streets beyond the Harlem River improved, and that the cost ought to be paid by the residents of that section alone, or that when a new sewer is required down town the people up town should not help pay for it. If such a policy had been pursued, the growth and development of the city would have been stifled. The use of the wealth of the whole for the benefit of the whole has contributed to the general development and prosperity, and it would be the same throughout the metropolitan area. At first that part of the greater city most advanced in wealth and in public improvements would have to contribute of its substance to bring the other parts into healthy and harmonious relations for the common growth of the future, after which the mutual benefits and advantages would appear in the increased vigor and rapid progress of the whole community. It would be an anomaly in our system of government, municipal, State, or National, to undertake to apportion the burden of taxation by sections so that each should pay for what it gets in public service or benefit. Equalization of burdens and of benefits is the basis of our whole system, and uniform taxation and valuation within the same jurisdiction is the only sound policy.

With like timorous accent and dire yell as when by night and negligence a fire is spied in populous cities, the ever-vigilant GRADY made the Senate Chamber resound while the bill in regard to public accountants was under consideration. Of course, the GRADY is amazed, indignant, and horror-stricken at a proposition to make proved fitness a prerequisite for holding any sort of office or drawing any sort of a salary. Naturally, he saw red the moment an examination by the Regents was suggested as a good way to separate competent from incompetent accounts and to protect the public from the many dangers incident to the performance of semi-public tasks of great importance by men responsible only to themselves and their direct employers. The scheme bore an obvious resemblance to that abhorrent thing, civil service reform. "They'll be after examining cellar-diggers next!" he exclaimed, and doubtless would have added, "and Senators, too, in time!" if he had said all he meant—and feared. The Senator has good reason for apprehension. If the day ever comes when a would-be legislator is obliged to demonstrate his worthiness for such an honor, the GRADY and his like will fare ill indeed. They are quite justified, on the principle of self-defense, in hitting at reform whenever that evil creature shows its head.

A careful survey of the whole field shows that Mayor WURSTER has the unqualified and enthusiastic support, in his excise policy, of every saloon keeper in Brooklyn, of just one Brooklyn clergyman, the Rev. J. ERSKINE ADAMS, and of nobody else of any account. The only apparent difference between the commendation which the Mayor receives from the numerically larger part of his following and that coming from the lesser is that the former says: "The Mayor is doing the right thing," while the latter declares that "the Mayor is going to do the right thing." Efforts to elicit an expression of opinion from Mr. ADAMS as to when the "right thing" was to be done, or exactly what said thing was, brought forth only the statement that "Mr. WURSTER is a good Christian man and a churchgoer," facts more pleasing than pertinent, perhaps, and which may not be wholly unrelated to the other fact that the Mayor is a well-to-do person with whom it is convenient for a pastor to remain on good terms.

"TODT MUSS ER SEIN"

A Curious Study in Philistinism at the Irving Place Theatre.

It is not easy to forgive a modern playwright for putting alternative titles over his productions, for the device savors of antiquity, and, except in the case of out-and-out burlesques, seems to threaten the theatregoer with something ponderously in earnest or else, what is much worse, eagerly instructive on some point of morals or aesthetics. Yet Robert Misch, who wrote the play presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, was not treated at all harshly by the people present, although its name is "Todt Muss Er Sein, oder Nachruhm," and although the threat just mentioned was to some degree carried into execution. For, if ponderous, it was also frequently amusing, and if it defended the artist against the Philistines with rather more bitterness than sincerity, yet the artist was a most comprehensible and sympathetic fellow, and the Philistines were interesting specimens of their large and influential class. So the audience was courteously attentive all through the four acts, laughed with frequency and discretion, and applauded ditto.

The play is a comedy with occasional excursions into broad farce. Its central idea is to illustrate a tendency on the world's part to heap fame on a dead artist, after embittering his life by cruel inappreciation and neglect. About this idea are grouped a large number of well-differentiated types, some of them almost strangers to the stage, and they are led through a series of scenes not altogether lacking in originality to the constantly foreseen triumph of art over barbarism. The spectator is not quite convinced that the author feels very deeply the wrong his story turns upon; indeed, this sort of complaining is rarely done by men to whom the artistic pose is natural, and not assumed, and it usually proves the complainer to be himself a Philistine of the most obnoxious sort. That is not a particularly important point, however, and need not prevent any one from admitting that Herr Misch's play has merits, and a good many of them.

The dialogue, for instance, is swift and occasionally bright; the sequence of events has the necessary amount of logic, while half a dozen of the more prominent rôles give fine opportunity for the display of skill in characterization. It is hardly necessary to say that few of these opportunities were left unused by Herr Conreid's comedians. Mathieu Pfeil played the hero, a neglected composer of operas which no director would produce, and his work was notable for sincerity of feeling as well as well-balanced vigor. Anna Braga, as the musician's devoted but very practical wife, again showed that she can play other parts than that of the ingénue. Rudolf Senius and Lucie Freisinger quarreled and made love in amusing alternation. Adolf Link and Arthur Eggeling, in congenial old men rôles, were as minutely accurate as usual.

DUTCH WATER COLOR SOCIETY

The second annual exhibition in New-York of the Society of Painters in Water Colors of Holland is now being held at the galleries of Boussod, Valadon & Co., 303 Fifth Avenue. There are eighty-five pictures shown, and the names comprise some of the best and most popular of the Dutchmen.

There are among these drawings many interesting and able things, as might be expected, for the men of Holland are past masters in the use of water colors. The general tone of the exhibition is a low key of color, with a feeling of repose, a harmony very agreeable, the subjects, as a general rule, being well chosen and within the limitations of the medium. The influence of two or three of the leading men of The Hague is apparent throughout the work, an influence, it may be added, generally for the good, but taking from the originality of some, whose sources of inspiration are plainly evident.

A new note, strong, personal, and entertaining, is struck by P. De Josselin de Jong in two studies he shows of "Puddlers." The sturdy workman, his body half bared, is in vigorous action before the furnace, with his moulten ore. The light from the fire catches his body here and there with a golden glow, making dark shadows and startling contrasts. All this is indicated with frank simplicity, in firm strokes, very well understood, and conceived in an artistic way. There are four works by R. J. Blommers, of peasants, in his usual manner, all unmistakably characteristic Scheveningen folk, while by J. S. H. Kever there are interiors, of a girl sewing and a mother with two children, much in the same manner of treatment. So, too, Albert Neuhuys, in his four examples, gives a true impression of the laborer, his family and surroundings, quaint, picturesque, homely and interesting.

H. W. Mesdag has marines, of boats at anchor, alongshore bits, very salty and breezy. W. B. Tholen, with his "Nook at Scheveningen," has a corner among the houses, with distant sea and some old mariners in their Sunday best. J. J. Van de Sande Bakhuyzen sends a "Pond with Ducks," a "Return of the Flock," with two other drawings, and a woman, presumably a relative of the same name, signs some flowers that are low in tone, lacking the sparkle and life that some of our American women give, as seen at the present Academy show. There is a brilliancy in "A Sunbeam," by C. Bisschop; strong qualities in the work of the brothers Maris, J. and W.; Josef Israels, the President of the society, is represented by one example; his son, Isaac, by three, very impressionistic, while landscapes by Weissenbruch are dexterously washed in and well composed.

Others here are Ph. Zilchen, Elchanon Verveer, P. Stovtenbeeker, W. Roelofs, George Poggenbeek, W. C. Nakken, A. Le Comte, G. Henkes, while by Jan Van Essen there are two studies of lions, well drawn and understood, painted with freedom, and convincing in their appreciation of the animals.

Why the Belfast Strike Lasted Long.

From The Saturday Review.

One reason why the Belfast ship-builders wanted to hold out was that the strike brought no pinch to their pockets. A workman's household on the Lagan is a kind of co-operative establishment, as every member of it, from the small boys and girls to the mother and father, can find work in connection with the varied industries of the Ulster capital. Indeed, the womenfolk and the boys often earn more than the head of the house. Consequently, as things are "booming" in the linen mills just now, the self-sacrificing and heroic shipyard striker was in clover. His family provided the housekeeping expenses, while the "strike pay" of 15 shillings a week was just enough to keep the lord and master in multitudinous drinks to the success of "the cause." The local clergy can tell that, although there was terrible hardship among the laborers, who had no quarrel with their employers, and only wanted to be allowed to work, there never was so much drunkenness among the skilled workers. But the threat of the withdrawal of the strike pay brought them to their senses.

Eddy—McCarthy.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Miss Julia E. McCarty, daughter of J. W. McCarty, ex-President of the village and Director in the First National Bank of Port Shester, was married to Henry A. Eddy of Stamford, Conn., this evening at 7:30 o'clock, at her home, in North Main Street.

The Rev. Mr. Brugler, rector of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated.

The wedding was a very quiet one, only a few relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy will reside in Stamford.

—How easy it is to distinguish writers who are book lovers! They know the art of limiting subjects in order to exhaust them afterward. They calculate in their wisdom the share that the probable should have in their work. They propound only lucid questions, and they are resigned to know only a little in order to know something.

SWINBURNE'S MORAL TENDENCY

Early Poems That Have Prejudiced a Stupid World for Little Reason.

From The Saturday Review.

The moral tendency of Swinburne's poetry is still judged by the ethics of the youthful volume of lyrical verse, while the ethics of seventeen or eighteen volumes of verse, the output of his manhood and maturity, are simply ignored. In the first series of "Poems and Ballads," it cannot, of course, be denied there are to be found, among many beautiful and pure-minded poems, a few which err seriously, whether judged from the standpoint of ethics or good taste. A study of them, however, betrays to any intelligent critic the cause of their appearance.

They are obviously the hasty and violent defiance hurled in the face of British Philistinism by a youthful writer, who, in addition to the exuberance of his scorn of conventions, was also, it is plain, influenced by a very boyish desire to shock the dull respectabilities of the average Philistine. The desire to shock and defy a society of conventions, founded, as he supposed, on compromise and cant, was, we think, the originating cause of these poems, together with the desire to assert the right of the poet to treat any subject whatever, to paint the nadir as well as the zenith of humanity, the utmost degradation as well as the utmost glory of man.

Their audacity, of course, provoked the expected storm of indignation; but this very natural storm of indignation seems to have blinded the reading public to the crass stupidity of the adverse criticism in which it found expression. Fleshly and sensual was, in two words, the gist of the accusation. "Sensual caterwaulings" was, long afterward, the vigorous summing-up of a considerable man of science and letters. And yet it would be easy to show by a detailed examination that their audacity concealed an almost complete absence of knowledge of or sympathy with the frenzies of desire they professed to portray.

This strenuous Coryphaeus of the flesh, as any competent critic who will give the time must see, was dependent on his immense reading of French as well as Greek and Latin authors, reinforced by a power of poetical rhetoric which enabled him to give his characters impressive, if not dramatic, utterance. Thus the "Anactoria" is simply an attempt to give the Sappho of the Odes expression in English verse, which, with all its brilliancy, is as diffuse and abstract as the original Greek is concentrated and concrete. The devouring passion in the Lesbian's veins is represented with marvelous fervor and force of language, but the poem is not sensual, has not even sensuous charm. A great lyrist there tries his instrument, but the flesh does not speak to him or through him at all.

The extraordinary qualities of the verse, the extraordinary command of language, produce an effect of their own; "Anactoria" revealed the existence of a new and original poet, but nothing else. The fervor and fire of Mr. Swinburne even at this period were not of the senses, but entirely of the imagination and intellect; and in this, as in the other poems which deserve condemnation, it is not the sensuality, but the audacious selection of the subject and the deliberate audacity of treatment, which will strike an unbiased and observant reader. The same may be said of "Dolores," "Faustine," "Laus Veneris," "In an Orchard," and the other audacities of the volume. No one who did not bring to the study of them a corrupt mind could find them really corrupting.

It should be plain by this time that the praise of the "raptures and roses of vice" was simply boyish bravado, and that to go to Mr. Swinburne to find sensuality or even sensuousness is as futile a quest as to go to Shelley for anything practical, which was, as that poet justly observed, like going to a gin shop for a leg of mutton. Furthermore, the offensiveness of the least excusable of these poems is really on the surface, and has been greatly exaggerated; and where no objection is made to Tennyson's Vivien, and her unpleasantly skillful handling of Merlin, described as it is with uncompromising realism, it is hardly logical to dread the influence of the audacious rhetoric of Dolores or the unconvincing brilliancy of Faustine.

PERSONALS.

—Menelik wants to reorganize the Ethiopian Empire, which comprised not only the coast of Massowah, Abyssinia, Choa, and the land of the Gallas—that is, the western point of Africa on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean—but also the Yamen. He wants to subject the Gallas and Sidamas. He has guns, soldiers, an army against which the Italians apparently struggle in vain. His father, King of Choa, was brought up by Theodoros, Negus of Abyssinia, whose daughter he married. Menelik is of medium height, darker and coarser in features than the greater number of Ethiopians, and remarkable intelligence is expressed in the light of his eyes. The clergy of his country is with him. Tradition says that Menelik, son of Solomon and of the Queen of Sheba, fled from Jerusalem with the tables of the law, which he took to Aksoum, in Ethiopia, where sovereigns are consecrated to this day. Menelik is his descendant in a direct line. He says so, and the priests approve. The Ethiopians were converted to Judaism; Fromentius, Bishop of Alexandria, came and converted them to Coptic Christianity; Paez, the Jesuit, and his successors detached them from Fromentius's creed, but badly, for they are practicing it still.

—Lord Delawarr, who died on Jan. 15, was seventy-nine years old. He held the position of Deputy Lieutenant for Cambridge and Sussex, and was also the High Steward of Stratford-upon-Avon. He was the seventh Earl, succeeding his brother in 1873. He was descended from Sir Thomas West, a Knight who lived in the time of Edward II., and enjoyed the high favor of that monarch and his successor. Of the third Baron, Sir Roger La Warr, who, under Edward III., shared in the glory of Poictiers, at which battle the King of France and the Dauphin were taken prisoners, it is told that he, with a number of other knights, claimed to have effected the capture of the King. His claims, however, and those of Sir John Pelham were considered strongest, and in commemoration of so valiant an exploit, he had given him the crampet, or chape, of the captive Prince's sword, while Sir John Pelham received the buckle of a belt as a memento of the same achievement. The earldom was created in 1761, the title being conferred upon John West, the seventh Baron Delawarr, who was Governor of New-York in 1737.

—Jean Lassalle, the baritone, retired, lives between Vetheuil and La Roche-Guyon, on the Seine, in a house made of cement, which he manufactured. There one may not find a reminiscence of his life as a singer. He has not even a photograph of himself in the costume of any one of the rôles wherein he has gained applause. He is at the head of 100 workmen, whom he directs with exact knowledge. He says: "The life of the singer is ephemeral, his voice weakens some day * * * he should know how to retire in time. Then I have three boys who are growing; I shall be prouder of leaving to them a trade than a fortune."

—The movement for admission of women to degrees at Oxford, England, is supported by Dr. Caird, (Master of Balliol,) Sir Henry Acland, Profs. Driver, Burdon Sanderson, Pollock, Dicey, Rhys, and Max Müller, Mr. Souttar, M. P. for Dumfriesshire, and Mr. G. H. Morrell, M. P. for Woodstock, who sit on opposite sides of the House, have signed the memorial from resident M. A.'s. Lord Valentia, the Tory member for the City, is on the same side.

—Early widowhood appears to be the sad destiny of many members of the British royal family. The Queen herself was widowed at forty-two, the Empress Frederick at forty-eight, the Princess Beatrice at thirty-nine.

—Aubrey Beardsley has executed eight elaborate drawings for a forthcoming edition de luxe of Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Two Lonely Exceptions.

From The Springfield Republican.

"It is really curious," observes the Waterbury (Conn.) American, "how far everybody has finally come round to the position of the President's message, that England ought to arbitrate the Venezuelan question, and that the message was practically right in insisting upon this." That is so—as respecting so much of the message—but the American is wrong, we believe, in intimating further along that The New-York Evening Post is no longer an exception to this rule. That journal is practically alone among Englishmen outside the Foreign Office, as well as among Americans, in never having admitted that England ought to arbitrate—alone, with the exception of The Boston Herald.

TURKEY'S TERROR RECORD

A Careful List of the Victims Made at Adaiman, Near Aintab.

ENFORCED TELEGRAMS TO SULTAN

Details of the Horrors of Imprisonment at Marash—Confessions of Sedition Extorted by Torture.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The United Press correspondent in Constantinople sends the following information:

The work of making out the statistics about the countless smaller villages goes on slowly, but shows that the worst had not been realized. A careful list of those killed at Adaiman, near Aintab, shows the number to have been 1,050, but few of whom were women and children. Soldiers were called out after three days' work was done, and are now protecting Christians.

Two strong houses in Adaiman were filled with the prominent and wealthier class of Christians, who, thus inclosed, resisted attacks. The buildings were undermined and fired with kerosene and cotton, and a general holocaust was the result. Over thirty persons were in each dwelling. Both houses contained members of the local Governing Board. Of the four churches, two were ruined and two burned. It will be noticed in all these accounts that buildings were often spared through fear that the fire might be communicated to Moslem dwellings.

A large number of villagers had fled for safety into Furnez, near Marash, and finally there was a great slaughter of everybody in Furnez itself, no authentic details of which can be given, but some 300 women and children were brought to Marash, where they were stowed at first in the Third Protestant Church and afterward divided among the committees of the city, seventy-five falling to the Protestants, who received them into their already impoverished homes. At Marash the relief is given at the rate of 4 cents a head each week.

Just before the last massacre at Oorfa, the Christians there paid $20 for the Government to send two telegrams to Constantinople, expressing their thanks and love to the Sultan. These telegrams had been wrung out of them by the threat: "If you do not sign you are rebels."

A college graduate who a few years ago was put into the Marash Prison used often to say that no further experience was needed to set before one a complete idea of hell. There is more comfort in hundreds of the stables in that city than in this overcrowded receptacle of hundreds of men, who are thrown into it with or without reason, and many of whom are kept in there without trial for months.

Preachers, priests, educated men, and the lowest criminals are put together almost as closely as cattle in a freight train. No food is ever given to them by the authorities, but the friends of each one must bring it day by day. It first goes into the hands of the Turkish guards, who eat as much of it as they wish, and then give to their friends, whom the Government crowds upon the prisoners for support, and the part remaining is handed over to the prisoners.

During the late disturbances and awful massacre of 650 men not a Moslem was arrested, but Christians were seized without a show of reason, and there they continue in that "Black Hole of Calcutta," month after month, without any prospect of trial, and still less of any show of justice when they are examined. The fact that a man is a human being seems to have no place in the criminal code of the land, and yet an educated Turk can discourse as intelligently upon the humanity that is common to man as an educated European.

The following communication is directly from a man who has been lying in that hell-hole for over a month, and is no more worthy of such treatment than thousands of the readers of this letter. It is given as sent, with the exception of a few words of explanation interspersed to make it fully intelligible to occidental readers:

"Our condition in prison passes description. Only he who sees can understand it. Most of the occupants of every room are Christians, but many are Moslems. Life would be a shade more tolerable if the subject race were not compelled thus to associate with the dominant race, whose temper, tastes, and habits are so different. Into one small room twenty persons are crowded.

"Except for a few Moslems, not a single person has room enough on the bare floor to stretch out and lie down. For fully sixteen hours in the night the doors of the rooms are all locked. In one of these small rooms, sometimes twenty cigarettes are smoking at once. Out of the small amount of food which reaches us the Christians are obliged to feed the Moslems confined there. Instead of eating themselves, the Christians are compelled to supply food to these men. The oppression of the dominant race continues even here. It is a tyranny within a tyranny. In every room there are a few Aghas or principal Moslems, and every Christian must contribute money to their lordships. Those who withhold such contributions are not allowed to sit down.

Among the inmates of the prison are twenty or thirty rowdies and bullies, under whom the Christians must serve as menial slaves. There is no respect, no pity. The horrible blasphemies cannot be described. There is no book, no Bible, no work, no sleep. Every man is covered with the swarming vermin with which the unwashed rooms of the prison team. To clean ourselves is impossible. Now and then the rumor sweeps through the prison that we are all to be put to death, and all our hearts melt like water.

The terrible darkness of the night, the curses and stripes inflicted from time to time, cause us to live in the valley of the shadow of death. It is a living grave, a visible hell, a world without God. Out of this throng of prisoners more than a hundred are in daily suffering from the gnawings of hunger and from nakedness, but there is no one to pity. Many praying men are tempted to cease praying, many are tempted to change over to the Moslem faith. In truth, all of us are dumb; what to say we know not. We are wearied of the long silence; our eyes are strained with watching, our bones ache, our prayers are despised by the revilers. Night is not night and day is not day. Our grief is our food, our sleep is weeping. For how long a time must we cry? Oh, Lord, wilt Thou hide Thyself forever? How long will Thy anger burn like fire? And yet some of us are saying: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

When will the Christian statesmen and philanthropists of the world find a way to cleanse these Augean stables all over Turkey? Long centuries cry out for redress.

Within a month the following incidents have occurred: A Christian confined in this prison was ordered to receive 400 stripes. After 300 had been inflicted he cried out that he could endure no more or he must die. An officer then presented to him a paper with the names of fifty Christians in the city who were accused therein of sedition.

In his great agony he signed it, and this is to be used to incriminate others, wholly regardless of their guilt or innocence. The other victim of unendurable stripes was an old man. When he could endure no more of this inhuman treatment he also was asked to sign a paper implicating others indiscriminately.

Can any one living in a free country for a moment understand what it is to live under such a Government? There is a great flourish just at present over the reforms that are being instituted in certain parts of this land. No resident of this country can have confidence in the superficial operations. What will you do with a land where lying is the simplest of mental exercises, and where no one was ever known to blush over it if exposed?

WARRANT AGAINST MURAD BEY.

He Issued in Paris a Pamphlet Denouncing the Sultan's Reign.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—The Government has isued by publication a warrant for the arrest of Murad Bey, formerly Ottoman Commissioner of the Turkish Debt.

Murad recently fled from Constantinople to Paris, where he denounced in a pamphlet, the bad government of the Sultan, and accused his Majesty of deliberately ordering the atrocities to which the Armenians have been subjected. The warrant describes Murad's appearance, and calls him a "disturber of the peace."

THE ARMENIANS AT ZEITOUN.

Will Surrender for a Christian Governor and Their Hunting Weapons.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Armenians who are holding Zeitoun against the Turks have informed the Consuls who are attempting to bring about a peaceable surrender of that town that they are willing to surrender their war weapons if they are allowed to retain the hunting weapons that they habitually carry.

They also demand the appointment of a Christian Governor and executive.

PERU'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Comments on Comparison of Speed Between Two Cable Lines.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 6.—El Comercio, a newspaper of this city, publishes a long article to-day relative to the protest published in The Electrical Review of London, Jan. 3, on the subject of speed in the transmission of cable dispatches to and from Central and South American points. The article in The Electrical Review was a circular sent out by the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, and the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company. It said:

"Our attention has been called to a pamphlet lately circulated among merchants, purporting to give from certain examples, selected from twenty-six days out of a whole year, a statement of the average time of transit of cable messages exchanged between London and the City of Buenos Ayres.

"The time is stated to be, by the direct route, via Lisbon, Madeira, and Brazil, about 7,280 miles, 108 minutes; by the Galveston route, via United States, Mexico, Central America, Peru, Chili, and Argentina, about 11,260 miles, 80 minutes.

"The undersigned have had the whole of the messages for all the dates in 1895 given by the pamphlet carefully examined, and find that the average time occupied by the messages sent over the Lisbon-Madeira route was 75 minutes only, and not 108, as incorrectly stated by the pamphlet. One statement being found so exceedingly inaccurate, you can form your own opinion as to what reliance can be placed upon the other, which is put forward for purposes that are manifest."

El Comercio says that these British companies have tried, in The Electrical Review, to disparage the comparison of speed made in the Central and South American Telegraph Company, but without avail, as demonstrated below. The latter company can readily prove that the transmission of cable dispatches via Galveston is more rapid than by the Lisbon route, even more rapid than stated in the company's pamphlet.

The average of 80 minutes via Galveston is based on the exact difference between the meridians of Buenos Ayres and Greenwich—3 hours and 53 minutes—while the Lisbon route has calculated its average on the meridian of Cordova, which, compared with Greenwich time, shows a difference of 4 hours and 16 minutes. This leaves 23 minutes unduly in its favor.

Now, accepting the figures in The Electrical Review as the time of the Lisbon route, viz., an average of 75 minutes, based on the meridian of Cordova, 23 minutes have to be added to reduce to the meridian of Buenos Ayres, adopted by the Central and South American Company for its average of 80 minutes.

This shows the average time, via Lisbon, to be 98 minutes, leaving 18 minutes in favor of the Galveston route. Everybody knows that distance is not a factor in telegraphy, and that a long line can do quicker service than a short one, when equipped with superior material and a superior administration, as is the Galveston route throughout the whole of its extension.

COREA'S AMERICAN MINISTER.

Soh Kwang Pom, Distinguished in His Country and Liked Here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Corean Legation has been officially notified that Soh Kwang Pom has been appointed Minister of Corea at Washington, and that he left for his post Dec. 30, after resigning his position in the King's Cabinet as Minister of Justice.

The new Minister is one of the most prominent men in this country, his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father having been high noblemen, and successively Prime Ministers of the Cabinet, holding the highest rank in Corea, next to royalty, for many generations.

During this disturbed condition of the country twelve years ago, Soh Kwang Pom, at that time about twenty-five years of age, was accused of conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and exiled, with a number of others, including Princes and high officials. He came at once to Washington, and, living here in privacy for ten years, acquired our language and manners.

He became acquainted with numerous Americans, and was exceedingly popular at the time he was pardoned, a little over a year ago, and recalled to Seoul to enter the Cabinet at once. In that position he has modeled the laws of Corea after American methods, established a judiciary, and placed Corean courts on the same plane as those of highly civilized nations.

He is expected to arrive in San Francisco within the next ten days, and will probably present his credentials before the end of February. Corea has been for nearly two years without a Minister here, her interests being cared for by Pak Yong Kiu as Chargé d'Affaires. Corea, England, Germany, Japan, and Austria are the only nations owning legations in Washington.

BOERS' PRISONERS ON TRIAL.

Cecil Rhodes Has a Long Conference with the Colonial Secretary.

PRETORIA, Feb. 6.—The examination of the prisoners who were arrested at Johannesburg and brought here for trial was formally opened Monday. After the reading of the charges against them further hearing was set for Tuesday.

The prisoners were formally accused of having held possession of the City of Johannesburg by force for some time, and of having openly avowed their opposition to the Government of the South African Republic.

The evidence showed that the Reform Committee, of which the accused were members, caused a proclamation to be prepared declaring that a provisional government was necessary, as Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, was expected at Johannesburg and disorders might ensue. Though this proclamation was prepared, it was not issued.

John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who is one of the prisoners, was present in court on Monday, but was absent on Tuesday, he being indisposed.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony, had an interview with Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office this afternoon. The Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present.

ABOUT RAMPOLLA AND THE POPE.

Contradictory Reports of Differences, Resignation, and Concord.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Several newspapers of this city assert that the Pope has had serious differences with Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and that the latter has been obliged to tender his resignation.

This assertion is denied, however, by persons inside the Vatican, who declare that no friction whatever has arisen between his Holiness and his Secretary of State.

FRENCH CLAMOR ABOUT CABRAL.

The Dictator's Action in Contested Territory Much Condemned.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Paris press declares that the position of France as regards the attitude of Cabral, the native chief who is occupying the territory in Guiana claimed by the French, is becoming unbearable.

National dignity, the papers say, requires that Brazil shall immediately come to a settlement of her differences with France over the South American territory belonging to the latter.

SKIRMISHES OF THE SPANIARDS.

Matagas, Insurgent Leader, Mortally Wounded in Battle Near Juca.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—Col. Tejerizo officially reports that he has had an encounter with rebels in Jibacoa Pass, near Manzanillo, in the western part of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. Three rebels were killed and one captured. Major Comas Vergara and four others of the Spanish force were wounded.

Gen. Godoy reports from Santa Clara that a number of rebels, led by Pancho Perez, Matagas, and Aragon, attacked forty Civil Guards, who were engaged in repairing the telegraph line near Alvarez. Two Spaniards were killed and five seriously wounded.

Gen. Godoy pursued the rebels and overtook them near Juca. A fight took place, during which four of the insurgents were killed and a number wounded. The rebels retreated, carrying their wounded with them. The Spanish loss was one wounded.

Gen. Godoy states that Matagas was mortally wounded, he having been shot twice in the breast.

ABOUT CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Discussion at Meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents was freely discussed at the meeting to-day of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Pearson of North Carolina precipitated the debate by suggesting that the House should formulate a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, without waiting further for the data from the State Department which the committee called for several weeks ago.

At that time the general subject of Cuban affairs was referred to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania is Chairman. When Mr. Pearson had finished, the question was asked of Mr. Adams what ought to be the attitude of this Government with reference to Cuban recognition.

Mr. Adams, obviously, was not over-friendly to the proposition. He thought the United States ought to proceed slowly in the matter. He went on to say that he had inquired among the larger business houses of Philadelphia as to the conditions in Cuba, and that his replies had not been satisfactory.

He proceeded from this point to define the legal status of the United States with reference to Spain, with whom we have treaties of amity and commerce, and with whom also friendly relations exist.

Other members of the committee questioned Mr. Adams upon other phases of the situation, and the suggestion was advanced by Mr. McCreary of Kentucky that recognitions of this character were purely an Executive function.

This brought Mr. Smith of Michigan, one of the young members of the House, and an enthusiastic sympathizer with the Cuban insurgents, into the discussion. Mr. Smith insisted that the Constitution contained no authority vesting such power in the Executive.

A recognition of belligerency, however, which might involve war, was, in his judgment, a legislative function, and therefore a concurrent resolution of recognition which should be presented to the President for his signature, would fix the responsibility where it belonged—namely, upon the legislative branch of the Government.

He informed the committee that Senator Sherman, in 1870, reported a resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans. After further discussion, Mr. Hitt, the Chairman of the committee, announced that the correspondence desired had been prepared at the State Department, and that as soon as it was received by the House the committee would be called together to consider it.

Mr. Money of Mississippi interjected an observation that it was the duty of this Government to remain on friendly terms with the Spanish Government. To this Mr. Smith made a pointed denial.

The point was also raised that citizens of the United States have large property interests in the island, and the question was asked as to the effect of a resolution of belligerency upon these interests. Mr. Smith replied that he had given no thought to that question, and that he never measured his patriotism by dollars and cents.

ON THE EXPULSION OF MANNIX.

Minister Dupuy de Lome Gives His Version of Facts and Comments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Minister Dupuy de Lome was asked for his view of the expulsion of Correspondent William F. Mannix from Cuba, and said:

"Mannix came to Consul General Baldasano very well introduced as a newspaper man last Fall, and asked assistance to go to Cuba to send reliable news to a syndicate of newspapers which had agreed to take his letter but would not advance him money. Under guarantee that he would send unbiased reports, I authorized the Consul General to pay his fare to Cuba.

"After Mannix got there, in November or December, he wrote back announcing that he was trusted by the rebels, and offering his services as a spy to furnish the Consul General with confidential reports of insurgents' plans.

"I instructed the Consul General to decline the offer most emphatically, which he did, as we had no need for American spies in Cuba. Mannix immediately began to send lies to the papers here, and, as they were published, the authorities in Havana expelled him, as they had a perfect right to do. In paying Mannix's fare to Cuba, it was not contemplated to influence his reports, as can be shown by his subsequent letters offering rebel information."

DEATH OF HENRY DAVID LESLIE.

Career of a Successful Choir Leader and Praiseworthy Composer.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Henry David Leslie, a well-known musical composer, died at Oswestry, Shropshire, Tuesday.

Henry David Leslie, born in London, June 18, 1822, commenced his musical education under Charles Lucas. He played the violoncello at the Sacred Harmonic Society for several years. He was appointed Honorary Secretary of the Amateur Musical Society in 1847, and became its conductor in 1855.

He formed the Leslie Choir of 200 voices, noted for its refined performance of motets, madrigals, and other unaccompanied part music, which gained the first prize at the international competition of choirs at Paris. In 1863 he was appointed conductor of the Herefordshire Philharmonic Society, an amateur body at Hereford.

He became Principal of the National College of Music, founded in 1864 on the principle of the "conservatoires." He was director and conductor of the Guild of Amateur Musicians in 1874. His first published composition, a Te Deum and Jubilate in D, appeared in 1846. He produced a symphony in F in 1847, a festival anthem, "Let God Arise," for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra; an overture, "The Templar," 1852; "Immanuel," an oratorio, 1853; an operetta, "Romance; Or, Bold Dick Turpin," in 1857; an oratorio, "Judith," in 1858, produced at the Birmingham festival; a cantata, "Holyrood," in 1860; a cantata, "The Daughter of the Isles," in 1861; an opera, "Ida," in 1864; instrumental chamber music, songs, duets, trios, pianoforte pieces, and a large number of part songs and madrigals.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—John Shea, an elderly clerk of the War Department, committed suicide at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the department building by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had suffered severely for years from a wound in the head, received while attempting to quell a disturbance at a Western army post, where he was stationed. The dead man had an excellent record. He was born in England, enlisted in the United States Army, serving through the civil war, and in regular infantry and cavalry until June, 1882.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Leonard J. Cox of Garrisons, who looks after the shad statistics under the old Fish and Shad Commission, has been appointed special agent by the State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, and will probably look after violations of the fish and game laws along the Hudson River and in the New-York City markets.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—The breach of promise suit of Miss Josephine A. Bryan against James W. Corning of this city was begun in the Superior Court to-day. The plaintiff sues to recover $10,000 from the defendant, who is a married man with two children. He has an income of $10,000 a year from his father's estate.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 6.—George O. Tilton of Haverhill this morning was sentenced to fifteen months in the House of Correction on the charge of conspiracy, while an Alderman of that city, in accepting a bribe in a license case.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 6.—Judge John Davis of the United States Court of Claims of Washington has rented William D. King's cottage on Narragansett Avenue for next season.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:15 A. M.—690 Eleventh Avenue; A. Frickens; damage, $400.

—11:00 A. M.—100 First Avenue; Rudolph Leach; damage trifling.

—1:45 P. M.—2,486 Third Avenue; Patrick Mullen; no damage.

—1:30 P. M.—219 Thompson Street; P. Baroni; damage, $5.

—3:15 P. M.—781 Broadway; Lovering's book store; damage, $150.

—5:15 P. M.—1,593 First Avenue; no damage.

—6:50 P. M.—28 Stanton Street; E. V. Foot; no damage.

—8:10 P. M.—429 West Thirty-first Street; James Blake; damage, $50.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Many are surprised to find the prices below their anticipations. 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

SENOR ANDRADE AMUSED

The Claims of Clement Markham on Venezuela's Boundary.

DISPROVED BY TREATIES ON RECORD

Minister Andrade Shows the Absurdity of the Statements Inspired by the Salisbury Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Minister Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, was amused to-day by the claim set forth by Commander Clement Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, in The London Times, to England's so-called indisputable rights to all the Essequibo basin to the westward of the already abandoned Schomburgk line. The Minister says the article, coming from an officer of the British Government, is so misleading in its conclusions, which are reached from utterly false premises, that any one who has considered the official documents in the case would see the absurdity of it, but the public generally might be apt to attach some importance to the statements, which apparently are inspired by the Salisbury Government.

By the treaty of Munster of 1648, between Spain and Holland, Spain's right up to the Essequibo was recognized, and by the treaty of 1713 with Spain Great Britain obligated herself to defend Spain's provinces as fixed by the Munster convention. With this understanding, Commander Markham's reference to the treaty of 1814 takes a new light, directly opposite to his claim. That treaty was between Great Britain and the Netherlands, by which the latter surrendered to the former "the Cape of Good Hope, and the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice."

Commander Markham's claim that the establishment of Essequibo in this treaty included all waters draining into the Essequibo River was the British contention, until Schomburgk threw out part of it, and Lords Granville and Rosebery abandoned most of the remainder.

It only rests with Venezuela to prove before arbitrators, or to the Venezuelan Commission appointed by President Cleveland, that "the establishments of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice" were small groups of Dutch plantations at the mouths of rivers of those names, not extending back from the coast, and for the most part not even occupied as late as 1839—twenty-five years after the treaty which gave them to England by conquest from Holland. The exact limits and ownership of all these plantations are matters of record, upon which Venezuela is confident that British aggressions, which never succeeded until by force in the last sixteen years, will be proved unwarranted.

Señor Andrade and all the Venezuelan officials have repeatedly called attention to the significant fact that, while England has put forth all sorts of claims, no valid evidence of right in their support has ever been shown. Venezuela, on the other hand, has courted a study of the facts, and has never ceased her efforts to have the matter investigated by any impartial tribunal.

Señor Andrade this morning received from English sources a copy of the official report of Gov. Light of British Guiana, delivered to Parliament in 1839, accompanied by a map of the Crown Surveyor, showing the exact extent of all British possessions on the South American mainland at that time. The settlements of Essequibo did not extend over twenty miles above the mouth of that river, and were confined exclusively to its eastern bank, in territory which Venezuela does not dispute, and never has disputed. Some Dutch plantations, most of them abandoned, are shown on the Guiana coast between the Essequibo and Pomaron, but these were confessedly of doubtful legality at the time.

The preparation of Venezuelan evidence for the use of the commission appointed by President Cleveland is nearly completed, and it will be presented in about ten days.

ARBITRATION OR WAR.

The Question to be Submitted to the Entire Country for Solution.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Twenty-seven prominent citizens have signed their names to an address to "the press and people," which contains the following suggestion of international interest:

We suggest and propose that the people of all cities and towns of the Union at their meetings to celebrate the birth of Washington, or at special meetings called for the purpose on the Sunday afternoon next following, or in the meeting of their societies, clubs, churches, social, religious, or commercial organizations nearest in time to Washington's Birthday, shall embody their views, each assemblage in its own way, on the following questions:

1. Do we wish the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences which may fail of settlement by diplomacy between the two powers?

2. What is your opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain?

Dr. William C. Gray, 69 Dearborn Street, Chicago, and William E. Dodge, 11 Cliff Street, New-York, will receive the proceedings, which should be sent in duplicate, and arrange them for transmission to the President of the United States and to the Queen of England. Religious and secular newspapers throughout the country are also requested to give the proposition their sanction and urge the co-operation of the people.

Among the signers of the address are Mayor Swift, Marshal Field, George M. Pullman, Lyman J. Gage, Potter Palmer, Marvin Hughitt, W. T. Baker, Charles B. Farwell, Cyrus R. McCormick, Franklin Macveagh, Lambert Tree, T. B. Blackstone, and Francis D. Peabody.

WAS NOT SENT TO ENGLAND.

The Document Was Forwarded to Sir Julian Pauncefote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The recent dispatch from Seattle, announcing that a valuable manuscript report of 400 pages had been sent to England, in compliance with a request from Lord Salisbury, is not strictly accurate. The parcel has been sent by express to the British Ambassador here, who, in reply to an offer to submit it for examination, wrote that he should be glad to look at it, and yesterday received a telegram announcing that it had been forwarded to him. Sir Julian Pauncefote will probably send it, when received, to Lord Salisbury, if the owner permits and if the document appears to have any value as evidence in the boundary dispute.

The Venezuelan Commission is said to be somewhat chagrined that this report should have been placed at the disposal of one of the disputants, when there is a possibility that it may never be presented as evidence. Secretary Malet-Prevost only discovered the existence of the document through a newspaper publication, and was unable to learn until Tuesday the whereabouts of its owner, with whom he promptly communicated, asking the opportunity to examine the document, but, as it appears, his request came too late.

ONLY FRIENDLY STRIFE.

The Sporting League of England on the War Question.

The Spirit of the Times for Feb. 8 publishes the following communication from the Secretary of the Sporting League of England to the sportsmen of the United States:

THE SPORTING LEAGUE,
46A Pall Mall,
LONDON, S. W., Jan. 22, 1896.

To the Sportsmen of the United States.

Gentlemen: The Sporting League of Great Britain and Ireland asks you most earnestly to bear in mind at the present time, and at any other when there may be a suggestion of discord between our two countries, the unchangeable harmony of sport which holds us together as firm and sympathetic friends.

You know well how strong the tie is in this matter between us and you. You have won our Derby, and we shall be glad to see you win it again. Peaceful conquests like this gratify victors and vanquished alike, especially when we on our side feel that your horses, like yourselves, came from our own stock.

Be content to take it out of us, if you can, with your horses or your athletes in friendly strife, and to always find a warm welcome here, as we have never failed, and, please God, shall never fail, to find with you. Do not allow yourselves or any of your friends to be misled by the insane idea that any man, woman, or child in this country has the slightest desire to controvert the Monroe doctrine, which we all recognize as sound and good. There can be no serious difficulty in settling the Venezuela frontier, if only pernicious war "blather" is repressed.

Sportsmen of both countries are the very men who would in ordinary circumstances be to the fore when any fighting was on hand, but a fight between Americans and British would be so wholly unnatural and unsportsmanlike that none but politicians could properly engage in it.

There is no need to say more, as between men in whom the spirit of sport is keen and strong. We only ask you to see to it that no political nonsense shall ever interpose a bar to our friendship with you, and we wish to put it on record here that, come what may, nothing will ever break down the good will of sportsmen in this old country for those in the United States of America.

Nothing—save the Atlantic—should ever divide us, and even the Atlantic, though it may keep you out of our sight, can never keep you out of our minds. As your own Washington Irving wrote: "Sweet is the memory of distant friends! Like the mellow rays of the departing sun it falls tenderly yet sadly on the heart."

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your obedient and devoted servant,

WILLIAM ALLISON,
Honorary Secretary the Sporting League.

The letter is full of the true spirit of international sport, and breathes that grand cosmopolitan sentiment which will always bind the Anglo-Saxon race together with bonds of steel far stronger than statesmen and diplomats can ever weld together. The Sporting League of England is a vast organization including all classes of the community who are in favor of outdoor sports and do not believe in legislaton which is inimical to them. It is a league in defense of personal liberty, and had such an organization existed here the fanatical legislation in New-York, Connecticut, Philadelphia, and other States against racing could never have been passed. The American League, which recently came into being here, has exactly the same object, and its founders should start at once a campaign of education and devote their efforts especially to those States which are now suffering from blue laws. The present time is a most appropriate one to begin.

THE TRANQUILLITY AT CARACAS.

Discontent with Crespo and Faith in the Monroe Doctrine.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 21.—The city is quiet, but there is discontent among business men with the administration.

If the commission appointed by the President of the United States to examine the boundary claims decides against Venezuela, President Crespo's Government will be in danger of being overthrown.

Porcelain buttons inscribed "Doctrina de Monroe, 1823—1895," are worn by most of the people whom one meets in the streets.

SHARPSHOOTERS HAVE A DANCE

The Annual Ball of the Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps—Medals for High Scores by Marksmen.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 6.—The second annual ball of the Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps took place last night at the Odd Fellows' Hall here and was highly enjoyed by a large number of prominent local German-American society people.

This organization, which is one of the youngest among the sharpshooters here, has speedily forged forward and prospered. Its officers are: H. Erxmeyer, Captain; John Lehmann, First Lieutenant; A. Bremer, Second Lieuterant; H. Sattler, Corresponding Secretary; L. Christ, Financial Secretary; J. Von Dohren, Treasurer; J. Labusoir, Sergeant, and H. Von Dollen, Sergeant at Arms.

Among the guests were the representatives of several organizations, who were given a royal welcome by their hosts.

The Hoboken Schuetzen Corps was represented by Capt. Herman Lüttig, ex-Capt. C. Schroeder, ex-Capt. John Schumann, J. Casper, H. Tietjen, Charles Mueller, Max Schilling, Herman Boetger, F. Kroog, August Mayns, and George Friederich.

The Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps was represented by Capt. E. Berkmann, ex-Capt. August Bewig, ex-Capt. F. Erxmeyer, Ernst Schmidt, F. Cordts, F. Reichards, George Kumpf, Henry Cordts, George Schwenck, Mr. and Mrs. August Eckelkamp, and I. Bodenstein.

The Sixth Battalion of the Germania Schuetzen Bund of New-Jersey was represented by Major Robert Gantzberg, Lieut. Lorenz Petersen, Sol. Weinthal, and ex-Capt. J. Gundersdorf.

The Riverside Club of Hoboken was present in a body, under the charge of President C. Crosby.

Many of the visitors had their wives with them. They were escorted into the hall by the Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps, and were there welcomed in a cordial manner by Capt. H. Erxmeyer. Capt. John Lüttig replied for the Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, Capt. E. Berkman for the Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps, Major Gantzberg for the Sixth Battalion, and C. Crosby for the Riverside Club.

Medals for high scores at the shooting tournaments last Summer were presented to L. Denecke, J. B. Holsten, J. Lehmann, J. von Dohren, and J. Labusoir. Then followed a surprise to First Lieut. J. Lehmann in the presentation of a mammoth crayon portrait of the popular Lieutenant on an easel as a token of esteem from his fellow-sharpshooters. The presentation was made by Capt. Erxmeyer, and the response of the recipient was received with stormy plaudits.

Among those present were Miss Lena Schmitt, Mr. and Mrs. George Vogler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holsten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Blanke, Mr. and Mrs. Max Driesden, Miss Lillie Driesden, Miss Marguerite Driesden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klüver, Miss Clara Rehm, Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Bartman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scheel, Mr. and Mrs. D. Potsdam, Miss Emma Fagan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hilpret.

Dr. Ahlwardt Was His Target.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Feb. 6.—While delivering his anti-Semitic lecture in Hoboken to-night, Dr. Ahlwardt figured as a target for a Hebrew named Gintzberg, who threw a bad egg at the speaker. The audience numbered nearly 200. Several persons made a rush for Gintzberg, but the police grabbed him and took him to Police Headquarters. No charge was pressed against him.

The lecture was given in Harmonia Hall. It was advertised to be delivered in Schack's Hall, but Mr. Schack, who is a School Trustee, refused to allow Dr. Ahlwardt the use of the room.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Mme. Eleanora Duse of Italy.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Lynch Blosse of Ireland.

—HOFFMAN—Assemblyman J. B. Stanchfield of Elmira.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut.

—WALDORF—Count Leiningen of Wiesbaden, Capt. F. S. Maxse of the British Army, J. M. Wingfield of the Coldstream Guards, and Alexander Brown of Baltimore.

—WINDSOR—Lord and Lady Mount Morras of Chelsea, England; Prof. T. R. Lounsbury of New-Haven, and Webb C. Hayes and Miss Hayes of Fremont, Ohio.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—PAGE'S—C. F. Whiteher, New-York.

—RIGGS—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Miller, Brooklyn.

—NORMANDIE—Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Adams, Brooklyn.

—ELSEMERE—Mr. and Mrs. John De Witt Warner, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—Miss L. E. Wood, Miss W. E. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Moen, M. Hamberger, New-York.

—RALEIGH—Charles Heyman, Edwin Garcia, J. H. Mannes, B. Shreve, W. Egbert, J. D. Ringe, and Charles Kennedy.

—EBBITT—Richard Healy, Miss Ellen Healy, Robert Wright, Miss Crist, Mrs. Cohens, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Bleod, Dr. and Mrs. V. G. Honell, Mr. and Mrs. George Higgins, Brooklyn; C. M. Harris, C. A. Boynton, Thomas D. Walker, E. J. Clode, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Henry S. Kearney, A. M. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Graye, E. C. Hovey, W. F. Lunt, H. R. Duval, A. P. Ketchum, James Swann, Count Alberti, Mr. and Mrs. John Carl, Mrs. J. C. C. Thornton, S. A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Taylor, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. James B. Parson, George Walton Green, E. H. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jewett, Mrs. Hubbell, T. C. Crawford, G. W. Merrihew, Mrs. Merrihew, Mrs. E. G. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Ingraham, Miss Ingraham, Charles Heidseck, I. R. Cummings, R. F. Coulder, G. W. Quintard, J. S. Pinna, Frederic R. Coudert, New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Fires were discovered in two large business blocks at 2 o'clock this morning. The Flower Building was damaged to the extent of $5,000, and the Opera House $500. The fires were evidently started by incendiaries in storage closets in remote parts of the buildings, which are nearly opposite each other.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 8:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Czarena, (Br.,) Conch, from New-York, via Para, arr. at Ceara Feb. 6.

SCHOOL-SYSTEM REFORM

A Citizens' Committee Opposes the Strauss Bill.

IN FAVOR OF THE PAVEY MEASURE

Speeches Against Present Methods by Ex-Mayor Hewitt, S. H. Olin, Prof. N. M. Butler, and Trustee J. B. Reynolds.

In accordance with a call issued by a number of the champions of reform in the municipal departments of this city who are opposed to the passage of what is known as the Strauss bill for the reorganization of the public school system of this city, which is now pending in the Legislature, and who are in favor of the bill for the same purpose introduced by Senator Pavey, a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the City Club last night, and the Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform was organized for an active campaign against the present system.

The call, which was sent to over 100 prominent citizens, read, in part, as follows:

The Legislature will this Winter be called upon to consider the reorganization of the common schools in this city, and we learn that a bill dealing with the subject has already been prepared.

The bill last year presented by the Committee of Seventy, after passing the Assembly, was defeated in the Senate, although it had received almost unanimous commendation in the press and from persons acquainted with modern and rational methods of administering public schools.

It is desirable that the work of school reform advocated by the Committee of Seventy and by the mass meetings held under its auspices, should be earnestly pushed forward; that to this end a committee should now be formed of citizens who believe that the great work of public education should be conducted in New-York according to the principles which prevail in other American cities; that authority should be concentrated, responsibility fixed, politics excluded, and that work which requires professional attainments should be intrusted to trained men and women.

This call was signed by ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt, Elihu Root, Stephen H. Olin, J. Kennedy Tod, and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler. Responses were received from the following gentlemen, who expressed themselves in favor of the movement:

W. W. Niles, Jr., Henry Mitchell MacCracken, Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York; W. Bayard Cutting, Daniel G. Rollins, James B. Reynolds, Ira Davenport, Howard Payson Wilds, A. S. Frissell, Joseph Larocque, Francis Lynde Stetson, Payson Merrill, Bowles Colgate, James C. Carter, Henry W. Taft, Alfred R. Conkling, J. Augustus Johnson, Henry Holt, Nicholas Fish, William M. Ivins, John B. Pine, Edmund C. Stedman, Henry E. Howland, Spencer Trask, H. Walter Webb, John S. Kennedy, Dr. A. Jacobi, William Jay Schieffelin, C. Grant La Farge, J. B. Bishop, Henry L. Sprague, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, George L. Rives, Francis P. Church, Morris K. Jesup, John Harson Rhoades, Charles R. Miller, J. Hampden Robb, Austen G. Fox, John Brooks Leavitt, Dr. Valentine Mott, Joseph B. Gilder, William B. Hornblower, John C. Clark, Justice William Travers Jerome, Isaac N. Seligman, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander Maitland, Lewis L. Delafield, C. H. Coster, Arthur H. Ely, Frank J. Goodnow, Francis S. Bangs, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Edmond Kelly, Dr. J. West Roosevelt, T. Frank Brownell, Jacob H. Schiff, George F. Butterworth, Horace E. Deming, James W. Pinchot, Percival Knauth, Edward D. Page, Robert U. Johnson, Clarence C. Buel, Dr. W. H. Draper, E. A. Quintard, Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of Columbia College; Charles M. Perry, Otto T. Bannard, Charles H. Russell, James J. Goodwin, J. W. Miller, James B. Ford, Charles L. Atterbury, Almon Goodwin, Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, Edward R. Hewitt, Daniel Huntington, Samuel D. Babcock, George M. Cassatt, James W. Pryor, Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Lester W. Clark, David Keane, Frederic H. Betts, William A. Keener, Boudinot Keith, Fulton McMahon, Hermann H. Cammann, James R. Burnet, Dr. Francis Delafield, George H. Adams, Francis H. Stoddard, Robert W. De Forest, J. Noble Hayes, and Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr.

Stephen H. Olin called the meeting to order last night, and briefly explained its object. He said that a bill had been introduced in the present Legislature which will, if passed, defeat everything that had been done or that had been attempted for the improvement of the public school system. The evils of the present system will be multiplied, accentuated, and perpetuated if the bill is passed, and so fastened upon the schools of this city that it will be almost impossible to effect any reform for years to come. It is, therefore, time, Mr. Olin said, that those who have the good of the system of popular education at heart should take action to defeat the bill now pending and known as the Strauss bill.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt was elected Chairman of the meeting, and on taking the chair he said that he would be glad to act in any capacity in the cause of public education. He added:

The question of popular education I regard as fundamental. If we have good schools we must necessarily have good citizens; but if we have the schools manipulated in the interest of partisan politics, we will naturally have bad citizens. Therefore, I deem the reform of the present school system in this city of most vital importance.

After Mr. Hewitt's speech, J. Kennedy Tod was chosen as Treasurer, and John C. Clark as Secretary of the committee.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler then read the platform explaining the objects and purposes of the committee. It is as follows:

The public school system of the City of New-York avowedly needs revision and readjustment. It is administered under a law that, while often amended, has not been revised or codified for nearly half a century. This law was originally framed when New-York was a town below Fourteenth Street, and when what is now the upper part of the city was a collection of separate villages. It is antiquated and inadequate. Under the provisions of this law power and responsibility are divided between a central Board of Education and twenty-four local Boards of School Trustees, one board for each of the old wards into which the city was divided. These local boards are an anomaly in the school system of the State, and a constant cause of delay, dispute, and inefficiency in school administration. Whether administered by good officers or bad, the system is inefficient and unworkable, and has been proved to be so in practice. It has been condemned by every expert and by every disinterested citizen who has studied the subject.

We therefore favor such revision of the existing school law as will centre both power and responsibility in the Board of Education, provide for the appointment, promotion, and transfer of teachers by officials whose training and experience fit them for such duties; divorce the educational from the business administration of the schools, and remove the entire system from the influence of party or personal politics.

We indorse the Public School bill passed by the Assembly in 1895, with the support of the Committee of Seventy and the mass meetings held under its auspices, the City Club, the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, the Public Education Association, the Board of Education, and of almost the entire press of this city, and which was in substance the bill framed by the commission appointed under the act of 1893 to revise the school laws.

We strongly oppose the passage of the so-called Strauss, or Board of Education bill, now before the Senate, on the ground that it not only retains but multiplies the evils of the complicated system now existing, and disregards the only principles on which genuine school reform can be obtained.

We favor the passage by the present Legislature of any bill that will procure for this city a substantial portion of the reform sought by the Committee of Seventy's bill of 1895, but believe that no reform is worthy of the name that does not include the abolition of the system of local or ward-trustee government.

James B. Reynolds of the University Settlement, who is a School Trustee for the Tenth Ward, in favoring the adoption of the platform, spoke of his one year's experience in that position. He said that, while there are many worthy men among the School Trustees in this city, there are enough unworthy men among them to condemn the whole system. He continued:

Even if all the men holding positions as Trustees were good men, the system is wholly bad and indefensible. The appointment of teachers from an eligible list is very good in theory, but not in practice, because favoritism is allowed to rule in the placing of teachers on the list.

The Trustees of one ward have no knowledge of what prevails in another ward. There was a teacher in the Tenth Ward who was considered as totally unfitted for her position, and she was asked to resign, which he did; but within two months afterward she was appointed to a higher position in another ward. The appointment and promotion of teachers are entirely in the hands of the Trustees, who are totally unqualified to judge of the qualifications of the teachers whom they appoint.

The work of the Trustees in making repairs to schoolhouses in their ward is unnecessarily cumbersome and slow. I gave a contract to a carpenter to make repairs to a certain schoolhouse of which I had direct supervision. The work was completed on Oct. 8, 1895, and since that time he has devoted his entire spare time to getting his money, and he has not been paid yet.

At the end of a year's experience I have concluded that the system is a hopeless hodge-podge and needs to be thoroughly reformed.

Prof. Butler then gave a review of the legislation which had been attempted since 1893 to reform the school system. It has been the desire of those who are working for reform, he said, to divide the pedagogic from the business portion of the system, to give the power to appoint and transfer teachers into the hands of the City Superintendent and his assistants, and the care of the schoolhouses and other necessary business details to a Superintendent of School Buildings and his assistants. He said:

The Strauss bill, on the contrary, enlarges the government of the schools by irresponsible local boards, forming instead of the twenty-four Boards of School Trustees, as at present, forty-five district boards. The question is, Shall we place the school system on a business basis, or shall we allow the present system, which has broken down at many points, to be continued and extended?

The Pavey bill wipes out all the local Boards of Trustees, and places the appointment and transfers of teachers in the hands of the City Superintendent and his assistants, and the business of looking after the schools in the hands of a skilled man, to be known as the Superintendent of School Buildings. If the members of the Legislature are amenable to argument the Pavey bill should be passed, but if one man is allowed to obstruct the passage of the measure, the people ought to be made aware of it as soon as possible and enter a vigorous protest.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt said:

When I came into office as Mayor I found that not only the accommodation for school children was inadequate, but the school buildings were in an unsanitary and dilapidated condition. At my request, the Board of Health made an examination, but the results were so bad that I did not dare make the report public. It would have depopulated the schools.

The improvements which were commenced under my administration progressed slowly, for, despite the fact that the Board of Education contained some admirable men, who thought they were doing right, there was a constant clash between the board and the Ward Trustees. The board said that the condition was due to the Trustees neglecting their duty.

Unless there is a man at the head of the Government of the city who will press these reforms along they will never amount to anything. The seeds of decay are inherent in the present system. It is quite true that the politicians and spoilsmen are intent on defeating the Pavey bill. The system is radically wrong, and it is time that it was changed. The Commissioners, it appears to me, are insensible to complaints and do not seem to regard public opinion. The present system should be abolished and one adopted in its place that would recommend itself to trained educators.

The platform was adopted and an Executive Committee, consisting of ex-Mayor Hewitt, John C. Clark, J. Kennedy Tod, W. Bayard Cutting, Nicholas Murray Butler, James B. Reynolds, Henry W. Taft, and W. W. Niles, Jr., was appointed to act for the Citizens' Committee on Public School Reform, with full power to urge upon the Legislature action in accordance with the platform given above, and to decide upon a plan of concerted action with other organizations having the same objects in view.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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An assortment without a peer at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

E. & W. New Collars. | Chico. Auskerada. | E. & W. New Collars.

DIED.

CHAMBERS.—At his residence, No. 70 West 36th St., suddenly, of pneumonia, Monday, Feb. 3, the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, S. T. D., in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th Av. and 48th St., on Friday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

The clergy of the Reformed Church and other churches are requested by the Consistory to meet in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 48th St., at 9:30 A. M., and attend the funeral in a body.

COCKS.—On Feb. 4, at her late residence, 366 State St., Brooklyn, Eliza J. Cocks, widow of the late John D. Cocks, in her eighty-seventh year.

Funeral on Friday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M.

DENNETT.—At his residence, 6 East 68th St., on Feb. 6, Horace Dennett, in his 84th year.

Funeral Saturday, Feb. 8, at 10:30. Kindly omit flowers.

EISENMANN.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, after prolonged illness, Emil F. W., beloved husband of Emma Eisenmann.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 132 East 61st St., Saturday evening, at 7:30. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

ELLIS.—John Stoneacre Ellis, suddenly, at his home in Westchester, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 10:30 A. M.

Carriages will meet at Westchester the New-Haven branch train leaving 129th St. and 3d Ave. at 9:45.

San Francisco papers please copy.

FAY.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Jan. 31, at Coronado Beach, Cal., Col. John E. Fay of New-York.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, Henry G. Fay, No. 55 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FULLER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, at the residence of her son-in-law, Arthur H. Dyer, Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., Henrietta Fuller, widow of Dr. Jared Fuller of East Corinth, Me., in the eighty-second year of her age.

Funeral Friday, Feb. 7, at 11:15 A. M. Burial private.

Bangor and Portland papers please copy.

JOHNES.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, 1896, Mary A. Johnes, widow of the late Edward R. Johnes of Newburg, N. Y., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. H. Knowlton, 102 East 38th St., New-York City.

Funeral from her late residence, Echo Lawn, Newburg, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will await arrival of West Shore trains leaving West 42d St., New-York City, at 9:15 and 10:15 A. M.

JONES.—Suddenly, at Fairfield, Conn., William R. Jones, son of the late O. W. Jones.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2:15 P. M. Interment private.

KELLY.—At her residence, in Versailles, France, on Feb. 5, Sarah Kelly, wife of the late Robert E. Kelly, of this city, in the seventy-third year of her age.

LOW.—On Thursday morning, at his residence, Oliver H. Low, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at 18 East 40th St., at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning. Interment at convenience of the family.

PINGRY.—At Millbrook, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 5, Laura, daughter of Dr. James O. and Ida L. Pingry, aged 8 years.

Funeral services at the house, Friday, Feb. 7, at 1:30 P. M.

RODGERS.—James H. Rodgers, Feb. 6, of pneumonia, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends invited to attend funeral services from Unitarian Church, Lenox Av. and 121st St., Monday, at 11 A. M.

Staten Island and Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRIMBLE.—Suddenly, of heart failure, Monday, Feb. 3, the Rev. John William Trimble, eldest son of the late John and Anne Trimble.

Funeral from Grace Church, Friday, Feb. 7, at 10 A. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
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JOHNSON MAKES THREATS

Tells Republicans They Must "Do Something" for Silver.

A BREEZY TALK IN THE HOUSE

Warning that Electoral Votes Will Be Wanted Next Fall—Slur upon "Self-Appointed" Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—There was more discussion to-day, in the House, of the silver bill sent over from the Senate as an amendment to the bond bill passed by the House. The debate did not hold the members in their places, and so many of them lost the tart talk of Representative Johnson of California, quite the most interesting orator developed out of the wilderness of new members. Mr. Johnson talked about the crime of 1873, and the "goldbugs" of Wall Street, just as all the members do who know little about Wall Street and not much about gold, but he probably knew better when he came to rally the Republicans about the prospects in the approaching campaign.

He intimated plainly that he would expect to see something friendly offered to silver, or else the Republicans must expect to get along without the thirty-seven votes held by silver States in the Electoral College. With pointed and saucy emphasis he declared that a do-nothing policy would not answer in Congress nor out of it, and he came near treason when he talked about "self-appointed leaders" in the House and out of it, and dared the majority to tempt fortune by refusing to "do something" for silver.

There is reason for the concern with which the sound-money Republicans look forward to the vote on non-concurring with the amendment of the Senate. It ought to be assumed that the Senate amendment, making the bill one for free coinage, will be rejected. But it was the expectation yesterday, until the vote was taken, that the District of Columbia Appropriation bill would be passed just as it came from the Committee of the Whole.

The House is becoming so agitated and flustered that it might do anything. Besides taking care of a very little routine business, it is proposing to correct foreign Ambassadors of the United States, to modify the policy of Great Britain, and to constrain Spain to grant independence to the Cubans. Confused with the multiplicity of duties, there is danger that it may get mixed up so completely on this silver bill as to let it take a course different from that which sound-money advocates would hope for.

There is a "dead-weight" majority for good money if it can be kept in place, and not made to scatter. But the "youngsters" in the House, as in the Senate, are running the seniors, and instead of merely doing nothing, as Mr. Reed advised, the House may succeed in doing something that will be harmful.

THE TWO JOHNSONS.

Speeches for and Against Free Coinage by Men of the Same Name.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Discussion to-day in the House on the Senate's free-silver substitute for the House Bond bill was before the Committee of the Whole. After some unimportant remarks by Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) and Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.) Mr. Johnson (Rep., S. D.,) took the floor. Before beginning his speech, he had an easel set up in front of the reporters' desk, upon which he presented in tabular and diagram form the variations in prices and amount of production of the several articles upon which he discoursed.

Financial Snakes.

"If the fallacy of these silver men were sound," said Mr. Johnson, "the red line on the diagram marking the fluctuation in prices should have been practically a straight one. It is as crooked as a snake, and I tell you, [addressing Mr. Shafroth of Colorado directly,] unless you repent the error of your ways and flee from evil, you'll see worse financial snakes than that." [Laughter.]

Mr. Shafroth retorted that he had voted every Republican ticket so far. To this Mr. Johnson replied:

The Republican Party was defeated in November, 1892, when we were harvesting and marketing the crop of that year, and the shadow of free trade settled down on the country. Measured by any standard, I assert that never since Moses slew the Egyptian and hid his body in the sand has there been a time when the farmer could have paid his debts so easily and cheaply as in 1891, the culmination of thirty years of Republican rule and policy in controlling the administration of the Government.

Mr. Johnson related two incidents from his own observation illustrative of this assertion. The last was somewhat personal, and the narration was received with laughter and applause. He said a neighbor sold his crop in 1892, and had $5,000 surplus when he had wound up the transaction. Continuing the story, he said:

What would you have done? Wouldn't you have put that money in the bank, gone home, and in your closet and on your knees thanked God for the prosperity with which he had visited you? And then, wouldn't you have written a letter to President Harrison and others, to Mr. Reed and the Republican leaders, rejoicing over the Administration and the enactment of wise laws that had made possible this enjoyment of such prosperity? But what did this man do with his money? Why, he spent it in paying railroad fares and hotel bills and trying to beat me for Congress.

Free Silver and Debt Paying.

Mr. Johnson said, in concluding his speech, that he wanted to show something of the effect of free coinage of silver upon debt-paying. Official statistics, he said, showed that insurance companies, savings and National banks had over ten thousand millions of dollars on deposit, for which they were debtors to the people. Free coinage of silver would enable them to cut this indebtedness in two, by paying it in depreciated silver dollars. This would make, were the money equally divided, five thousand millionaires. At present there were but four thousand in the country.

"And to do this," Mr. Johnson added, "you would rob the widow and orphan of one-half their living."

In the course of his remarks several gentlemen endeavored to interrupt Mr. Johnson with questions, to all of whom he said that he would take them in turn when he had concluded. Mr. Shafroth was the first to enter the arena, and the scene in the pit became excited and somewhat tumultuous as the colloquy between the gentleman from North Dakota and his questioners proceeded.

The Price of Wheat.

Mr. Shafroth asked, referring to one of the diagrams: "You say that the greatest price for wheat from 1800 down was obtained in 1881?"

Mr. Johnson—No, Sir; that is not the price of wheat. Can't you read? That figure shows the value per acre, not the price. You hold that in accordance with the law of supply and demand on account of the enormous yield in 1891, the price should have been reduced in that year; but in spite of the enormous yield we still realized the greatest amount of gold per acre that we ever had. The price kept up under Republican rule. My friend, when you come to study about what has caused the depreciation in the price of wheat just commence at the Fall of 1892. You need not go back to 1873.

Mr. Shafroth—Is it not a fact that the best price obtained for wheat was when silver, by reason of the act of 1890, was appreciated to a very great extent?

Mr. Johnson—No, Sir; the best price we ever got for wheat was in 1881.

Mr. Mondel, (Rep., Wyoming,)—I would like to ask the gentleman if the map or table which he has before him does not indicate the price of wheat in India—the silver price—as the silver was measured in gold?

Mr. Johnson—Not at all. This is the rupees the farmer got as their pay in the primary market.

Mr. Mondel—Does the gentleman mean to stand here and say that the farmers of India lost last year on their wheat this vast sum, receiving only 34 cents a bushel for it in place of the market price, when the gold price of wheat in the London market at the same time was something like 68 cents a bushel, and the price of transportation less than 10 cents a bushel? Does the gentleman mean to insult the intelligence of this House by saying that the farmers of India allowed themselves to be cheated out of 20 cents a bushel on the wheat last year?

The Speculators to Blame.

Mr. Johnson—I did not say that. I have given the farm prices in the United States and the farm prices in India. According to the gentleman's figures the farmers of India lost 20 cents a bushel last year of their wheat from what they should have received and would have received if they had a sound system of currency. But who has made that difference? The speculators of wheat in India and the purchasers of wheat bread throughout the world made the difference.

C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) continued the discussion, and then came Mr. Johnson (Rep., Cal.) He said the controversy which now engaged the attention of the people of the United States was like that of the knights of old who fought to their death for their opinion's sake, because they had not looked upon both sides of the gold and silver faced shield.

Too Many Epithets.

The plane upon which the controversy was being conducted was not the one which he should prefer. Calling names was not argument; it settled nothing that epithets like "goldbugs," "Rothschilds's hirelings," "silver lunatics," and "cranks" were bandied about. He desired to call the attention of the Republicans to the danger and folly of proceedings upon the assumption that the Democratic party was dead. Continuing, he said:

The Democratic Party is hard to kill. I remember myself to have seen its effects administered upon in 1872, and auctioned off by August Belmont to the Liberal Republicans of that day. The transaction did not turn out well, and the unhappy result killed Horace Greeley, made Charles Francis Adams an imbecile, and reduced Carl Schurz to the position of a civil service reformer. These constituted the committee who represented the purchasers. But for the first time in the history of such tribunals, the Democratic Party came forth from the Probate Court, and by some strange transmigration of souls, which it would puzzle Butler himself to discover, stalked forth to victory in 1874, overturning the majority of this House, and in 1876 nearly scared the life out of us in the Presidential election.

Something Must Be Done for Silver.

Proceeding to a consideration of the demands of the present situation, Mr. Johnson asserted that a do-nothing policy or a policy confined to action on non-essentials, such as self-constituted and properly elected leaders of the House said was proper, would not serve. It was none of the business of the House to consider what the Senate would do or what the President would do. The House should do its duty in the spirit of the old darky who said he believed everything in the Bible. "Ef de Bible tole me," he said, "to frow myse'f fru a stone wall, I'd try. Frowing myse'f at de wall ez my part; gittin' me troo de wall belongs to de Lawd."

The duty of the hour demanded that something be done for silver.

Mr. Johnson warned the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley) that, while the country was waiting for the relief which he had promised would come in time, like the Dutchman's horse, which died just as its owner had reduced it to one straw a day in his effort to induce it to live on nothing, trouble would come, and the promised relief be then in vain.

What the silver men asked was that the country be put back to the days of 1873, when silver and gold alike were coined in its mints, and that Congress quit trying the Keely gold cure on the Government. Mr. Johnson criticised Mr. Dingley for offering nothing as an alternative to free coinage, and urged that American silver at least be coined.

Ready for War.

Mr. Johnson's time expired before he had concluded, and the colloquy that ensued over an attempt to secure an extension revealed something of the bitterness of feeling between the silver and anti-silver factions. An extension would crowd Mr. Settle (Rep., N. C.,) out of the list for the afternoon, and he objected. An arrangement finally was made by which, through Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mr. Johnson secured the desired time. Resuming his remarks, he said:

I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his courtesy, and assure him it is appreciated. As for the other gentleman, I want to say that I never forget a favor nor overlook an injury. If that means war, speaking for one, I want to say that the silver Republicans are ready to set lance in rest now, or at any time, upon this question.

The debate was continued by Mr. Settle, who devoted some time to Mr. Johnson's speech. Referring to the latter's statement that he did not expect the vote of any Southern State for the Republican candidate for President this year, Mr. Settle said that if the gentleman spoke for his constituency in that remark he would tell him that North Carolina would be found truer to Republican principles and candidates than the gentleman and his State. He opposed the Senate substitute, but admitted that he would like to see some legislation that would lead to a freer use of silver.

After Mr. Brewster (Rep., N. Y.,) had made a brief speech in opposition to the Senate substitute the committee rose.

At the suggestion of Mr. Dingley, at 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock, and to be followed by another recess until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, both sessions to be devoted to debate only.

THE ANTI-PRIZEFIGHTING BILL.

Passed by the Senate, It Goes to the President for His Approval.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The bill to prevent prizefighting in the Territories, which was passed by the Senate to-day without division, was that passed yesterday by the House. It now goes to the President. The text follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that any person who in any of the Territories or the District of Columbia shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal, for money or for other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

Section 2. By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows by means of fists, or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men, for money or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly.

It is believed that this bill is so drawn that it covers every sort of encounter in which pugilists are apt to be engaged.

SENATOR HILL PREVENTS ACTION.

The Motion to Recommit the Tariff Bill Goes Over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Hill provokingly kept in Senator Quay's way to-day in the Senate, and so prevented action on the motion made by the Pennsylvania Senator to recommit the latest silver bill in order to have the silver and the tariff questions separated before the Senate is asked to take them up again.

The effort was unsuccessful, and will now be abandoned, it is understood, until Monday. By that time it will be possible to discover whether the vote to recommit will succeed.

The sound-money and silver Democrats and the Republican silver men are agreed just now in disliking to send the bill back.

A very perceptible disinclination was manifested to-day by the leading silver Senators to discuss the meaning of the enormously successful bond sale. Their votes against recommittal, there is reason to believe, will be cast a trifle more viciously than would have been the case if the offers for bonds had aggregated twenty or thirty millions short of the sum asked to be subscribed.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) in the Senate today gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Quay's resolution recommitting the House tariff bill and free-coinage substitute to the Finance Committee. The amendment is to further instruct the committee to report a provision that there shall be deducted from the customs duties on articles imported from other countries 10 per cent. of the duties when the imports are made in vessels of the United States, or in vessels of the country in which the imported articles are produced; provided that such country shall provide by law that silver bullion the product of United States mines shall be admitted to coinage in the mints of that country on equal terms with gold bullion, and shall be received without discount or discrimination in payment of customs duties or of such imported articles, as full legal-tender money.

The remainder of the day's session was given to the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) for the distribution of the General Appropriation bills. The matter went over without final action.

Farmers Have a Corporation.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 6.—It has been decided by the committee of farmers in charge of the matter to form a corporation to be known as the Long Island Farmers' Board of Trade. At a meeting last evening enough new members were added to the committee to make it thirty in number. Ezra A. Tuttle, the originator of the project, was made Chairman, and Nat W. Foster Secretary.

The new corporation will have a capital stock of $50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of $25 each. The shares are to be sold only to farmers. The object of the organization is to superintend the shipping of produce to the city and the securing of the lowest possible freight rates.

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS

Continued from Page 1.

mated amount of gold in the country was in excess of $583,000,000 is regarded by the Director, R. E. Preston, as a very conservative statement. He said to-day that while pains had been taken to make the estimate approximate as closely as possible to the facts, he realized that it was impossible to keep track of all the gold in this great country. Mr. Preston has no doubt there is between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 in gold in the United States to-day.

The many banks in the interior which joined in the bidding undoubtedly have the gold in their vaults with which to make payment. It is assumed here also that individuals, who offered to take bonds in amounts ranging from $500 to $2,000 and $3,000 have the gold in readiness to hand over. It is not considered likely that the Sub-Treasurers will be called upon to part with any considerable amount of gold by reason of yesterday's bids.

Several financiers said to-day there was reason to believe that at least $500,000,000 of the gold offered yesterday was in the hands of the persons or corporations making the bids, and that a reserve sum nearly half as large also was in the country.

A Sight for Foreign Bankers.

The display of the yellow metal called forth by the new loan well may dazzle the eyes of the foreign bankers who have been deluded into believing that the United States Government could do nothing without their aid.

"In considering the question of the success of the loan," said Controller of the Currency Eckels to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "an important factor is the fact that it is a gold loan entirely. If it had been an ordinary loan, the bonds being payable in currency, undoubtedly the subscriptions would have amounted to twice as much.

"The showing in the amount of subscriptions for a loan payable entirely in gold will do more than any other thing except the repeal of harmful laws now on the statute books affecting the currency of the country to strengthen our credit abroad as well as at home. This, to my mind, is the thing which will give the business interests of the country the most satisfaction."

Foolish Talk of Irregularities.

There have been hints to-day of irregularities in connection with the bidding for bonds. The fact that the bid of J. Pierpont Morgan was not submitted until late has been seized upon as evidence that Mr. Morgan had a "tip" of the amount of the Stewart syndicate bid, and availed himself of it to advance his own figure to the point where it would lay claim to a huge block of the bonds. A Treasury official said today that the bids were opened by Controller Eckels, United States Treasurer Morgan, and William Huntington, Chief of the Division of Bonds in the Treasury Department, and that it would be impossible for any bidder to ascertain at the Treasury what the different bids were prior to their announcement, unless one of these three men informed him.

The idea that either of these officers would do such a thing is, of course, untenable. The fact should not be lost sight of that the Stewart combination was composed of many persons. If it be true that Mr. Morgan received any information concerning the Stewart bid by which he was able to profit, it is regarded here as not improbable that some friend of his in the Stewart camp supplied it. At the Treasury the reports of sharp practice in connection with the bidding get no credence.

The Morgan Allotment.

The estimates of the amount of bonds the Morgan syndicate will receive continue to vary. Some place the amount as low as $30,000,000. Mr. Morgan's representatives here adhere to the statement made yesterday by him that he will receive not far from 50 per cent. of the entire issue.

Mr. Hill secured the adoption by the Senate to-day of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement concerning the bids submitted yesterday for bonds, the names and residences of bidders, the amount of the bids, and "any other information desirable for a proper understanding of the bids." Mr. Hill appreciates the injustice of the statements going the rounds regarding the syndicate bond sale of last year, and he desires to bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that moneyed men were largely in majority in the bidders for the bonds which have just been sold.

PAYMENT FOR THE BONDS.

A Circular of Instruction to the Officials Who Will Receive the Gold.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Steps have been taken to afford successful bidders an opportunity to pay for their bonds. The following circular letter, directed to United States Treasurer Morgan, copies of which were forwarded also to the nine Assistant Treasurers, was issued late this afternoon:

As soon as practicable, the department will furnish you a list of the accepted bidders for the 4 per cent. bonds of 1925 offered to the public by the circulars of Jan. 6, 9, and 15, 1896. The list will contain the name of each bidder, with the address, the amount of each bid, the price, and the date of the Secretary's acceptance.

You will receive payment for the bonds in United States gold coin or gold certificates by installments, or in full, as provided in the circulars above mentioned.

Each payment of an installment should include the principal, premium, at the price named in the bid, and accrued interest from Feb. 1, 1896, to date of such payment, so that the proportionate amount of the bonds representing the installment will be paid for in full.

You will issue for each payment your certificate of deposit, in duplicate, in the name of the depositor, on account of purchase of 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, stating on the face of such certificates the amounts respectively of principal, premium, and accrued interest received, and also state thereon the number of the installment when not in full.

You will deliver the duplicate to the depositor with instructions to retain the duplicate, and to forward the original to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a letter from the depositor, giving complete information as to the kind and denominations of the bonds desired, and the place of their delivery.

The bonds will be issued only upon receipt by the Secretary of the original certificate of deposit. Any depositor may assign the original certificate issued in his name, in which case the bonds will be issued upon the order of the assignee. If it should be deemed advisable to postpone the receipt of deposits on this account beyond the dates fixed in their circulars, special instructions by telegram or letter, will be given you.

The department will begin the delivery of both registered and coupon bonds as soon as certificates of deposit therefor are received by the Secretary as above indicated.

The circular is signed by Assistant Secretary Wike.

BONDS AND VENEZUELA MIXED.

Comments of an English Paper with an Anti-American Leaning.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The St. James Gazette in its comments upon the United States bond issue, regards the success of the loan as a useful reminder to the people of Great Britain that the United States is a very rich country, and has among its people a great store of wealth, in spite of financial disturbances and disagreements, and the vagaries of the Federal Administration. It says, however, that the success is not altogether to be regarded as a basis of hope of the settlement of the Venezuelan affair, it is not unlikely to be made a pretext for additional bumptiousness and aggressiveness.

While endeavoring to be optimistic, The Gazette says, it fails to find any indication on the part of the United States to make any concessions, so that to England is left the alternative of submitting the entire claim of Venezuela to arbitration or making an enemy of the United States. In the circumstances, it regards the situation as still very unsatisfactory, not to say dangerous.

The Westminster Gazette believes that the President's decision in favor of a popular loan has been justified. Its success, the paper says, cannot fail to have a good influence at home and abroad.

ENGLISH CONGRATULATIONS.

London Papers Speak in Commendation of the President's Course.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In its issue to-morrow The Times will heartily congratulate President Cleveland and the United States upon the success of the new loan. Mr. Cleveland's faith in his own policy, it says, has been justified amply, and the Nation's evident confidence in the maintenance of the gold basis is the best guarantee that it will be maintained.

The Standard also will offer its congratulations, but somewhat less cordially than The Times.

The Chronicle will comment upon the success of the loan, and in the course of its article will say: "They may well be proud."

ALLOTMENT OF BONDS.

J. P. Morgan and Associates Expect at Least $55,000,000—Sales at 116 1-2.

Bond allotment calculations in the financial district yesterday estimated that to J. P. Morgan and associates would be awarded from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 of the issue. The small variation from Tuesday's estimate was due wholly to uncertainty regarding bids not yet published. There was a great mass of them. The published bids show about $30,000,000 at premiums higher than the Morgan premium. It was thought yesterday that unpublished higher bids might add to that sum from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. Mr. Morgan and his associates count on at least $55,000,000.

There was much disappointment among unsuccessful bidders. Some of them who bid close to the Morgan premium were so confident of obtaining the bonds that they had contracted to sell them in advance of the award. Selling prices averaged about 115. In place of the good profit anticipated, these bidders have had to go into the market to arrange for deliveries of the bonds they have sold. Quotations climbed rapidly under the demand. Exchange sales yesterday reached $125,000 at 116½ and better, a price quite annoying to sellers at 115. No bonds were to be had from bankers at lower than quoted prices.

Bidders who found themselves on the wrong side in the bond turn had no sympathy, however, with reports that other than regular means had been employed in the successful bids. They made emphatic protest against the published intimation that Mr. Morgan might have been informed of the premium named by Mr. Stewart before writing the premium in his own bid. He withheld his bid until nearly noon on Wednesday, but it had been prepared before that hour and was passed in just in time for its reception under the official call.

Mr. Stewart had no speculative intention for himself or his company in bidding, but some of those for whom he acted were among the disappointed. When the report reflecting on Mr. Morgan reached him he said:

"The newspapers may say most positively for me that not only is Mr. Morgan not justly chargeable with irregularity, but that he is incapable of it. No sane man would give such a charge second thought. The public may feel sure that the bond matter has been handled fairly and honestly by all concerned. I have no criticisms to make upon any one, especially not upon Mr. Morgan. It is most fortunate, in my opinion, that the handling of such a large amount of the bonds will fall to one so capable. No one could do the work with less derangement of finances than will occur through his operations. He displayed excellent judgment, I think, in bidding a good premium for the bonds. I wish he had got more of them."

Mr. Stewart followed this indorsement by a personal call at Mr. Morgan's office, where he tendered his congratulations.

Pliny Fisk, one of Mr. Morgan's associates in the bidding, said of the talk of irregularity:

"It is a lie. The best answer to it is that, even if Mr. Morgan had not put in a bid, Mr. Stewart's combination would have secured no bonds at their price. There were too many ahead of them."

Mr. Read of Vermilyea & Co., one of the firms in the Stewart combination, said it might be true that the issue might have been absorbed by bids higher than Mr. Stewart's if Mr. Morgan had remained out, but he had judged otherwise by a casual inspection of the published bids.

Deposits were made yesterday of $1,500,000 in gold at the Sub-Treasury, of which the Hanover National Bank furnished $500,000, the American Exchange Bank $500,000, the Bank of New-York $200,000, and $300,000 came from various quarters. Deposits at the Assay Office were $1,470,000 by J. P. Morgan & Co. and $145,000 by Shulz & Ruckgaber. All deposits were for examination and count. They will be applied to payments for bonds. The banks took the gold from their vaults. J. P. Morgan & Co.'s deposit represented imports, the firm having received this week the $1,470,000 delivered yesterday by the Umbria. It has on hand also $1,000,000 by the Majestic.

Withdrawals of $100,000 by Zimmerman & Forshay were reported, and of $200,000 additional by firms expecting to have calls for gold from bidders. It was said that L. Von Hoffmann & Co. would deposit $350,000 to-day on bond account.

Treasury figures show that probably $9,000,000 has been taken from the Treasury for domestic use in bond purchases. Withdrawals on this account were about $4,500,000 in January and the same amount in December. Export losses for the two months were $24,753,000, of which $10,000,000 went abroad in January. The Treasury loses regularly about $500,000 a month in bars to jewelers. Total losses in the two months reached about $34,750,000, but deposits by the Mercantile and City Banks made the net loss to the reserve $32,756,814.

January gold imports, including the Umbria's, were about $1,000,000. This amount is in hand, plus the Majestic's $1,000,000, and a good part of the domestic withdrawals can easily be had. Bidders thus seem to be already prepared for the first payment of 20 per cent. on the bonds, and no doubt for a much larger immediate payment.

Congratulating the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President had an unusually large number of callers to-day. Most of them were Democratic Senators and Congressmen, who came to congratulate Mr. Cleveland on the success of the bond bidding.

Americans Advance in London.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The success of the United States bond issue caused a sharp revival of American railroad stocks on the Stock Exchange to-day, the rise ranging from ¼ to 1½. There was considerable dealing in railroads on the Street after the official close of the market.

THE BAYARD RESOLUTIONS STAND

Mr. Draper Finds No Opportunity to Secure a Modification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representative Draper of Massachusetts to-day took measures to secure the sense of the Committee on Foriegn Affairs on two brief resolutions apropos of Ambassador Bayard's Edinburgh and Boston speeches.

The first resolution expressed the regret of the House that the Ambassador to England should have thought foreign soil a proper arena for the discussion of American party questions. The second resolution provided that if the instructions to diplomatic officers do not cover such action, they should be amended in this particular.

Mr. Draper found the Democratic members of the committee unwilling to agree to any proposition reflecting upon Mr. Bayard. Consequently, the resolutions agreed upon last week, which are much more severe in character, stand as the opinion of the majority of the committee. Under the circumstances, Mr. Draper's resolutions were not formally laid before the committee.

Superstitions About the Weather.

From The London Daily News.

Popular superstitions about the weather linger long, and in spite of the teachings of science people persist in believing that seaweed hung up in a backyard will become damp at the approach of rain, or that a similar indication is to be found in the fact that a pig is seen chewing straw. Mr. Richard Inwards, the President of the Meteorological Society, it is needless to say, has no belief whatever in such methods of prophesying the weather. What belief could be more firmly rooted in many people than the belief that if it rains on St. Swithin's Day it will rain for forty days? "An unadulterated fallacy," such is what Mr. Inwards calls it, yet in spite of the evidence accumulated upon the subject by the Meteorological Office, people go on putting faith in it as though there were no such thing as experience. Then, again, it is said that a full moon will clear away clouds, and that a change of moon on a Saturday or a Sunday is an indication of floods, although not a tittle of evidence in favor of either belief has ever been adduced.

LAST WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION

The Winter's Series Ends with the Most Brilliant Event of the Season—A Veritable Crush of Guests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Cleveland luck in the shape of weather reasserted itself to-night. After a day of incessant downpour of rain, the guests of the last reception of the Winter's series went to the White House under a starry sky and over a dry sidewalk.

The reception was the largest, the jolliest, and, in many respects, the handsomest of the Winter. The officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps were the guests of honor, and the uniforms on two-thirds of the men present gave a touch of military impressiveness which was quite imposing. The crowd in attendance was very large. Arrivals were as early as 8 o'clock, and the long line of carriages approaching the mansion had few breaks until after 10 o'clock.

President and Mrs. Cleveland, members of the Cabinet and their ladies, were in the Blue Parlor promptly at 9 o'clock. Back of the line the President's New-York guests, Dr. and Mrs. Bryant, who are visiting at the White House; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mr. F. L. Hastings, with the Vice President, Miss Stevenson, Miss Letitia Stevenson, and her guest, Miss Felicitie Oglesby of Illinois, Miss Florence Bryant, and Miss Cochran of New-York, Miss Harmon and her guest, Miss Tullidge of Cincinnati; Miss Hoke, Miss Merrimon, and Miss Hull of North Carolina, who are visiting Mrs. Hoke Smith; and the Misses Scott, nieces of the Vice President, made a party, which with constantly increasing arrivals, soon filled the big room.

Mrs. Daniel Manning's arrival created a pleasant stir. She came on from Albany today for her usual Winter visit, and will be, as usual, handsomely entertained during her stay. She was handsomely gowned in white satin and point lace, and wore superb jewels, pearls and diamonds.

President Cleveland grows more smiling and genial as the date of the last function of the Winter grows nearer. He had to-night the happiest and heartiest handshake and a pleasant word to exchange with everybody.

Mrs. Cleveland wore her most elegant toilet of the Winter. It was of pale green satin, glistening with silver spangles, and on the bodice there were rosettes and loops of geranium pink velvet.

Mrs. Olney wore white satin and point lace, and Mrs. Carlisle, who stood next to her, wore silver gray and point lace.

Mrs. Lamont was all in black, several superb diamond ornaments glittering on the lace corsage. Mrs. Harmon was handsomely gowned in white satin, edged with fur. Mrs. Hoke Smith's white satin was trimmed with silver-spangled lace and sable bands. Miss Morton was in gray moire antique, and Mrs. Wilson wore gray satin, brocaded in black.

Some notable New-Yorkers present were Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Erastus Corning and Miss Corning, Mr. S. M. Williams and Miss Willams, Mr. and Mrs. Bonner, Mrs. William F. Eno and Miss Eno of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Dillon Beebe of Newark, N. J.

The attendance of the special guests, army and navy men, and families was very large, as was the Congressional and resident contingent of society folks.

After the reception President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained the receiving party and New-York friends at supper.

SEVENTH REGIMENT REVIEWED

A Parade Before Adjt. Gen. McAlpin and the Governor's Staff—Mayor Strong and Other Guests Present.

The Seventh Regiment, in full uniform, was reviewed by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, in its armory, at Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, last night. The Adjutant General was accompanied by the Governor's military staff, with the exception of Col. John Jacob Astor.

Mayor Strong and President Jerolomaa of the Board of Aldermen were on the reviewing stand. The armory was filled to overflowing with friends of the regiment.

The assembly was sounded at 8 o'clock, and the parade followed promptly. The regiment went through the manual of arms. The best movements made by the regiment were the marching and countermarching by columns.

After the parade, Gen. McAlpin presented the State decoration for faithful service to the following officers and men:

Twenty-five Years—Private E. Mulhallon, Capt. George W. Rand, Musician Albert R. Morgan, Capt. August W. Connor, Capt. James B. Dawson, and Private Frank McCoy.

Twenty Years—Private James D. Ford, Quartermaster Sergt. Henry Everdell, Private Marshall M. Scriven, Musician Andrew M. Campbell, First Lieut. Henry M. Nesbitt, and Private J. A. Green.

Fifteen Years—Private Albert Shumway, Musician George Colyer, Corp. Charles H. Cordwill, Capt. William A. Valentine, Sergt. Theodore Guerra, First Lieut. Andrew J. Eccles, First Lieut. Morton B. Still, Capt. Eugene T. Kirkland, and Private J. P. Murray.

Ten Years—Private T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Private David A. Smith, First Lieut. John H. Townsend, Surgeon Mortimer Osborne, Sergt. William M. Halstead, Sergt. James H. Lee, Sergt. C. Otto Toussaint, Corp. George L. Hoffman, Sergt. Archibald T. Moore, First Sergt. Henry V. Keep, Private Frederick W. Janssen, Private Oakley Freimann, Private William H. Frame, Major A. White, Private Amasa R. Angell, Private Abram W. Stout, Corp. Charles E. Maxfield, First Sergt. William J. Gilpin, Corp. William H. Whittal, First Lieut. Robert M. Williams, Privates Alexander M. Simpson, Patrick Frank, W. Gay, Henry A. Bostwick, and John T. Wainwright, Second Lieut. Frederick H. Park, Private Edward H. Frost, Sergt. Arthur E. Wood, Private Emmon Clark, and Second Lieut. Austin E. Tressinger.

The members of the Governor's staff, Mayor Strong, Mr. Jeroloman, and other invited guests were entertained by the staff and line officers at supper at the Buckingham Hotel.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John Stoneacre Ellis.

John Stoneacre Ellis died suddenly Tuesday last at his country home at Westchester. He was the son of the late Dr. Samuel C. Ellis of New-York, and the last of five brothers, all of whom fought barvely in the late war. On his father's side he was descended from the Ellises of Stoneacre, Kent, England. His mother was a Miss Van Horne of New-York.

Mr. Ellis went early in life to California, where he became a member of the famous Vigilance Committee and Brigadier General of the State. He married Miss Waterbury and had since lived in Westchester, where he was much respected and beloved.

Mr. Ellis held many positions of trust, being executor of the three Waterbury estates and a Governor of the Country Club, with which he was prominently identified. He endeared himself to his family and friends by his unalterable kindness and good-will and his old-time chivalry and courtesy. He leaves a wife and one son, Augustus Van Horne Ellis.

His funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William R. Jones of Fairfield, Penn., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday. He was seventy years old. Mr. Jones was born in Fairfield, and had lived there all his life. He was senior member of the Jones-Jewell-Hecker Milling Company, which owns flour mills in Lewis and Broome Streets, New-York, and also in Brooklyn.

—W. M. Cooke, who at one time represented the First Tennessee District in Congress, died yesterday at Nashville. While a member of Congress he caught John Quincy Adams in his arms when Mr. Adams fell in the Capitol just before he died.

—Morris Smith, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of Hornellsville, N. Y., died yesterday of pneumonia, after a brief illness. He was a prominent Democrat and a large capitalist.

—Joseph Barton, seventy-nine years old, a well-known citizen of Connecticut, died in Washington of bronchial pneumonia. He will be buried in Greenwood, Brooklyn, to-day.

—William Baultinghouse, aged eighty-two years, former Postmaster and Justice of the Peace at Seely, N. J., died Wednesday night.

—Prof. Loisette, celebrated for his system of memory culture, died in San Francisco Wednesday night.

A Long Line of John Aldens.

From The Boston Herald.

John Alden the ninth is living in John Alden's house at Duxbury, Mass., which was built in 1650, and in which the great John Alden lived during the latter part of his life. The ninth John Alden is in direct descent from the famous Magistrate of Plymouth colony.

TROUBLE AT THE SHERIFF'S DINNER

Peter F. Meyer, Foreman of the Third Panel, Orders Some of Mr. Tamsen's Friends from the Banquet Table.

There was considerable trouble at the annual dinner of the third panel of the Sheriff's Jury last night in the Hotel Savoy.

For several days trouble over the dinner has been brewing between Sheriff Tamsen and Peter F. Meyer, the foreman of the jury, and a partner in the real estate business of Richard Croker.

The trouble culminated last night at the dinner, when Mr. Meyer noticed that Mr. Strassner, Sheriff Tamsen's private secretary, was present, and ordered him from the room. Other invited friends of Sheriff Tamsen were also requested by Mr. Meyer to leave the room.

In explaining the situation, Mr. Meyer said:

The Sheriff, in the first place, desired a number of invitations to this panel's dinner in addition to the five invitations usually given to the Sheriff. I declined to give them to him. He made many efforts through other sources to obtain such invitations. Being unable to get them, he applied to me as foreman of the third panel, to get them.

I again refused, and he then informed me that he would not attend the dinner of the third panel unless he received additional invitations, which I again declined to give.

This evening I found three of the gentlemen for whom Sheriff Tamsen asked for invitations present at the table without invitations.

Mr. Meyer declined to give the names of the uninvited men present, but it was learned from others that one of them was the Sheriff's secretary, Mr. Strassner.

Mr. Meyer said that Mr. Strassner was present, and after he was ordered from the room he returned and took a seat at the table.

Covers were laid for 200 persons in the red and gold banquet room. Seated at the guests' table were Justices Bookstaver, Van Brunt, Truax, Daly, Gildersleeve, and Bischoff, of the Supreme Court; Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Col. John R. Fellows, Joseph C. Hendrix, David McClure, Sheriff Tamsen, Judge Van Wyck of the City Court, the Rev. Dr. C. L. Twing, Commodore M. Sicard, and ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

Among others present were Julius Weil, Joshua W. Davis, D. Phoenix Ingraham, Julius A. May, J. Edward Simmons, James M. Cahn, Justice Giegerich, William E. Leary, ex-Judge Allison, Rastus S. Ransom, Judge Newburger, Justice Schuchman of the City Court, Judge Fitzgerald, Col. Henry C. Corbin, John F. Carroll, Police Captain Adam A. Cross, William E. Stillings, George A. Meyer, Rollin M. Morgan, Carl Eglinger, Henry L. Einstein, John B. Sexton, Lewis J. Conlan, Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer, William H. Burke, and Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court.

Sheriff Tamsen did not appear, during the dinner, to realize that there had been any trouble. In reply to a note from a reporter asking him if he had declined to attend the dinner unless furnished with additional invitations for his friends, Mr. Tamsen replied that he had nothing to say. Later he made a speech in which he said:

I am a good fellow, and all the Sheriff's jury know it; and if I had known that the Sheriff's jury were such good fellows, I would have tried to have been elected Sheriff before.

Ex-Gov. Flower made an amusing speech and told a number of interesting stories.

DEATH OF HARRY EVERSFIELD

The Actor Supposed to Have Taken an Overdose of Morphine, Which He Had Been Using for Insomnia.

Harry Eversfield, thirty years old, an actor who played the part of Algernon St. Albans in "The Artist's Model," at the Broadway Theatre, died last night in the Warwick Hotel, Fortieth Street and Broadway, from morphine poisoning.

Eversfield did not appear at the theatre last night, and after waiting for him for some time, the stage manager, Herbert Cathcart, sent a call boy to his room at the hotel to tell him he was overdue at the theatre. The boy knocked on the door several times, but received no response. He then opened the door and entered. He found Eversfield on his bed partially dressed. He spoke to Eversfield, but received no answer. The call boy noticed that the actor was breathing heavily, and shook him violently until he was aroused.

Eversfield got out of bed and told the boy that he would be at the theatre in a few seconds. The boy returned to the theatre and told the stage manager of the actor's condition.

Mr. Cathcart at once summoned Dr. Fred Goodwin of 220 West Forty-second Street, who went to the hotel and found the actor lying unconscious on the bed. He discovered that the actor's condition was extremely critical, the pulse being scarcely perceptible, and the heart beats faint. Despite the doctor's efforts to revive him, the actor died one hour later.

Eversfield had been suffering from insomnia for several weeks, and a Dr. Kolb had prescribed morphine. A large bottle of the drug was found beside the actor. It was almost filled. This fact led the police to believe that the actor had accidentally taken an overdose of the drug.

Eversfield had been on the stage since he was twelve years old. He appeared in this country in the original Gaiety company, with Fred Leslie and Letty Lind. He was married about twenty years ago to Miss Amy Boucicault, daughter of Dion Boucicault. His wife and two children live in England. Mrs. Eversfield was notified by cable of her husband's death.

SPRING STAKE ENTRIES

Nominations for Races at Westchester and Washington Tracks.

Entries for the Spring races of the Westchester Racing Association and Washington Jockey Club, which closed on Tuesday, were announced by Secretary Crickmore yesterday. The principal race at the Westchester track is the Metropolitan Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, weights for which will be announced on Feb. 22. The entries so far as received are:

Blemton Stable's Henry of Navarre, 5 years.
Blemton Stable's Dorian, 4.
O. H. P. Belmont's Brandywine, 4.
Erie Stable's Nanki Pooh, 4.
Fleischmann & Sons' Halma, 4.
Fleischmann & Sons' St. Maxim, 5.
W. S. Hobart's Bright Phœbus, 4.
E. Kernochan's Gay Hampton, 4.
W. Lakeland's Hornpipe, 5.
J. E. McDonald's Rubicon, 5.
Oneck Stable's Sir Walter, 6.
Preakness Stable's Belmar, 4.
Col. J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, Counter Tenor, 4.
W. M. Wallace's The Commoner, 4.

Entries for the stake races to be run at the Spring meeting number as follows: Two-year-olds—Juvenile, 52; Bouquet, 72; Gaiety, (fillies,) 49; Levity, 36; Laureate, 50; Frivolity, 54; Eclipse, 52. For three-year-olds—Withers, 18; Belmont, 13; Ladies, (fillies,) 7; Baychester, 19; Pocantico, 17. For three-year-olds and upward—Metropolitan, 15; Gotham, 20; Toboggan, 16; Harlem, 25.

For the Autumn stakes these entries were received: Nursery, 25; White Plains, 18; Champagne, 20; Jerome, 7; Manhattan Handicap, 8; Municipal Handicap, 5; Bronx, 7.

The Withers for 1897 received seventy-nine entries, the Ladies, fifty-eight, and the Belmont, seventy-six. The latter stakes for 1898 also received fifty-five yearling entries, of which fifteen are from the Brookdale Stables, nine by J. B. Haggin, six by the Blemton Stable, six by John E. Madden, five by J. R. & F. P. Keene, and three each by several other breeders. A number of the youngsters are of English breeding.

For the New-York Steeplechase Association's Stakes these entries have been received: New-York Steeplechase, eighteen; Empire State Steeplechase, eleven; Grand International Steeplechase, sixteen; St. Nicholas hurdle, twenty-one; Westchester hurdle, thirteen; Knickerbocker hurdle, twelve; Amphibious flat race, (three races,) nine; Rubicon, Chesapeake, The Sage, Adelbert, Pay or Play, Kennel, Mirage, Sabilla, and Beansey.

For the Spring meeting of the Washington Jockey Club, the entries number as follows: Washington Handicap, seventeen; Army and Navy Handicap, twenty-one; Blue and Gray Handicap, twenty; Arlington, forty-two; Mount Vernon, (fillies,) 41; Congressional, forty-three; Eastern Branch, thirty-five; Potomac, twelve; Federal, fifteen; Capitol, thirteen; Easter Steeplechase, sixteen; Selling Steeplechase, twelve; Sheridan Steeplechase, fourteen; Virginia Hurdle, twenty-one; Selling Hurdle, twenty; and Maryland Hurdle, seventeen.

Sing Sing Owns Pleasant Square.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 6.—A jury in the Circuit Court here this morning decided that Pleasant Square in Sing Sing is public property. It was claimed by Daniel D. Mangam, a rich citizen who owns adjoining property, and he consequently brought a suit of ejectment against the village about three years ago. The case was tried four times.

The long and stubborn litigation was for the possession of a little triangular piece of land, at the intersection of Highland Avenue and Main Street, in Sing Sing. The plaintiff founded his title upon a deed from Francis Larkin, and others, dated March 1, 1867. The proof, however, did not show an actual possession and occupation of the land by the plaintiff at that or any other date.

DR. DOTY STARTS A CRUSADE

He Brings a "Runner" and the Captain of a Tug to Court for Boarding a Ship Without Permission.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Feb. 6.—District Attorney George M. Pinney of Richmond County and Justice W. H. Ludlow came here to-day and tried the persons recently arrested for violating the quarantine law.

Dr. A. H. Doty, the Health Officer, has been greatly annoyed by tugboat Captains and boarding house and merchandise "runners" going alongside and holding communication with and boarding incoming vessels before they had been boarded by him or his deputies. Some time ago he notified the owners of the tugboats and the "runners" that where any violation of the law occurred in the future no mercy would be shown to the offenders. Dr. Doty had received many complaints about tugboat Captains putting "runners" aboard of incoming vessels in the lower bay after they had passed Sandy Hook, but for a long time it was difficult to get positive proof that this was being done. He detailed certain members of his staff to look after the lawbreakers, and in a short time succeeded in gathering complete evidence against many of the offenders.

The steamship Nymphaea, from Havana, arrived at Quarantine Tuesday about mid-day and was boarded by Dr. L'Hommedieu, Deputy Health Officer. The boarding boat Charles F. Allen was alongside the steamer when the tug McCaldin Brothers, Capt. E. Cutler, slipped quietly alongside and put Thomas Kerrigan, a butcher's "runner," aboard of the steamship. Dr. L'Hommedieu, who had not yet cleared the Nymphaea, saw Kerrigan come aboard, and immediately placed him under arrest. The tug by this time was well out in the stream. Kerrigan was taken to Quarantine and paroled on his own recognizance.

District Attorney Pinney was notified and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Capt. Cutler of the McCaldin Brothers. Their examination was set down for this morning at 10 o'clock.

Judge Ludlow held court in the Quarantine Building, and when the case was called Robert J. Pointer of Staten Island appeared for the two prisoners. He informed the District Attorney that his clients would plead guilty to the charge and waived examination. Judge Ludlow held the two in $500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury. The District Attorney informed all who were present that Dr. Doty had taken a firm stand in the matter and would prosecute all offenders. The quarantine law gives the Health Officer absolute power.

Dr. Doty, when interviewed, said he had no personal malice in prosecuting runners who boarded vessels before they had been passed by him, but that it was a matter of great importance to him as Health Officer, and especially to the community, that the practice be stopped. He gave as an illustration the steamship Massilia, which was held at Quarantine with smallpox on board. "Suppose," he said, "that some of these runners had boarded that steamer before she was examined at Quarantine, and had mingled among the immigrants. They could act as a medium of contagion and spread the disease. This is the principal reason why I object to this practice. The law is a good one, and it will be carried out to its full extent if in my power to do it."

LAWN TENNIS MEN MEET.

J. S. Dwight Re-elected President of the Association.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association was held last night at the Hotel Waldorf. Vice President Joseph S. Clark presided at the meeting. The report of the Treasurer was read, showing a balance of $1,202.50 in favor of the association.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Dr. James S. Dwight; Vice President—Joseph S. Clark; Treasurer—Valentine G. Hall; Secretary—Joseph D. Whittelsey.

Executive Committee—Frank H. Hovey, O. S. Campbell, R. D. Wrenn, Richard Stephens, and H. N. Slocum.

J. P. Paret of the Lenox Tennis Club introduced a series of resolutions providing for the introduction of a new system of handicapping, the formal recognition of handicap tennis next season by the National Association, and the holding of three handicap tournaments, two for men and one for women, this year. There was considerable discussion over this, and Vice President Clark introduced an amendment to the effect that the association do everything in its power to encourage the holding of handicap tournaments by the various clubs which belong to the association, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint a committee of three, which will be known as the Handicap Committee, to inquire into all matters relating to handicaps and to report the result of their investigation at next year's annual meeting. This amendment was carried. A resolution giving the local Executive Committees in charge of State tournaments discretionary power over all entries was carried by a vote of 21 to 18.

The report of the Ranking Committee, which placed F. H. Hovey as champion of the United States, over fifty others, was then read.

Sporting News in Brief.

—There will be shooting Feb. 19 on the South Side Gun Club grounds, Newark, N. J., in the second handicap race at 100 Empire targets. The match is open to all; $5 entrance. The shooting will begin at 10 A. M.

—Trinity School Athletic Association will give a gymnastic exhibition this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the gymnasium of the school, 139 West Ninety-first Street.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Forecast for Friday: MAINE, NEW-HAPMSHIRE, and VERMONT, heavy rain, probably turning to snow, clearing at night, high northeasterly, shifting to colder northwesterly, winds. MASSACHUSETTS, clearing in western portion, clearing, preceded by heavy rain, in eastern portion, colder, winds shifting to northwesterly. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, clearing and colder, high northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and colder, preceded by snow in the morning in northern portion, brisk northwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and colder, brisk northwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair and colder, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, EASTERN FLORIDA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair weather, light westerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair and slightly warmer, light southwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, partly cloudy, variable winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, showers in northern portion, colder in northwestern portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, fair in southeast, showers and colder in northwest portion, winds becoming northerly. TENNESSEE, fair, variable winds. KENTUCKY, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, cloudy and threatening, with light showers, colder, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, with showers in northern portion, northerly winds. OHIO, fair, slightly colder in southeast portion, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, cloudy, with showers in southern portion, slightly colder, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. KANSAS, cloudy, with snow flurries in southeast portion, colder, northerly winds. IOWA and NEBRASKA, fair and colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in southeast portion, northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO and COLORADO, fair weather, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair weather, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair and slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast at Morehead City and Washington, N. C., and Norfolk section, and hurricane signals from Norfolk to Eastport. The storm reported twenty-four hours before near Pensacola was central Thursday night at New-York City. During its advance to the northeast it has developed into a hurricane. The unusual pressure of 28.70 inches was reported at New-York. The path of the storm centre was within or very nearly parallel to the coast line, passing close to Atlanta, Raleigh, and Washington. The entire coast from Florida to Maine has been swept by violent gales, the wind reaching velocities from fifty to seventy miles. All the Atlantic coast districts have had heavy rain, except Northern New-England, where the rain only commenced toward Thursday evening. By the latter time the weather had cleared from Maryland southward. The weather has remained fair in the West, except for a few scattered snow flurries. The temperature has risen in New-England and the Middle States, and has fallen in the South Atlantic States and the Central Rocky Mountain districts. The weather will clear Friday in New-England and New-York, but will be preceded by heavy rain and high winds in the early portion of the day. Fair weather will prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States, with lower temperature. Partly cloudy and colder weather is indicated for the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, and generally fair weather in the lake regions and Northwest, colder in the lower lake region. Somewhat cloudy weather will prevail in the Southwest, possibly with light rainfall.

A CANAL CHOKED UP

Is practically useless. The human organism is provided with a canal which sometimes becomes choked up, namely, the bowels, through which much of the effete and waste matter of the system escapes. When they are obstructed—constipated, in other words—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will relieve them effectually, but without pain, and institute a regular habit of body. This medicine also remedies malarial, bilious, dyspeptic, rheumatic, nervous, and kidney trouble, and strengthens the entire system.

HARTWELL TALKS TURKEY

The Famous Breeder Tells How He Raises Big Bronze Gobblers.

FORTY-FIVE POUND TURKEYS MYTHS

Last of Awards for Poultry at the Garden Show — Fair Attendance in Spite of the Storm.

The work of the judges was complete. All the ribbons that told which fowls had won prizes and the value of their prizes were in place. The most loquacious and convincing talkers among the owners of the poultry were themselves, like their birds, in high feather. Yesterday they had prepared for a day of genuine campaigning at Madison Square Garden among the men who have long pocketbooks and the poultry fever. They were prepared to unload prize winners on whomsoever would pay their price for their fowls. But with the nets all spread and baited the expected game did not come. Instead there came the worst storm of the season. So there was little for the exhibitors of birds at the Poultry Show to do but sit down and talk poultry.

Bronze Turkey.
First Prize Winner.

All of the exhibitors are strangers in the city. The offices of the hotels where most of them stop are none too attactive on a rainy day. So thev were forced to go to the Garden as the least tiresome place in which to kill time. The genuine poultry crank can give points to any other crank on top of earth, with the possible exception of a horseman, in "talking shop." Breeding in all its phases, inbreeding, crossbreeding, outbreeding, breeding for feathers, breeding for wattles, breeding for legs, and breeding for all sorts of points were talked of everywhere at the Garden yesterday afternoon. The disputants—the breeding crank is always a disputant—occupied the boxes and made a strange contrast to the well-dressed mob that is generally seen at Madison Square Garden functions.

There was the aroma of the barnyard everywhere. The chickens were not alone in giving the Garden that odor. The men's clothing was saturated with the smell of hayseed or something else. Theorists who write for the poultry papers stood with open-mouthed wonder and heard their theories torn to tatters and made all sorts of fun of by these men who are so intensely practical as to breed the prize winners at shows. There is an army of the theorists whi write about nothing but poultry, and the literature of poultry is as large and varied as that of almost any business in the country. And all the publishers manage to make a good living out of the thing.

There was one chair on the main floor of the Garden. It stood down near the Fourth Avenue end, and seemed to be preempted by one man. All the poultry men near by let it severely alone. The chair faces the cages where the turkeys are shown, and when occupied at all it was occupied by a little man with a gray chin whisker, smooth shaven as to upper lip and side face, and who looks as if he had bidden good-bye to his fiftieth birthday some years ago. Sherman Hartwell of Washington is the name of the occupant of the Garden's single chair, and he comes from Washington, Conn.

Mr. Hartwell is a perfect type of the Connecticut Yankee. He is as full of the odor of the green fields and the barnyards as are the broad acres about the town up on the Litchfield Hills, where he makes his home. Hartwell is looked upon with a deal of respect by all the men who breed poultry. Though he talks with a most pronounced nasal drawl, in the genuine Cousin Jonathan style, that has never yet been reproduced in type, his every word is fairly drunk in by every man who breeds a turkey. They are chunks of wisdom in this particular line, and are based on actual experience instead of theories.

For thirty years Sherman Hartwell has been breeding turkeys, and for twenty-five years of that time he has been winning first prizes with them wherever he has shown his fowls. He has won more prizes, it is said, than any other man who ever bred a single line of poultry, and cannot tell how many they are, for he says he stopped keeping count of them many years ago. He breeds for exhibition only, and never for the market, the only fowls that he raises that go to the table being those he eats himself.

Whenever he eats one of his own turkeys he has a dinner that is really more costly than one he might buy at Delmonico's, for he can sell many more fowl than he can breed or than he will raise, and for prices that are the envy of breeders the world over It is a common thing for him to sell a fowl for $25; nothing uncommon to sell one for $50, while $100 has on several occasions been paid for the prize-winning gobblers that he has shown at the New-England poultry shows of a dozen years ago or so, when he was known the world over as the developer of the most perfect bronze turkeys ever bred. He breeds but about fifty a year, never over seventy-five, and thinks that the latter number is too many for a careful breeder to handle successfully. The highest price he ever received for a fowl is said to $150 for a gobbler to go to England, but he will talk little about his successes, as, like most successful men, he is modest. When he wants to eat turkeys he generally buys them. It is cheaper.

The Long and Short of It.

As there was nothing else to do at the Garden yesterday, he indulged in some talk about the mystery of successful turkey breeding

"I have heard of turkeys that weighed forty-five pounds when they are dressed," he said, when the weight of turkeys was being discussed. "I never saw one, and I would go a long ways to merely look at such a bird. People say they have bred them. I cannot dispute them, but I guess the steelyards they were weighed on didn't have the Government stamp, or that the man who weighed them did not have good eyesight, or that some one made a mistake. I have been breeding turkeys for thirty years, and they say that I have won more prizes for big turkeys than any other man living. But I never grew a turkey that weighed forty-five pounds. I don't believe that any one else has, but I may be mistaken, at that.

"Last Christmas there was a little thing which goes to show the way in which these fat turkey stories get around. A friend of mine who knew that I would go a long way and give a good deal of money to see a turkey that weighed forty-five pounds, telegraphed me that a man living about ten miles from me had a turkey that weighed nearly fifty pounds.

"Well, you can bet that I harnessed my old mare in a hurry and started for the town where the big turkey was said to be. I got there just before noon, and drove into the man's yard, and told him what my visit was for, and asked to see the turkey.

"'You've just passed him,' he said. 'It's that big fellow close to the barn.'

"'May I look at him and weigh him?' I asked; and then told him who I was, and that I was willing to give a good deal for a turkey that would weigh forty-five pounds. He told me to go ahead and do as I wished, remarking that the turkey was not quite so heavy as he had been a few days before, when he was weighed and turned the scales at 48½ pounds. I had looked the fowl over, and I thought he was a small fellow for a forty-pounder even, and I've handled so many turkeys that I don't often make a mistake about the weight.

"I had a pair of steelyards, stamped by the State Inspector of Weights and Measures as correct, and a piece of cotton cloth with me, and so I weighed the turkey, tying the cloth about his legs. Well, it was just as I expected. The gobbler could just turn the weight at 38½ pounds, and I gave him every advantage at that, for he was just a little bit shy. Yet the man that owned him told me that he had weighed 48½ pounds only a few days before, and insisted upon it that he had lost ten pounds since then. I guess he did not know how to read the figures on his scales. He wouldn't lie about it. People up our way don't lie.

"But here is an advertisement that is a downright lie, and it is in a poultry journal at that. A man advertises that he has got for sale a lot of turkeys bred from a forty-pound gobbler out of hens that weigh from 20 to 27 pounds each. That is a wholesale lie, and a foolish one, too, for every one who has ever raised turkeys knows that such a thing is an absolute impossibility. No hen that weighs twenty-seven pounds could lay an egg that would hatch. It would either have a soft or a stringy shell, and, if it happened to have a sound shell, it would not be fertilized. Such fat turkey hens do not lay eggs that will hatch. A gobbler of that weight would not fertilize an egg after he was a yearling, and such advertisements are nothing but downright lies. Even turkeys cannot beat nature to accommodate people who wish to bamboozle would-be purchasers.

"The best-sized hens to raise turkeys weigh from 14 to 17 pounds, and I very rarely try to have an egg hatched from a hen that weighs over 18 pounds. They will not produce good, strong, young fowls. That's all the secret there is to getting good turkeys. Have the eggs from healthy, medium-sized fowl, and the chicks will be strong and healthy, and grow large. That is a rule that never fails."

Every city man who was brought up in the country where turkeys are raised knows that sitting turkeys are about as dangerous to run across as is a snake. They will fight any one that comes near them, and a young man who has been out hunting and run across a hen turkey hatching out a brood knows that he has a veritable Xantippe in feathers to have an argument with. If he is wise he gets away from her as quickly as possible. The turkey hen apparently never forgets that she is naturally a wild fowl, and so she steals her nest and tries to lay her eggs and raise her brood away from the haunts of civilization.

Remembering these things, Mr. Hartwell was asked how he managed with his sitting hens. "Oh, I get along all right, because I humor them. I leave holes in my barn, so that they can crawl in among the hay mows if they like to lay their eggs, and I leave the fallen leaves under the arbor vitae hedges that I have about the farm. I keep a good eye on the hens, and when they lay I know about where their eggs will be found. Then I go and get them, and keep them until I have about seventeen, which is the best number to set a hen on, as she can care for them without letting them get cold.

"If I find a hen that shows a disposition to sit I coax her to make her nest where I want her to, without letting her know it, by giving her material near the place I select, and there she builds her nest, thinking she is having her own way about it. You must manage them just as men have to manage a woman. Let them think they are having their own way and all goes on in first-class shape.

"After she has made her nest, I put a lot of dummy eggs under her, made out of wood or china. Then I get a dry goods box, and when she settles down on her nest I cover her with it so as to keep away the foxes and skunks and such animals. I raise the box during the day if she wants to leave her nest, and then cover her over again when she wants to come back to her eggs. She gets used to it, and then I put the real eggs under her and keep her cooped up as much as possible, and we get on first-rate together, for she gets used to being covered and uncovered, and forgets her wildness.

"Of course, some of them will get a notion that they don't want to sit after they have begun, and will leave their nest for parts of two or three days, and then we have to take the eggs into the house and see that they do not get chilled, and then gradually coax the hen back to business. After she comes back we have no trouble, and the brood comes out in good shape. They're queer critters, are turkeys, but they will breed all right if you humor them. But you have got to have as much patience as Job did."

Told in his quaint, inimitable fashion, and with that twang that type will not reproduce, Mr. Hartwell's turkey talks were as interesting as anything at the show. He had a good-sized audience before he had finished telling about his experiences, and as nearly all of the listeners were breeders, it was better to them than any amusement that could have been devised.

But there was one doubter. He was a German from Avenue E, who had suggested the forty-five-pound story. He had been announcing very frequently that he had once had a bird that weighed forty-seven and one-half pounds when it was dressed. He reaffirmed this story after Mr. Hartwell had doubted the raising of a bird that weighed that much at even live weight.

"Well," was the comment of the New-England fancier, whose fowls have gone to England, Wales, Germany, and Austria, as well as into every State in the Union, "your bird was a wonder, my friend, but I guess it was weighed on the scales that the New-York poulterers sell by and not the ones they use when they buy poultry."

The attendance yesterday, in spite of the storm, was larger than on Wednesday, and the Garden was fairly well filled in the evening. All the cages of winners are now ticketed. The following completes the list of poultry awards. Those for pigeons will be published complete to-morrow:

PRIZE POULTRY WINNERS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Cocks—John L. Cost, Hagerstown, Md., first; Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass., second. Hens—Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass., first and second; Philander Williams, third. Cockerels—John L. Cost, first; Orr's Poultry Yards, Orr's Mills, N. Y., second; Oakland Farm, third. Pullets—Oakland Farm, first and second; Orr's Poultry Yards, third. Exhibition Yard—Oakland Farm, first; James Vail, Jersey City, N. J., second and third.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Cocks—C. S. Williams, West Bergen, N. J., first; William A. Pease, Middletown, Conn., second and third. Hens—William A. Pease, all three prizes. Cockerels—F. L. Mattison South Shaftsbury, Vt., first and second; William A. Pease, third. Pullets—William A. Pease, all three prizes.

COCHINS.—Buff—Cocks—Oakland Farm, first and second; Miss L. Billings, Woodstock, Vt., third. Hens—Oakland Farm, first and third; Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, Glassborough, N. J., second. Cockerels—Oakland Farm, all three prizes. Pullets—Oakland Farm, all three prizes. Exhibition Yards—Alban P. Ingram, Jr., West Chester, Penn., first; Oakland Farm, second; William Wallace Tooker, Sag Harbor, N. Y., third.

COCHINS.—Partridge—Cocks—George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn., all three prizes. Hens—Same exhibitor, all three prizes. Cockerels—Same exhibitor, first and second; James H. Lewis, Bridgeport, Conn., third. Pullets—G. W. Mitchell, first and third; W. C. Baylies, Taunton, Mass., second. Exhibition Yard—W. C. Baylies, first; no competition.

COCHINS.—Black — Cocks — George E. Wright, Patterson, N. Y., first; Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, Glassborough, N. J., second; David A. Nichols, Monroe, Conn., third. Hens—Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, first and third; A. D. Norcross, Monson, Mass., second. Cockerels—David A. Nichols, all three prizes. Pullets—Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, first; David A. Nichols, second and third. Exhibition Yard—White Cochins—R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y., first and second; Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, Glassborough, N. J., third. Exhibition Yards—Lynnhurst Poultry Yards, first; R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y., second; George E. Wright, third.

COCHINS.—White—Cocks—R. P. Thompson, Patterson, N. Y., first; William McNeil, London, Canada, second; George E. Wright, Patterson, N. Y., third. Hens—A. D. Norcross, Monson, Mass., first; William McNeil, second and third. Cockerels—A. D. Norcross, first and second; A. Reinhardt, Orange, N. J., thord. Pullets—William McNeil, first and second; A. D. Norcross, third.

WYANDOTTES.—Any Other Color—James K. Boyd, Hempstead, L. I., first for hens, cockerels, and pullets; L. H. Davis, Port Jefferson, L. I., second for cockerels; I. C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio, second for pullets.

WYANDOTTES.—Exhibition Yards—Buff—James Forsythe, Owego, N. Y., first; S. Mattison, South Shaftesbury, Vt., second. White—A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., first; James Forsythe, second. Golden Laced—M. D. Hinds, Port Dickinson, N. Y., first; Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio, second. Silver Laced—F. L. Mattison, South Shaftesbury, Vt., first; A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass., second.

SPANISH.—White-Faced, Black—Cocks—Thomas Powell, Philadelphia, first. Hens—Same exhibitor, first; E. R. Gregory, Edmeston, N. Y., second. Cockerels—E. R. Gregory, first. Pullets—E. R. Gregory, first and second.

MINORCAS.—Black—J. W. Mettler, East Millstone, N. J., first for cocks and hens, second for cockerels; Santee & Cunningham, Chenango Bridge, N. Y., first and second for pullets, first for cockerels, and second for cocks and hens. Exhibition Yards—Santee & Cunningham, first; Mettler, second.

HAMBURGS.—Golden Spangled—William McNeil, London, Canada, all prizes.

HAMBURGS.—Silver Spangled—William McNeil, firsts and seconds for cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets; Andrew W. Hall, Garnersville, N. Y., thirds for cocks and hens; C. A. Koehler, Brooklyn, third for cockerels.

HAMBURGS.—Golden Pencilled—William McNeil, first and seconds for cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets; Isaac Trimbull, New-Britain, Conn., thirds for cocks and pullets; D. A. Niven, New-Britain, Conn., third for hens and cockerels.

HAMBURGS.—Silver Pencilled—William McNeil, first and second for cocks, hens, cockerels, and pullets; Blake & Hadley, New-Britain, Conn., third for cocks and pullets.

HAMBURGS.—White and Black—William McNeil takes all prizes in both classes. No competition.

GAMES.—Black-Breasted Red—John Crowe, Guelph, Canada, first; John Butt, Closter, N. J., first; A. E. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y., second; John Crowe, third. Cockerels—A. E. Blunck, first; W. Guthrie, Brooklyn, N. Y., second; John Crowe, third. Pullets—John Crewe, first and second; Dr. H. W. Sherritt, Dansville, N. Y., third. Exhibition Yard—Fred R. Shaw, Adams, Mass.

GAMES.—Red Pile—Cocks—R. D. Winthrop, New-York City, first. Hens—A. E. Blunck, first; John Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J., second; R. D. Winthrop, third. Cockerels and Pullets—A. E. Blunck, first in each class.

GAMES.—Indian—Adam Thompson, Amity, Mo., first and second for cocks and hens, and first for cockerels; E. M. & W. Ferguson, Fisher's Island, N. Y., first for pullets; Riverside Poultry Farm, New-Berne, N. C., second for pullets; Clinton Elliott, Sag Harbor, N. Y., second for cockerels.

GAMES.—White Indian—Cocks, E. B. McNair, Wilmington, Del., first; Mrs. A. D. Green, Lawrenceville, N. J., second. Hens, Mrs. Green, first; E. H. Van Atta, Waverly, N. Y., second. Cockerels, W. E. Chamberlain, Philadelphia, first; E. M. and W. Ferguson, second. Pullets, W. B. Chamberlin, first. Exhibition yard, W. B. Chamberlin, first.

GAMES.—Brown-Red—Hens, A. E. Blunck, first. Cockerels, Pierce Brothers, Winchester, N. H., first and second.

GAMES.—Silver Duckwing—All prizes to Pierce Brothers. Golden Duckwing—All prizes to A. E. Blunck. White—All prizes to J. A. Spraker, Spraker's, N. Y. "Any Other Color"—All prizes to Pierce Brothers. There was no competition in any of the classes.

GAME BANTAMS.—Black-Breasted, Red—Cocks, Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J., first; A. A. Parker, West Bergen, N. J., second; Blake & Hadley, New-Britain, Conn., third. Hens, Charles T. Cornman, Carlisle, Penn., first; A. A. Parker, second and third. Cockerels, C. P. Earle, Gouverneur, N. Y., first; A. A. Parker, second and third. Pullets, A. A. Parker, first and third; C. P. Earle, second. Exhibition Yard, A. A. Parker, first; Rowland P. Keasbey, New-York, second; Charles Piggott, Yonkers, N. Y., third.

GAME BANTAMS.—Brown Red—Cocks, A. E. Blunck, Johnstown, N. Y., first. Hens—A. E. Blunck, first; W. J. Greenman, Cortland, N. Y., second; Westervelt Haywood, Rutherford, N. J., third. Cockerels—W. J. Greenman, first; C. P. Earle, second; John Glasgow, third. Pullets—John Glasgow, first; C. P. Earle, second; A. E. Blunck, third.

GAME BANTAMS.—Red Pile—Cocks, Peirce Brothers, Winchester, N. H., first; Havermeyer Brothers, Mahwah, N. J., second and third. Hens—George Corson, Plymouth Meeting, Penn., first; Havermeyer Brothers, second and third. Cockerels—C. P. Earle, first; Hugo de Fritsch, New-York, second; George Corson, third. Pullets—Peirce Brothers, first; Havermeyer Brothers, second; C. P. Earle, third. Exhibition Yard—R. K. Pritchard, Brooklyn, first. No competition.

GAME BANTAMS.—Golden Duckwing—Cocks Pierce Brothers, first. No competition. Hens, C. T. Cornman, Carlisle, Penn., first; Pierce Brothers, second. Cockerels, C. P. Earle, first; A. E. Blunck, second; Pierce Brothers, third. Pullets, A. E. Blunck, first; Pierce Brothers, second; C. P. Earle, third.

GAME BANTAMS.—Silver Duckwing—Cocks, A. S. Whitney, Gouverneur, N. Y., first and second. Cockerels, C. P. Earle, first; A. E. Blunck, second; W. N. Jewett, New-Bedford, Mass., third. Pullets, W. N. Jewett, first and second.

GAME BANTAMS.—White—Hens, A. F. Haass, Buffalo, N. Y., first. Cockerels, Pierce Brothers, first; A. F. Haass, second and third. Pullets, Pierce Brothers, first.

GAME BANTAMS.—Any Other Color—Cocks, Pierce Brothers, first; Havermeyer Brothers, second. Hens, Havermeyer Brothers, first; A. E. Blunck, second; Charles T. Cornman, third. Cockerels, Havermeyer Brothers, first and third; A. E. Blunck, second. Pullets, Havermeyer Brothers, first and third; Pierce Brothers, second.

GEESE.—Toulouse—Ganders, Mr. Haddington, East Williston, L. I., first; Bay View Poultry Farm, Huguenot, N. Y., second. Geese, Bay View Poultry Farm, first; Haddington, second. Chinese, Haddington, first for gander and goose. No competitor.

DUCKS.—Pekins, Atlantic Farm, Speonk, Long Island, all prizes for ducks and drakes. Exhibition Yard—Atlantic Farm, first; Bay View Poultry Farm, second. Rouen—Drakes, John Brett, Chester, N. J., first; William P. Leggett, Salt Point, N. Y., second. Ducks, John Brett, first; George H. Leh, Allentown, Penn., second. Exhibition Yard, W. P. Leggett, first. Any Other Variety—Drakes, Haddington, first; W. P. Leggett, second. Ducks, Haddington, first; W. P. Leggett, second. Wild Ducks, Haddington, first and second. Exhibition Yard—Cayuga Ducks, Leggett, first.

GUINEA FOWLS.—Pairs, Any Color—D. A. Mount, Jamesburg, N. J., first; H. H. D. Klineker, Amityville, N. Y., second.

EGGS.—Twelve best hens' eggs (white)—Mountainside Farm, Mahwah, N. Y., first; Red Barns Farm, Greenwich, Conn., second. Twelve best (brown)—Mountainside Farm, first; G. H. Tuthill, city, second. Twelve best duck eggs—Atlantic Farm, Speonk, first and second. Twelve heaviest hens' eggs—G. H. Tuthill, first and second. Best display—G. H. Tuthill, first; Red Barns Farm, second.

OPPOSITION TICKET WON.

A Lively Election of the Riverside Yacht Club Last Night.

The opposition in the Riverside Yacht Club, under the leadership of Eugene Waugh, defeated the regulars at the annual meeting last night. The leaders of the regulars were C. T. Pierce and Frederick Beltz, and, according to the ideas of the victors, these two were trying to engineer things so that they could practically run the club to their own advantage. Mr. Beltz was not present at the meeting. Mr. Pierce made a hard fight with his few supporters, but the odds against him were too great, and he was literally snowed under.

Messrs. Pierce, Beltz, and a few others were appointed last October on the Nominating Committee, and on a committee to revise the constitution. Their idea of the way the constitution should be revised seemed to be to take all the management of the club out of the hands of the members and make the flag officers merely ornamental. The Board of Trustees was to have extraordinary power given it. Then these gentlemen, acting on the Nominating Committee, nominated themselves on the regular ticket as Trustees.

The story of the trouble and the action taken by the Committee of Thirty, the opposition, was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Tuesday.

At the meeting last night, held at the Arena, reports were read by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Chairmen of the various standing committees. Commodore C. E. Diefenthaler occupied the chair. Then the revised constitution was brought up, and things got very lively. The opposition presented its amendments and all were carried with a few slight changes. The House Committee is to be elected instead of appointed by the Trustees, as Messrs. Beltz, Pierce & Co. wanted. The Race Committee is to consist of three instead of five members. The Nominating Committee is to be elected by the club and not appointed by the Trustees. The Commodore is to present the names of ten members at the October meeting, and five are to be elected to form the Nominating Committee. The annual dues of the club are not to be raised, but are to be $15.

Then came the election of officers. The opposition members were highly elated over their success with the new constitution, and were confident that their candidates would be elected. Before the balloting began George E. Brightson, who had been nominated as Rear Commodore, withdrew his name. He said he had understood that there was no other candidate for that position when he accepted the nomination. W. A. Hamilton had been nominated by the opposition, and Mr. Brightson did not wish to oppose him. The following officers were then elected without opposition: Commodore—C. E. Diefenthaler; Vice Commodore—George G. Tyson; Rear Commodore—W. A. Hamilton; Secretary—J. G. Porter; Treasurer—J. E. Peck; Measurer—E. F. Lockwood; Fleet Surgeon—H. H. Tyson, Jr., M. D.; Fleet Chaplains—The Rev. G. C. Houghton, the Rev. R. S. Putney, and the Rev. F. R. Sanford.

The first fight was over the Board of Trustees. The regular nominees were Edwin Binney, term of three years; George G. Tyson, term of three years; Charles T. Pierce, term of two years; Charles F. Buxton, term of two years; W. H. Shoemaker, term of one year; H. W. Tyler, term of one year. The opposition had nominated the following: W. J. L. Davids, three years; W. H. Fischer, one year; H. W. Tyler, two years; Edwin Binney, two years; A. M. Brush, one year; C. F. Buxton, three years.

Mr. Waugh and his friends had a number of proxies from members who could not attend the meeting. There was a long wrangle about their being voted. Commodore Diefenthaler read the by-laws and ruled that they should be voted. An appeal was taken from this decision, but the Commodore was sustained by an overwhelming majority, and the proxies were voted. Altogether eighty-eight ballots were cast, and the opposition ticket was elected. The regulars then, finding they were beaten, withdrew the rest of their ticket, the opposition candidates on the different committees being elected.

They were as follows: Race Committee—Edwin Binney, F. B. Jones, and W. A. Huffington. Entertainment Committee—W. J. Worrall, J. A. Oatwell, and Edward Hanlon. Membership Committee—Daniel Prentice, Robert Rutter, and Emil Kohler.

The meeting then adjourned. The members at once buried the hatchet at a supper which had been prepared in another room.

Cross-Country Racing Law.

At a meeting of the National Steeplechase Association yesterday Messrs. H. De Courcey Forbes, Dr. J. O. Green, and Frederick Gebhard were appointed a committee to supervise steeplechasing and hurdle racing in the vicinity of New-York. S. S. Howland was given the same supervisory capacity at Washington.

The meeting passed this resolution regarding the control of cross-country racing, to which the National Hunt Association has objected:

"The National Steeplechase Association will not license meetings held by country clubs, or hunt clubs, when the majority of the races on each day's programme are confined to hunters, galloways, ponies, hacks, or to gentlemen and qualified riders, leaving such meetings to be conducted by the National Hunt Association."

This must be finally passed upon at the March meeting before it becomes a racing law.

Hudson County's Mileage Medals.

An important regular meeting of the Hudson County Wheelmen will be held this evening at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City. A feature of the proceedings will be the formal presentation of the mileage medals won in the 1895 contest.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATES

Special Arrangements Made for Their Journey to the National Assembly.

PROMINENT GUESTS AT THE BANQUET

Baltimore's Mayor to Open the Good Roads Session on Monday — Business for the Big Meeting.

New-York's delegates to the National Assembly will have a special parlor car when they journey to Baltimore on Sunday night. Arrangements to this end were made yesterday by Secretary-Treasurer Bull. Chief Consul Potter made the trip last night in order to have time to complete all plans for the good roads banquet. Many distinguished guests will be present at this function, and the following are expected to deliver addresses:

Speaker Thomas B. Reed of the United States House of Representatives, Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, Mayor Alcaeus Hooper of Baltimore, President John K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Isaac B. Potter, Chairman of Improvement of Highways Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, and Henry W. Williams, Chairman of the Maryland Road League.

The banquet will be given at the Maryland Bicycle Club's house, on Mount Royal Terrace, and it should be a fitting wind-up to the day's business session. The management of the latter is in the hands of the members of the National Highway Improvement Committee, comprising Isaac B. Potter of this city; James S. Holmes, Jr., Orange, N. J.; W. A. Connelly, Danville, Ill.; Otto Dorner, Milwaukee, Wis.; Levi Chubbuck, Kidder, Mo.; Thomas F. Cook, Algona, Iowa; G. W. Cole, this city, and Conway W. Sams, Baltimore, Md.

Mayor Hooper will open the good roads meeting with an address at 10 A. M. on Monday. The delegates will meet in the main hall of the central building of the Young Men's Christian Association. The session will probably last until late in the afternoon.

Tuesday and Wednesday the league's annual meeting will be held in the Hotel Rennert, the order of business being as follows: The President will appoint a committee of three on credentials; the established rules (Cushing's) will be observed; then will come the calling of the roll, reports of Committee on Credentials, the reports of the President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary; communications or reports from standing committees; unfinished or referred business; election of officers and new business.

The delegates selected to represent the New-York and New-Jersey State Divisions at the assembly are as follows:

New-York—Isaac B. Potter, W. S. Bull, M. M. Belding, Jr., J. E. Rosevelt, James B. Townsend, George C. Pennell, Dr. F. A. Myrick, and O. P. Wilson, New-York City; G. E. Stackhouse, D. B. Van Vleck, E. H. Walker, Durant McLean, and A. N. Jervis, Brooklyn; G. A. Roullier, Flushing; C. F. Cossum, Poughkeepsie; C. B. Benson, Hudson; W. B. Phipps and W. M. Honig, Albany; A. D. Wait, Cohoes; W. C. Vrooman and W. E. Underhill, Schenectady; W. Pierson Judson, Oswego; W. M. Rebasz, Jr., Rochester; W. S. Jenkins and J. Stewart Kelly, Buffalo.

New-Jersey—Robert Gentle, Elizabeth; J. C. Tattersall and James G. Lee, Trenton; G. Frank Kircker and R. R. Chiswell, Paterson; Dr. A. J. Wright, Montclair; Theodore F. Merseles, Jersey City; J. Frederick Keer and H. W. Knight, Newark.

A. C. Morrison of Milwaukee is now mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate. The wheelmen of the West think it is about time they furnished Presidential timber for the league, and there is a possibility that Mr. Morrison may be more than mentioned at the assembly. He is now Second Vice President of the organization, and at the last assembly created a very favorable impression.

Both the Willison and Elliott factions remain confident of victory, the former more so than the latter.

Durant McLean, who will go on to Baltimore as a delegate from Brooklyn, will present a big petition asking for the reinstatement of "Charlie" Murphy. The members of the Kings County Wheelmen, of which Murphy has long been a member, have been active in obtaining signatures for the petition, and they have secured nearly 1,500. Col. Charles H. Luscomb, who is Murphy's counsel, will be present in Baltimore on Sunday afternoon, when the Racing Board meets to discuss the proposed retrial of Murphy and Cabanne.

WHEELMEN AT A DANCE.

Manhattan Bicycle Club's Successful Reception.

The same success which has characterized the entertainments of the Manhattan Bicycle Club was repeated at the ninth annual reception, given last evening at the Lexington Avenue Assembly Rooms.

President W. T. Stewart officiated as Chairman of the Reception Committee, and C. P. Staubach earned many thanks for his good work as Chairman of the Floor Committee. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of Joseph Oatman, as Chairman; R. G. Betts, H. G. R. Ausbuettal, Joseph Meyer, and J. Jacobs.

There were many wheelmen present, and delegations were noticed from the Riverside, Harlem, and Brooklyn Bicycle Clubs.

The following were among the many present: R. H. Bartsch, Miss Bartsch, H. Wagner, Miss Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cohen, C. F. Fraenkle, A. Kimmerle, Miss Kimmerle, J. R. Post, Jr., C. J. Dimick, Miss Dimick, J. Oatman, Mrs. C. Oatman, Miss G. Oatman, H. G. R. Ausbuettal, Mrs. L. Ausbuettal, Miss L. Ausbuettal, C. Heckman, Miss Kehey, J. E. Eben, Miss Eben, A. Hahn, Miss Codner, M. F. Betz, R. L. McFarland, Miss J. J. Varnett, Miss M. Prentice, V. M. Pelier, M. A. King, W. F. Stewart, the Misses Stewart, J. Nonnenbacher, the Misses Nonnenbacher.

F. G. M. Von Schuckman, Miss Von Schuckman, J. T. Dougherty, W. J. Monahan, Mrs. C. Gaudier, T. J. Deakin, Walter Dimick, George Dimick, J. Kyle, Miss F. Thistle, G. H. Rockwood, Miss Ida Norton, C. A. Sheehan, E. M. Keys, Miss Clara Rockwell, Miss Celia O. Cantor, Newton Mowton, R. G. Betts, Miss H. Carson, H. Kelley, Miss M. Duffy, and Joseph H. Meyer.

Armstrong Bill Is Popular.

Letters are being received daily by the hundred at the offices of the New-York Division in the Vanderbilt Building asking for petition blanks favoring the Armstrong bill. It is believed that the sentiment among the wheelmen will be so unanimous and potent that the enemies of the act will be routed at the public hearing, which comes off soon in Albany. So much interest has been shown in the bill that it is reprinted below:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1.—Section 44 of Chapter 31 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 44. Checks for Baggage.—A check, made of some proper metallic substance of convenient size and form, plainly stamped with numbers, and furnished with a convenient strap or other appendage for attaching to baggage, shall be affixed to every piece or parcel of baggage when taken for transportation for a passenger by the agent or employe of such corporation, if there is a handle, loop, or fixture therefor upon the piece or parcel of baggage, and a duplicate thereof given to the passenger or person delivering the same for him. If such check be refused on demand, the corporation shall pay to the passenger the sum of $10, and no fare shall be collected or received from him; and if he shall have paid his fare, it shall be refunded to him by the conductor in charge of the train. Such baggage shall be delivered, without unnecessary delay, to the passenger or any person acting in his behalf, at the place to which it was to be transported, where the cars usually stop, or at any other regular intermediate stopping place, upon presentation of such duplicate check to the officer or agent of the railroad corporation, or of any corporation over any portion of whose road it was transported. Bicycles are hereby declared to be and be deemed baggage for the purpose of this article, and shall be transported as baggage for passengers by railroad corporations and subject to the same liabilities, and no such passenger shall be required to crate, cover, or protect any such bicycle in any manner.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Racing Board Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The following League of American Wheelmen bulletin has been issued by the Racing Board:

Suspended.—A. B. Ellis, suspended from all track racing pending return of prize received by him to which he was not entitled; Samuel T. Goldberg, Kalamazoo, Mich., from all track racing until July 1, 1896, for competing in a novice race after having won a prize; Walter McLain, Hot Springs, Ark., for one year from this date for unfair dealing in cycle racing in connection with a charge against Quachita Wheelmen.

Records Accepted.—One mile, Class B, tandem, paced, flying start, against time, 1:47 2-5, at Coronado, Cal., by W. A. Taylor and C. Hewitt, Jan. 1, 1896.

Transferred to Class B.—H. B. Freeman, Haywards, Cal., under Clause I; Fred Bornet, Pottsville, Penn., under Clause C, Article IV., Section 7 of the League of American Wheelmen by-laws.

Brooklyn's Cycle Shows.

The statement made for the Associated Cycling Clubs of Brooklyn that they intended to give a cycle show at the Clermont Avenue Rink, beginning on March 5, prompted Carrol J. Post of the Cycle Club to say something yesterday. Mr. Post does not believe that the Board of Trade will sanction the Associated Clubs' show because the Cycle Club's exhibition was announce and sanctioned before the other was known of. The two organisations are friendly, and he hopes an understanding will be arrived at whereby the Associated people will make their definite arrangements for a later date. The opening of the Cycle Club's show is set for March 9.

Bicycles.

NEW BICYCLES, LADIES' or GENT'S, (Thirty-nine) 39.00 (Thirty-nine)
1,000 second-hand Bicycles—Libertys, Columbias, Ormondes, Royals, etc.—must clear at any price. NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., a few doors west of Broadway.

5,000 BICYCLES, $5 UP.
Singer, $5; Victors, $5; Ormonde, $12; Juno, $15; Majestic, $17; Liberty, $22; Waverly, $25; Columbia, $25; New Ladies' and Men's, $29, $35, and $39. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

Harry Cornish Joins the Quills.

The Executive Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen held a regular meeting yesterday at 21 Park Row and elected Harry Cornish, the director of athletics for the New Manhattan Athletic Club, a member. The Quills have engaged headquarters at the Hotel Rennert during the National Assembly at Baltimore. They will entertain on the same liberal lines there that characterized their daily receptions at the recent cycle show in Madison Square Garden. President Hines occupied the chair at yesterday's meeting.

To Race on Washington's Birthday.

NEWARK, Feb. 6.—A 100-mile road race from Asbury Park to this city, between Jesse B. Green and Arthur Hulick, will be decided on Washington's Birthday. Hulick is to give Green one hour's start. Pacemakers for Green will be William James and Warren Lane, and for Hulick, Peter Dye and Charles Raphael.

New Cycle Club at Bath Beach.

Bath Beach has a new cycle club. It is called the Ridge Wheeling Club, and starts off with a very prominent list of members. It is the intention of the club to hold several long-distance tours during the coming Summer. The officers of the new organization are: President—L. Jaknow; Secretary—S. Humpers; Captain—J. Quee.

Bicycle Exhibit in New-Rochelle.

The bicycle exhibit under the auspices of the Huguenot Wheelmen, will open in New-Rochelle to-day at 2 P. M., and will continue until tomorrow night. The show is in the Town Hall. Over 100 styles of wheels will be displayed, together with all the desirable cycle accessories. The admission fee will be 10 cents.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Thomas G. Allen, Jr., who accompanied Sachtleben on one of his tours in Asia, gave a very interesting illustrated lecture on his experiences before the Young People's Association of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening.

—A very good map of the country about Rutherford, N. J., has been issued by a druggist of that place, F. E. Hatch by name. It can be obtained by wheelmen upon written application.

—An extension of time has been granted the Liberty Wheelmen to answer the complaint filed against them by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen regarding the piano controversy.

—The eighteenth annual dinner of the Boston Bicycle Club will be eaten to-morrow evening. This is the oldest cycling organization in America.

—The cycle show now on in Germantown, Penn., is having a very successful run.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—While to many in the trade the spell of bad weather is a blight, to some it comes as a respite, in which they find a chance to catch up with their clerical work, entailed by the sales of the past two weeks. In the local branch of the Monarch Company this was very true, and, while the gilded lion looked out upon the drab and dripping scene and seemed to be melancholy because he welcomed not the usual crowd of customers with orders, there was behind him a scene of an extremely busy character. Vice President Robbins, Manager George MacDonald, and Chief Salesman Worden were all buried in sales slips, correspondence, and memoranda, which had been accumulating in the time since the Cycle Show, when the store floor, at 83 Reade Street, was so crowded they could not think of deskwork. The big trade in Monarch cycles has been built up by a persistent push behind conscientious construction, and none of the big concerns in the trade has more deserved its success than this.

—A large bulk of the retail trade now being done is in cheap wheels, and of all seasons this is the time of year to buy bicycles cheap. The Herald Cycle Company are selling bicycles as low as $5. It purchased a quantity of second-hand and shop-soiled 1894 and 1895 models during the Winter, and claims to have the largest stock on hand, at 114 Nassau Street, to be found in any store in the world. It has floor space of 4,000 square feet, covered with bicycles from floor to ceiling. It has every known make, both second-hand and new, from twenty-inch juveniles to tandems. A lot of men's wheels, ranging in price from $5 to $100, is one of its offerings.

—A bright crimson hue is being imparted to a goodly portion of the cycling fraternity in the city by Charles J. Stebbins. He is devoting a part of his energy to spreading the fame of the crimson-rimmed Syracuse cycles, and is succeeding to a gratifying extent. His recent efforts have been through the medium of War Paint, the spicy publication of the Sycamore tribe at Syracuse. It has a cover splashed with crimson in a fashion as lurid as it could be and remain as artistic as it is. In it are given manifold reasons for the injunction, "Keep your eye on the crimson rims."

—The Hodgman Rubber Company of 459 Broadway announces to the trade that it has begun the manufacture of single-tube tires. These tires will be made in two grades, the Hodgman and the S. R. W., the only difference in them being in the outer covering, the latter being a trifle lower in price, but at the same time constructed to stand severe usage.

—William Dickinson of the firm of Dickinson & Richmond, bicycle dealers of Buffalo, has bought a half interest in the Buffalo Cycle Works, which has been conducted under the firm name of Strauss & Rogers. Mr. Dickinson purchased the interest of Mr. Strauss. The new firm will continue to manufacture under the firm name of Dickinson & Rogers.

—C. H. Munger, who recently took hold of the New-York correspondence of "Bearings," is sending remarkably bright and interesting matter to Chicago in the way of trade news and general cycling information.

—The New-York Bicycle Equipment Company of this city has been incorporated by David Henry Darling, Victor E. Barkland, and George A. Smith of New-York, with a capital stock of $500,000.

—The headquarters of the National Board of Trade are now in the building of the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Chambers Street and Broadway.

—M. L. Bridgman, manager of the Metropolitan Bicycling Company, has patented a collapsible, or folding, bicycle crate.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
CALIFORNIA.
Special trains of magnificent Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars will leave New-York at frequent intervals for California. The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holder **entire freedom of movement** on the Pacific Coast and for the return trip. They may be used on **any regular train until July, 1896, or on our own special vestibuled trains with personal escort. Choice of routes** for the outward and return trip. These tours are intended principally for those who wish to travel **in the most comfortable manner.**
Tour to Mexico and California, Feb. 14.
Florida Tours, Feb. 14 and 28.
Washington Tours, Feb. 14, March 6, and May 6. Also Tours to Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg, Richmond, and old Point Comfort.
Tour to Japan, China, etc., Feb. 24.
Tours to Europe, March 21, May 16 and 23, June 20, and July 4.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.
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31 East Fourteenth St.,
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Religious Notices.

GOD'S ACRE OF DIAMONDS
will be the subject of
REV. A. C. DIXON'S ADDRESS,
Cooper Union to-day, 3:30 P. M.
W. S. Weeden, Miss Upham, and others will sing. Miss Anna Park, cornetist. Admission free. Doors open 2:30.

Furnished Rooms.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom and private bath; also single room; breakfast; reference.

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There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
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THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
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MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
Rates $21 per week and upward, according to size and location of rooms.
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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Old Point Comfort, Va.
UNRIVALED as a HEALTH and PLEASURE RESORT. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New sanitary plumbing and all the comforts of the modern home. CASTALIA SPRING WATER supplied to guests without charge. Circulars may be had of F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. F. N. PIKE.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,
Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable.
NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.
Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.
Mountain Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
Mr. Harry H. Valentine will be at Windsor Hotel, N. Y., until Feb. 10 to attend to all engagements. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, etc., apply to F. H. Scofield, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq., "The Outlook," 13 Astor Place, N. Y., or
William E. Davies, Thomasville, Ga.

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WINDSOR HOTEL,
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Remodeled and refitted.
Windsor Hotel, 5th Av., New-York, after May 1, 1896. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

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Late of the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Mountain Park Hotel, Hot Springs, N. C. Circulars, &c., at F. H. SCOFIELD'S, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

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Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first class.
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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

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SUPERIOR TEACHERS WANTED.—LADIES: Cultivated French lady, with music, for first-class family; French for city school; English for college; superior teacher of higher English, speaking French, who has traveled abroad for first-class school.
Gentlemen: Superior specialist in Natural Sciences for first-class city day school; superior teacher of German for first-class city day school; French and English for city day school.
Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New-York.

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AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons. 5th Av.

The articles reviewing the
COURSE OF BUSINESS
IN REAL ESTATE
which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of forthcoming Sales at Auction is
The Most Complete
and Accurate Published.
All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

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GERLACH HOTEL, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. SELECT PATRONAGE. (Absolutely Fireproof.)
Family apartments furnished and unfurnished; also single rooms with bath. Transient rates $2.00 per day and upward European plan, and $4.00 per day and upward on American plan. Engagements now being made for the [illegible] Winter season. CHARLES A. GERLACH.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1895—Fifty-fourth Season—1896.
ANTON SEIDL.......CONDUCTOR
4th Public Rehearsal, Friday, Feb. 7 at 2 P. M.
Fourth Concert, Saturday, Feb. 8 at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST: MME. MARIE BREMA, SOPRANO
PROGRAMME:
Symphony No. 1, G minor, op. 13..Tschaikowsky
First time in America.
Songs: "Schmerzen," "Traeume," "Erwartung" ... Wagner.
From "Die Goetterdaemmerung:" a) Siegfried's Death, b) Bruennhilde's Self-Immolation
Bruennhilde......Mme. Marie Brema
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Reserved Seats from 75 cts. to $2. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Prices $2, $1.50, $1. Admission 50c
FOR 25 YEARS
Daly's Theatre has been recognized as THE FAMILY THEATRE of this city: and the DELIGHTFUL COMEDY now presented here:
THE COUNTESS GUCKI. THE COUNTESS GUCKI.
A merry! clean! novel! entertainment: Contains Everything to Please: nothing to offend the purest taste.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2.
Miss ADA REHAN as Countess Gucki.
And Mr. LEWIS, Mr. STEVENS, Mrs. GILBERT, Mr. RICHMAN, Mr. HERBERT, Miss NELSON.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last week but one of the Opera Season
To-night—Final Joint Appearance of Melba and Calvé, Lucia and Cavalleria Rusticana.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 8, only matinée of Huguenots; Nordica, Mantelli, and Melba, Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, Plancon, Conductor Bevignani.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 8, at pop. prices, FALSTAFF.
Sun. Evg., Feb. 9, 12th Sunday Concert, with Hector Berlioz's dramatic legend, La Damnation du Faust, will be repeated.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 10, only time—Die Meistersinger.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 12, LES HUGUENOTS. Thurs. Evg., Feb. 13, in B'klyn, CARMEN. Fri. Evg., Feb. 14, FAUST. Sat. Mat., Feb. 15, CARMEN. Sat. Evg., Feb. 15, last Sat. night performance.
Seats at Box Office, leading hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos Used.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St
Eve's 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Saturday.
MLLE. JANE MAY, FANNY WENTWORTH, MONS. O'GUSH, VIRGINIA ARAGON, CARL HERTZ, LEAMY SISTERS, 25 other vaudeville artists.
Eve's 8:15. THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
YVETTE VIOLETTE as YVETTE GUILBERT.
100th Souvenir performance Feb. 17th.
CONCERT HALL—Promenade Concerts. 50c. ADMITS TO ALL.
Next Monday, Gorgeous Production of the Spectacular opera and ballet MARGUERITE.
Seats and Boxes now on sale.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. Sarah Bernhardt.
SARAH BERNHARDT.
To-night at 8 and Sat'y Evg., MAGDA.
Matinée To-morrow, LA TOSCA.
Seats now on sale for the first performances in America of the original version of Sardou's GISMONDA,
With all the original scenery, properties, costumes, and effects. Beginning
Next Monday Evg., Feb. 10, (every evg. and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées,)
SARAH BERNHARDT first times as GISMONDA.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
WM. H. CRANE IN THE GOVERNOR of KENTUCKY.
BY FRANKLIN FYLES.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

CLOSES TO-MORROW NIGHT!
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
THE SEVENTH GREAT EXHIBITION, NEW-YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION (Ltd.)
6,000 Birds. Incubators. Exhibition Yards. All the Fancy Pigeons.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. At 8:15. Last Matinée Saturday, BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.
**Next Week—THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
TO-DAY, 3:30, Mr. Woollett, Merchant of Venice.
Next Tuesday at 3 P. M. MISS KINGSLEY, 4 lectures on French Pictures and Painters. Course, $5.00. Single, $1.50. Upstairs, $1, 75c

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve., 8. Mat., 2
Last 2 Nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
Monday, Feb. 10, limited engagement,
THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.
ROBIN HOOD. Seats now on sale

CASINO THEATRE. First "Slavey" Mat. TO-MORROW.
SPECIAL MAT. Lincoln's Birthday, Next Wed.
Canary & Lederer's Casino Company in
THE LADY SLAVEY.
CASINO CHAMBERS. 2 to 6, 8 to 12. "CABARET DU NEANT." Adm. 25c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. Nightly and Saturday Matinée.
Mlle. Marthe Marthy, Cinquevalli, The Craggs, Rosie Rendel.
NEXT MONDAY
Martinetti's "Robt. Macaire."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.
29th Annual Exhibition
American Water Color Society.
608 Original Water Color Paintings never before exhibited to the public.
Open week day and evening. Admission, 25 cts.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Rudolph Aronson, M'g'r. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
JAMES T. POWERS Gentleman Joe.
and selected company in

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday. Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c
TO-NIGHT—BURMAH

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last Week.
Last 2 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée.
JOHN DREW. THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
Evenings at 8:20 sharp. Mat. Saturday.
TUESDAY, FEB. 11—"FOR THE CROWN."

GARDEN THEATRE. Madison Square.
Mr. A. M. PALMER..............Sole Manager
Begins at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
Enormous Success of CHIMMIE FADDEN

GARRICK THEATER, 35th St., near B'dway. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Richard Mansfield, Lessee; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
E. M. AND JOSEPH HOLLAND. A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Evenings, 8:15. THE STRONG PLAY,
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. A WOMAN'S REASON.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Sat Mat., 2
STUART ROBSON.
MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.
Next Week—James A. Herne in Shore Acres.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE. 58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12.
25c., 50c. Stalls, boxes, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Bengalis, Black Patti, J. W. Ransone; 40 others.

GOD'S ACRE OF DIAMONDS,
REV. A. C. DIXON'S ADDRESS
at Cooper Union Friday at 3:30 P. M.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
SPECIAL SOUVENIR MATINEE FEB. 12

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Eve'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
Seats selling four weeks in advance.

ICE PALACE SKATING DAY and NIGHT. LEX. AV. & 107TH ST.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Last Week.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers's Comedians.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St., Irving Pl.
24TH WEEK. THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
MATS. WED. AND SAT., 2. EVE'G, 8.

STAR THEATRE. B'way & 13th St. Walter Sanford..........M'g'r. Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats Wed. and Sat.
JOSEPH MURPHY, KERRY GOW.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
To-night at 8:10—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MAVOURNEEN.—Matinée Sat.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Noon Until 11 P. M. Seats 20 & 30 Cents.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THRILBY.
Next Week THE GAY PARISIANS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15.
To-night, pop. pr., DON CARLOS.

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

THE SCHOOLS IN POLITICS

Mr. Platt's Hand Shown in the Treatment of Bills.

SENATOR PAVEY'S MOTION DEFEATED

Educational Measures to be Used as Footballs for the Republican Machine—The Programme Outlined.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The New-York School bills will be made political footballs according to present indications. The Senate devoted a large share of its session to-day to a wrangle over the reference of the two—the one introduced by Mr. Pavey, which is now in the hands of the Committee on Cities, and the one introduced by Mr. Page, which was sent to the Committee on Public Education.

The Republican machine prefers that the Cities Committee should have them. Accordingly, the wrangle to-day resulted in the failure of Mr. Pavey to send his to the Committee on Public Education, and, by the same token, Mr. Page was successful in his attempt to withdraw his bill from that committee and send it to the Cities. In both matters the machine had its own way.

During the debate the names of Edward Lauterbach and Mr. Platt were frequently used, and the speeches and voting, in view of this, have been spoken of as open acknowledgment that the Platt collar fits some of the Senatorial necks.

Mr. Pavey at the outset called up his resolution which was tabled yesterday to discharge the Committee on Cities from consideration and send it to Public Education. Immediately Mr. Cantor objected and held that it should remain with the Cities Committee. Mr. Lexow said he did not care much which committee had the measure, but he hoped it would not be drawn into politics.

Mr. Foley, who is a member of the Committee on Public Education, maintained that the bill should properly go to that committee. Then Mr. Pavey explained that when he consented two or three days ago that the bill go to the Cities Committee, he did so under a misapprehension. He regretted that politics had been injected into the question, as these school bills should be kept free from the political wrangles which were likely to come, and some of the measures before the Cities Committee.

Chairman Stranahan of that committee and Leader Ellsworth spoke in opposition to Mr. Pavey's resolution. He again spoke of the politics of the situation. He said:

It has been brought out that there is politics in this question. My bill is opposed to the trustee system. The reason for this is that it is believed that the School Trustees are controlled by Tammany Hall.

Senator "Tim" Sullivan—Oh! Oh!

Mr. Pavey—The purpose of this bill is to take the school management out of politics. The question of politics here has arisen too late. It is already in politics. An appeal was made yesterday by the President of the Republican County Committee of New-York, who is the personal representative of Thomas C. Platt. The appeal, I say, was made yesterday over this bill, and the vote now in process shows for itself with what result.

Senator Stranahan—The Senator has seen fit to bring personal politics into this debate. If Mr. Platt or Mr. Lauterbach was in Albany yesterday to talk on this bill, I do not know of it.

Mr. Lexow then spoke, explaining how the School bill of last year was defeated. "It was beaten," he said, "because the teachers came to Albany and objected to it. It was not beaten by the politicians."

Mr. Pavey again declared that politics had been brought into the situation, and he reported the statement that an appeal to hold the bill in the Cities Committee had been made yesterday. The appeal, if there was one, was successful, for Mr. Pavey's resolution was lost by a vote of 29 against and 13 in favor of it.

Mr. Page then presented a resolution to send his bill to the Cities Committee, and there was further reference to Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach. Said Senator Page:

The Senator from the Fifteenth (Mr. Pavey) has made allusions to Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach. I had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Mr. Lauterbach here, and I introduced the subject to him and told him there were two school bills before two committees. He said he did not think it made much difference to which committee they went.

Mr. Foley—I believe these bills are in great danger of getting into politics.

Senator "Tim" Sullivan—Oh! Oh!

Senator Foley—If they are to be in politics I would rather train with Lauterbach and Platt than with the Senator from the Fifteenth (Mr. Pavey.) I move to disband the Public Education Committee.

Senator "Tim" Sullivan—I will explain the politics of the situation, if there is any in it. There are twenty-one School Commissioners in New-York City, and sixteen of them live in the district represented by the Senator from the Fifteenth. This bill proposes to take away the power of the Trustees to recommend teachers and give it to the Commissioners. That is the politics of it.

Mr. Pavey—I do not know where the School Commissioners live. I am glad to have the admission that there was a conference with Mr. Lauterbach yesterday.

Mr. Page—I mentioned the subject of the school bill first.

Mr. Foley—I didn't suppose he carried a pair of forceps with him.

Mr. Raines declared that he had seen Mr. Lauterbach, and the latter had not spoken of the school bills. If he had thought of it, he said, he would have asked Mr. Lauterbach's opinion on the matter, and he added that he did not know that it had been forbidden to ask the opinion of a New-York man on bills relating to New-York. Mr. Page's resolution was then passed.

A Patronage Grab.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Austin to-day introduced a bill which will, if it becomes a law, give the State Gas Meter Inspector a good quantity of patronage, which would come in hand just before an election. The bill was brought here by Inspector Stewart. It proposes to give him authority, whenever he requires it, to appoint an Inspector in any city or village of the State. They are to be temporary appointments, at such salaries as may seem good to the Inspector. In short, the powers conferred are almost unlimited as to number or expense to be involved.

TELEPHONE MANAGER JOHNSON MISSING

Left His Home in New-Rochelle Jan. 30—His Accounts Right.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 6.—R. Kemp Johnson, manager of the Westchester Telephone Company, has been missing since Jan. 30. Mr. Johnson was last seen in Mamaroneck. He hired a buggy Jan. 30 at New-Rochelle, and it was found late that night tied to a lamppost. His business at times took him to different parts of the county, and no anxiety was at first felt at his absence from telephone headquarters.

Three or four days after he left his office General Manager Scabold of Yonkers made inquiries for his subordinate, but received no tidings from him or of him. The police have been notified, but they have been unable to trace the missing man.

Manager Johnson's books have been examined, and found to be all right. There was less than $100 unaccounted for, and this has since been forwarded to the telephone company by customers, who said their accounts had been carried over by Johnson.

Johnson had worked for the company fourteen years, and there seems to be no reason for his disappearance. He is thirty-four years old, single, and boarded in Franklin Avenue here. He generally carried a large sum of money.

Left the Brotherhood, It Is Said.

It was reported yesterday that local Union No. 715, of Brooklyn, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, had withdrawn from the brotherhood a few days ago, and had joined the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners. They said that out of 50 cents dues which each member paid to the union, 33 cents went to the general office of the brotherhood in Philadelphia. The brotherhood is at present the object of an attack by the Board of Walking Delegates in this city, which threatens to order strikes on buildings where brotherhood carpenters are employed.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The most important social incident of the week in the fashionable world will take place at the Waldorf to-night, when neary three hundred men and women will enjoy a spirited cotillion at the invitation of the "Chevaliers." The list of subscribers includes Ellery Oswald Anderson, William Evelyn Babcock, David Banks, Jr., E. Percy Bramwell, Percy Morris Burrill, E. De Clifford Chisholm, Alfred R. Conkling, Jameson Cotting, Seymour LeG. Cromwell, J. Edward Davis, H. Valette Day, Frederick Prime Delafield, De Witt Clinton Falls, James W. Gerard, Jr., Robert McMaster Gillispie, Robert Dun Graham, Walter S. Gurnee, third; Alexander M. Hadden, Renwick Clifton Hurry, Oswald Jackson, Edwin Clarence Moller, George Austin Morrison, Jr., John G. Nesser, Francis I. Otis, Wainwright Parish, J. Fred Pierson, Jr., A. V. Z. Post, Stowe Phelps, Charles Lawrence Riker, Kenneth D. Robinson, George Lorillard Ronalds, Schuyler Schieffelin, Edward R. Thomas, T. Harold Van Rensselaer, and Matthew Astor Wilkes. Alexander M. Hadden is to lead the cotillion, and there will be at least two hundred and fifty dancers on the floor. Mr. Hadden, however, is a most capable leader, and his cotillions are always very spirited affairs. He will have Miss Grace Henop for his partner. There will be no favors. The Empire dining room at the Waldorf will be used for the dance, and the arrangements for the function will be similar to those at the Assembly Ball.

—The last dance of what are known as the Cinderella cotillions was given in Sherry's large ballroom last night. The cotillion, which was led by Frederic H. Betts, was danced before supper, and ceased promptly at midnight. These dances have been early ones, and for that reason have been very popular. The guests were received by Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Mrs John Alsop King. The patronesses, neary all of whom were present, were Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Thomas W. Ward, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Frederic De Peyster, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. A. C. Laylor, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Brayton Ives, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Henry Livingston, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, Mrs. Charles Phelps, and Mrs. Robert Sturgis.

—William Kissam Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant is in Southern seas, not many miles from Jekyl Island, and the charming young woman who is said to be engaged to him and several members of her family are in the neighborhood.

—Miss Florence De V. Boesé of New-York is having a very delightful time in Albany. Mrs. Lawrence Green gave a large reception and musicale yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Boesé, who sang several Southern ballads. Mrs. Green, who is very well known in New-York, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mrs. Amasa J. Parker, Mrs. Horace G. Young, Mrs. Susie Vanderpoel, Miss Parker, Miss Grace Marvin, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Edward Hun, Miss Helen Hun, and Mrs. John De Witt Peltz. Last evening Miss Boesé was the guest of honor at a dinner at the home of Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks. Other guests were Van Rensselaer Irving, Col. Selden E. Marvin of Gov. Morton's staff, Miss Grace Marvin, Louis Rathbone Parker, Miss Fuller, and Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green.

—Miss Callender and Miss De Forrest were at home informally yesterday afternoon at their apartments in the Tiffany House, at Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue. Although the day was very stormy and no cards of invitation were sent out, there was a large attendance of prominent fashionable folk. It is hoped that Miss Callender and Miss De Forrest may be induced to give a series of musical afternoons in Lent.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Hess of 141 West Seventy-second Street will give a small dance to-night in honor of Miss Mary B. Leavy.

—Mrs. Leonel Ross Anthony and Mrs. Walter M. Fleming have cards out for a reception to-morrow evening from 8 to 11 o'clock at 16 West Sixty-first Street.

—Mrs. J. Carmoreau Hatie of 42 West Seventy-fifth Street, who is one of the patronesses of the Wednesday Evening Dancing Class, which meets at the Hotel Majestic, gave a luncheon yesterday to the other patronesses, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Abel Curtis Hunt, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, and Miss Hatie. The table was beautifully decorated in green and white.

—Mrs. Charles H. T. Collis, wife of the Commissioner of Public Works, will receive informally this afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock at her residence, 1,055 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Collis has issued no cards, but will be pleased to see all of her friends. It is her intention to receive in the same manner on succeeding Fridays in this month.

—There was a supplementary meeting of the Bachelors and Spinsters' Dancing Class last night in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms, and it proved a most delightful affair. The members and guests were received by Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Tucker, and Mrs. Knap. The cotillion was led by Frederick S. Greene.

—Dr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew gave a dinner last evening at his residence, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street. Among his guests were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Hegeman, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. Turnure, Miss Spalding, James D. Parker, Perry Belmont, D. O. Mills, and Worthington Whitehouse.

—Miss Anna Fargo and William Perry, whose engagement was announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES only a few days ago, were married on Wednesday of this week at the home of the bride in this city. Owing to the recent illness of the bride only her relatives and those of the bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Perry started immediately for California, where they will spend several months. They intend eventually to make their home in New-York.

—The second Plaza Assembly took place last evening at the Prospect Heights Art Rooms, 225 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, and brought out a large number of the fashionable people of that city. The guests were received by the following patronesses: Mrs. J. Frederick Ackerman, Mrs. William J. Gaynor, Mrs. Emery N. Downs, Mrs. John M. Conklin, Mrs. C. E. Donnellon, Mrs. Frederick Webster, Mrs. Guido Pleissner, Mrs. C. Gimbrede, Mrs. J. G. Luke, Mrs. Foster L. Backus, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Mrs. David Boody, Mrs. E. I. Horsman, Mrs. Frank B. Frear, Mrs. Harold M. Wilcox, Mrs. E. A. Olds, Mrs. Thomas McIlvaine, Mrs. L. E. Blackwell, Mrs. Fannie M. Crawford, Mrs. L. M. Meeker, and Miss Hotchkiss. The cotillion, which was led by Robert Appleton of New-York, was begun soon after midnight, and proved a very spirited affair.

PATRIARCH.

British Victories over Slave Traders.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Government has received a dispatch stating that the British have won two victories over the slave traders in Central Africa, and that fourteen Arab chiefs have been taken prisoners.

Provided one's coat is dark, it is good form—oftentimes more stylish—to wear trousers of a different material or color.

Don't your trousers begin to show wear?

It will be easy, among the many patterns and cloths of our stock, to find a pair to replace them.

$4 to $10.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ASSIGNMENT BY R. & H. ADAMS

The Old Cotton Goods Firm Embarrassed by Inability to Get Loans—Liabilities of About $500,000.

The cotton goods manufacturing firm of R. & H. Adams of 16 Greene Street failed yesterday, and Robert Adams, the surviving partner, made an assignment to Charles E. Shade, insurance agent, at 58 Cedar Street, without preference.

The firm is the largest manufacturer of mosquito netting in the United States, also manufactures dress and millinery linings, crinoline, buckrams, and tarlatan. The business of the firm at one time was largely in silk, but for a long time its attention has been devoted entirely to cotton goods. The firm's mills are at Paterson, N. J.; Shelton, Conn., and North Scituate, R. I. The mills at Paterson are known as the Harmony, Essex, and Industry Mills; those at Shelton as the Derby Cotton Mills, and those at North Scituate as the Mosewansicut Manufacturing Company's Mills. Mr. Adams is President of the last-named company, which he organized in 1888.

The house of R. & H. Adams is a very old one, having been established in 1829 by the father of Robert Adams. After the founder of the house died, twenty-five years ago, the business was carried on by his two sons, Robert and Henry Adams, under the style of R. & H. Adams. The brothers dissolved partnership in 1879, and Henry continued the business under the same firm style, with Peter Horne as a partner. They became embarrassed in August, 1882, made an assignment with liabilities of $1,000,000, and compromised at 55 cents on the dollar in payments extending over several years. Robert and Henry Adams again became partners in January, 1886, and continued together until the death of Henry, in June, 1890, since which time Robert Adams has caried on the business alone under the old firm style.

Robert Adams has heretofore valued his several mills at about $1,150,000, those in Paterson having cost, it is said, $750,000, and he is reported to have carried about $1,000,000 in insurance.

Cardozo & Nathan, attorneys, who drew up the assignment, said yesterday that they represented Mr. Shade, the assignee. They could give no idea of the assets or liabilities at present. Men have been sent to the various States in which Mr. Adams's mills are situated to take possession of the property on behalf of the assignee.

At the office of R. & H. Adams, in Greene Street, inquirers were referred to Mr. Shade for information regarding the assignment, but it was intimated that the whole trouble was brought about by the firm's inability to get loans or discounts, and that dull business had nothing to do with it, as the house had been doing a very large business.

Mr. Shade said that, as yet, he did not know any of the details of the assignment, as it had come very suddenly. He supposed it was caused by inability to raise money to meet obligations, becoming due. In these hard times it was impossible to get the necessary money, or accommodations which had heretofore been readily obtained. Mr. Adams did a very extensive business, he said, which required a large amount of ready money to keep the mills going. Some of the mills are owned by Mr. Adams, and others are run by stock companies which are controlled by him.

Mr. Shade could not tell what the liabilities amount to, but he had instructed the bookkeeper to start on an inventory at once.

In the trade the liabilities were estimated to be about $500,000. Asked if the trade estimates were correct, Mr. Shade said he did not think the liabilities would reach that figure, but he did not care to venture an estimate. The value of the assets will also be difficult to determine, as the greater portion is in mill property, which cost a large sum, but will not bring anywhere near its real value at a forced sale.

PURGING REPUBLICAN ROLLS

Revised Lists from All but 164 Districts Turned In.

Secretary Manchester of Mr. Platt's Republican County Committee said last night, at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway, that the purged rolls from all but 164 of the 1,392 election districts of the city had been turned in at headquarters.

How accurate the purging has been is another matter. It may be that the very purging itself will become a matter of investigation.

Just how many names have been taken off the fraudulent rolls cannot be ascertained for some days yet. In the Fourth District, which is called an anti-Platt district, something like 420 names were cut off, with seven election districts to hear from. This is less than the excess of names enrolled over the number of votes in this district cast for John Palmer, the head of the Republican State ticket.

There are some cases where no changes have been made in the books. Both factions are endeavoring to get Republicans who are entitled to enroll to take the places of those whose names have been removed from the lists. They are doing this to save their representation in conventions, this representation being based on the enrollment. Any one whose name has been improperly struck from the rolls will have to fight it out before Mr. Platt's Committee on Appeals. The Committee on Organization, which has the work of purgation in charge, will meet Monday night.

Fine Musical Service Planned.

There is to be a musical service of more than ordinary interest in St. John's Church, St. John's Place, Brooklyn, next Sunday evening. The music list is an excellent one, including Sphor's grand cantata, "How Lovely are Thy Dwellings Fair." The chancel choir of men's and boys' voices has been increased for this occasion. The soloists will be W. Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and Master Fred Roehsler, soprano.

St. John's has been closed for the last two weeks for the purpose of tileing the aisles of the church. The tileing is of white marble, in Mosaic, with a border of different colors. The work is now complete and adds greatly to the appearance of the church. Strangers are always made cordially welcome.

Mrs. Russell Cleveland a Witness.

Mrs. Mary Cleveland, wife of Russell Cleveland, cousin of President Cleveland, appeared in the Yorkville court yesterday morning as a witness in a larceny case.

Mrs. Cleveland is a tenant of Mark J. Katz of 210 East Twentieth Street. The defendant was Mary Bruman, a servant in Mr. Katz's house. She was charged with stealing several articles belonging to Mr. Katz, and two rings belonging to Mrs. Cleveland. The defendant admitted taking Mr. Katz's property, but denied the theft of Mrs. Cleveland's rings.

The girl was committed for trial in $300 bail.

Reg'd Trade Mark.

Wash Dress Fabrics for 1896

are now shown at "The Linen Store" in great profusion. The list of high-class specialties includes the new linen Batiste with colored silk stripes, lace insertions and embroidered effects; the old-fashioned feather patterns in India Dimities, which will be in high vogue; a decided novelty in Linen Crepon, showing a new crust-like effect; exceedingly handsome French Silks for both dresses and waists, and many other novelties, while the collection of staple goods offers a very wide choice in Colored Linens for waists, Linen Ginghams, Batistes, Ducks and Drills, India Dimities and French Organdies, white and colored; Persian Lawns, Hindoo Cloths, Nainsooks, Cambrics, Silk Ginghams, Cheviots, Oxfords, French Percales, Covert and Galatea Cloths and other fabrics all in the newest and most desirable designs.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West Twenty-third Street,
(Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel).

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the Police Board trials yesterday Patrolman Patrick Lynch of Mercer Street was tried for improper partolling; Patrolman George F. Smith of the West Twentieth Street Station was brought up on a charge of loitering and being in conversation with a citizen. Patrolman John McCarthy, Matthew J. Reilly, and James Treanor of the West Twentieth Street Station were charged with failing to report sunken pavements on their posts, and Patrolman Thomas F. McCormick of the West Thirtieth Street Station was accused of being absent from post and in an undertaker's establishment.

—According to time-honored custom, the Roanoke associates, composed of the survivors of the Burnside expedition, should celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Roanoke, which occurred Feb. 8, 1862, to-morrow evening. This year, however, the celebration will take place Monday, Feb. 10, at the Hotel Brunswick, this date having been selected to serve the convenience of certain officers otherwise unable to attend. It promises to be one of the most successful anniversaries in the history of the organization.

—The annual meeting of the M. I. T. Society of New-York, composed of the alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology residing in or about New-York City, is to be held at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, Saturday evening. The speakers will be Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Institute; ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Col. George E. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and Prof. G. T. Snelling of Columbia College. Dinner will be served at 7:45 o'clock.

—Charles Jones, alias Harrington, who is known to the detectives throughout the country as "Jack Sheppard," a professional thief and cracksman, who was arrested Wednesday in Smith & McNeil's restaurant with a bag containing a kit of burglar's tools and some dynamite, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon, but, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for carrying burglar's tools, was turned over to the District Attorney.

—Nelson Bastido of Jersey City, who had been arrested for failing to support his wife and child, living at 548 West Thirty-fifth Street, this city, was discharged in Jefferson Market Court yesterday because the Magistrate said he had no jurisdiction in the matter. Bastido is prominent in the Salvation Army. His wife will sue him for support in Jersey City.

—Through the negligence of some one, supposedly the janitor, fully twenty-five policemen and an equal number of complainants and witnesses were forced to stand in front of Jefferson Market Court yesterday in the heavy rain, as the court doors opening on Sixth Avenue were not opened on time.

Brooklyn.

—When John Guilfoyle, leader of the Democratic contingent in the Common Council, was put on eight committees by Alderman Clark, Republican, the President of the board, there was a howl from the other Democratic Aldermen that awoke all the echos in the neighborhood of the City Hall. In order to appease the appetite of his associates for patronage Alderman Guilfoyle yesterday resigned from all but two committees—those on Gas and Electricity, and on Railroads, the two most important and most coveted of them all. President Clark yesterday sprinkled the rejected plums among the other Democrats. Alderman Donlon came out of the distribution with seven committeeships.

—F. P. Olcott, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Long Island Traction Company, announced yesterday that the work of the committee was completed, and that the securities of the new Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were ready for delivery by the Central Trust Company of New-York in exchange for the certificates of that company given to the depositors of the Long Island traction securities.

—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Elevated Railroad yesterday it was voted by three-fourths of the stockholders to approve the lease of the terminal of the Brighton Beach Railroad for the purpose of joining the two systems, so as to form a continuous line of travel between the bridge and Coney Island.

—Rudolph Ulrich, Superintendent of Prospect Park, has resigned, his resignation to take effect May 1. Ex-Park Commissioner Frank Squier is said to be trying to secure the vacancy for his friend James A. Pettigrew, Superintendent of the Public Parks at Milwaukee, Wis.

—Henry Rowe Shelley, for the last seven years the organist of the Church of the Pilgrims, will become organist and choirmaster of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New-York, May 1. Miss Catharine Walker, soprano, will accompany Mr. Shelley to his new field of labor.

—The will of ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye was filed yesterday with the Surrogate. Nearly all of the personal property, valued at $100,000, is left to the widow. The law library is left to the son, Charles F. Birdseye.

—Edward Maher of 21 Prince Street was held without bail by Justice Walsh yesterday for assaulting his wife and causing internal injuries. He had just served two weeks in jail for a previous assault on her.

—A small boy yesterday reported at Brooklyn Police Headquarters that William Cross of 62 Fourth Place had staid out all night, and had not come home for breakfast. The police were asked to investigate.

—Charles Parsons, chief officer on the steamer France, lying at her wharf, slipped and fell into the hold of the vessel yesterday and six of his ribs were broken. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

—Charles Collins, a builder of 1,237 Douglass Street, was fined $50 yesterday by Police Justice Tighe for striking Peter Smith, a process server, in the face and knocking out his teeth.

—Gustave Schenck, forty-five years old, of Jersey City, died of heart disease on a bridge train early yesterday morning while on his way to his place of employment in Brooklyn.

Long Island.

—Defender Hose Company of Rockville Centre realised a considerable sum from the entertainment given under its auspices Wednesday evening. The entertainment was in charge of a committee consisting of Foreman William H. Grim, Assistant Foreman Simon Stiner, Treasurer Frederick W. Goswell, Secretary George S. Van De Water, and Trustees Southard, Martingale, Holdworth, and Hawkins.

—School Commissioner Cooley has just had a survey made to establish the correct boundary line between School Districts Nos. 19 and 20, Lynbrook. The line has been the subject of dispute for some time, but Commissioner Cooley's survey will no doubt be accepted as final.

—The sum of $2,500 recently paid by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company as its share of the expense of the Strong's Causeway improvements has been apportioned as follows: $1,000 for the maintenance of Flushing Bridge, $800 for Little Neck Bridge, and $700 for Strong's Causeway.

—Justice B. Frank Wood, Secretary of the Queens County Republican Committee, has announced the dates for the primaries and the County Convention of the Republican Party. The primaries will be held Feb. 21 and the County Convention Feb. 29.

—The Treasurer of College Point has made his annual report, showing a balance of $1,497.61. During 1895 the sum of $2,674.26 was expended for legal services, being more than the village has expended for that purpose since it was incorporated.

—An informal vote of Sea Cliff residents has been taken as to whether the village shall remain incorporated. The negative of the question received the most votes, and it is probable that an election will be held to decide the matter.

—Greenport young women held an old-time supper and entertainment at the Baptist Church in that village Wednesday evening. Costumes worn 200 years ago were worn by the young women who waited on the tables.

—Connections have been made with the Hempstead gaslight system to supply Edgemere, Arverne, and Rockaway Beach with gas. The connecting pipe across Norton's Creek was laid by divers yesterday.

—Work has been begun on the plant of the new Port Jefferson Electric Light Company. The representatives of the company claim they will have the plant in operation by March 1.

—W. Augustus Shipley, Clerk of the Jamaica Village Board of Health, has filed his report, showing 202 births, 146 deaths, and 65 marriages in the village during the last year.

—The Sea Cliff Board of Trustees did not hold its regular meeting Wednesday evening, out of respect to the memory of the late President of the board, Charles E. Hadden.

—A farmers' meeting will be held in Southampton Feb. 18 and 19 under the direction of Dr. Peter Collier, Director of the New-York State Experiment Station at Geneva.

—Hempstead's new arc-light system is now in operation. It will supplant the old incandescent system, and will cost the village $5,880 annually.

—Justice Wood, at Jamaica, yesterday dismissed the complaint against Henry Locke Lewis, who was arrested in Sea Cliff recently on a charge of fraud.

—St. Clair McKelway delivered a lecture on "Great American Leaders" in the Huntington Opera House Wednesday evening.

—A pool tournament is in progress in the clubhouse of the Jamaica Club. Ivory-mounted billiard cues are the prizes.

—New lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars are to be established in Northport and Cold Spring.

—The schoolhouse of District No. 3 at Southampton is to be sold at auction. The town has abandoned it.

—A five-cent sociable will be given in the home of I. W. Valentine, at Cold Spring Harbor, this evening.

—Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, will be celebrated by the women of the Jamaica Reformed Church.

—The women of the Baptist Church, Jamaica, held a Scotch social last evening.

Yonkers.

—Surrogate Silkman yesterday made public the following appointments for the ensuing year: Clerk of the Court—Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers; Guardian and Accounting Clerk—George H. Peene of Yonkers; Transfer Tax Clerk—I. Sumner Burnstine of Yonkers; Chief Recording Clerk—Charles H. Striker of New-Rochelle; Assistant Recording Clerk—Wallace Dutcher of Peekskill.

—In the case of William Cooper, as administrator, plaintiff, against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in which the plaintiff recovered a verdict at the October Circuit for the full amount claimed, and from which the company appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that court has just handed down its decision, affirming the judgment, with costs.

—The officers of the Governing Committee of the Hollywood Inn are J. E. Freeman, President; E. A. Smith, Secretary; G. B. Wray, Treasurer. Committees: House—J. E. Freeman, G. B. Wray, T. I. Underhill, and Leslie Sutherland. Finance—W. Y. Frazee, Alexander Laird, and Harold Brown. Library and Periodicals—E. A. Smith and B. D. Bagley.

—Of the fifty-five appointive county offices only five have been given to Yonkers, although this town pays one-fifth of the county taxes. Of these five appointments the Surrogate, a Yonkers man, has made three, the County Clerk one, and the Sheriff one.

—Charles Meyers and Michael F. Byrnes, who were held by Coroner Miles for the action of the Grand Jury for the murder of Mrs. Anna Tucker, Jan. 27, were sent to the county jail yesterday to await the disposal of their cases.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening gave a turkey supper to the team which brought in the most new members, while the team which lost ate bread and water on the opposite side of the table.

—The evangelistic meetings being conducted by Miss Carson in the Young Men's Christian Association series are well attended. She has been ably assisted by Mrs. Lyall, who led Wednesday meetings.

—A bazaar was held in the entertainment room of the First Reformed Church last evening and will be continued this evening for the benefit of the furnishing fund.

—As next Wednesday is a legal holiday, being Lincoln's Birthday, Surrogate Silkman will omit his usual Wednesday court in this city.

New-Rochelle.

—Permission has been obtained from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to carry the case of John New against the village to the Court of Appeals. Mr. New sued the village to recover money paid by him two years ago to satisfy assessments for curbing put in when Main Street was graded. Mr. New obtained judgment against the village, and the decision was reversed by the Supreme Court.

—Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell of New-York gave an entertaining lecture Wednesday afternoon on the best methods of conducting charitable work, in Trinity Parish House. Mrs. Lowell was introduced by La Salle A. Maynard, Secretary of the New-Rochelle Organized Charities Society.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Choir Guild of Trinity Church will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the parish house.

—The next meeting of the Shakespeare Club will be held in the home of Mrs. Ira H. Carpenter, Lathers Hill.

—The "Thursday morning" at the Gymnasium was abandoned yesterday, owing to the severe storm.

—Trinity Social Union will give a dance in the Post Office Building, Feb. 17.

Jersey City.

—As a result of the protest made by the ministers against granting a license to Gustav Neumann to keep a saloon on the same block with public school No. 25, Mayor Wanser stated yesterday that he would probably veto the resolution. As it was passed by only seven votes and nine votes are required to overrule a veto, the license will be revoked.

—Edward F. O'Grady, a real estate agent, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday charged with forging the name of Thomas Luker, a Justice of the Peace, to a commitment on which Philip Sinkolioz was held in the city prison for several hours. Justice Potts held O'Grady for examination to-morrow.

—Albert Hubold, a West Hoboken newsdealer, was attacked by a footpad on Jersey City Heights early yesterday morning. He was twice knocked down, but several persons who heard his cries went to his aid, and his assailants fled without securing any booty.

—Charles Bowiski of Elizabeth died in St. Francis Hospital yesterday from injuries received by being struck by a Central Railroad train while attempting to reach the station across the network of tracks at Washington Street.

—Albert Fleckenstein, thirty-five years old, of 184 New-York Avenue, was thrown by a jolt yesterday from a truck he was driving. He fell under the wheels. His left leg was broken and he received severe internal injuries.

—The rubber insulation of a fuse wire of trolley car No. 363 of the Consolidated Traction belt line took fire yesterday. A half dozen passengers were badly frightened, but no one was injured. The damage was slight.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ANNIVERSARIES

OF WEDDINGS, BIRTHDAYS, ETC., SHOULD BE REMEMBERED WITH APPROPRIATE GIFTS.

WE CAN ASSIST YOUR IMAGINATION IF YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT TO SELECT. OUR STOCK IS SO BURDENED WITH ATTRACTIVE PIECES THAT SUGGEST GIFTMAKING THAT LOOKING BECOMES A PLEASURE.

WHITE AND GOLD IN MOST FEMININE DESIGNS; VENETIAN CARVED BITS FOR THE LOVER OF THINGS ANCIENT; STATELY AND DIGNIFIED HALL PIECES; CARVED CLOCKS IN VARIOUS WOODS.

VERY EASILY ACQUIRED WHEN YOU "BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages..........	$27,194,562.12
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	25,778,275.13
United States Stocks, State Stocks, and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1895, (market value over cost, $3,093,307.63)	114,315,427.70
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1895, $3,328,418)	2,615,500.00
Real Estate outside the State of New-York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	15,105,783.67
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest and in course of transmission, since received and invested	11,580,666.42
Balances due from agents	467,711.42
Interest and Rents due and accrued.	511,071.38
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	1,421,520.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection ...., .	2,018,870.00
Assets Dec. 31, 1895	$201,009,387.84

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1895, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31st, 1895. Every piece of Real Estate belonging to the Society was appraised during the past year by the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and is stated at the reduced valuation as shown in the official report of the examination of the Society, dated July 9th, 1895.

THOMAS D. JORDAN, Comptroller.
FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies calculated on a 4 per cent. standard, and all other liabilities	$160,385,376.11
Undivided Surplus, on a 4 per cent. standard	$40,624,011.73

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. Dividends will be declared, as heretofore, on the basis of a 4 per cent. standard.

J. G. VAN CISE, Assistant Actuary.

INCOME.

Premium Receipts............	$36,200,664.76
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	8,095,778.13
Income	$44,296,442.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims.............	$11,431,081.26
Matured and Discounted Endowments	790,903.21
Annuities	406,612.08
Surrender Values	3,297,495.01
Matured Tontine Values	1,639,253.90
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders .	2,002,954.23
Paid Policy Holders	$19,568,299.69
Commission, advertising, postage and exchange	4,401,215.53
All other payments: taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,722,570.21
Disbursements	$27,692,085.43

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31st, 1895	$912,509,553.00
New Assurance written in 1895 . .	$132,078,530.00
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined ....,	$22,648,495.00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1895, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT,
T. S. YOUNG, W. B. KENDALL,
G. W. CARLETON, H. J. FAIRCHILD,
} Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS.

H. B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY A. HURLBUT, HENRY G. MARQUAND, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, MARCELLUS HARTLEY, H. M. ALEXANDER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, THOMAS D. JORDAN, CHARLES S. SMITH, JOHN SLOANE, HORACE J. FAIRCHILD, LEVI P. MORTON, GAGE E. TARBELL, MARVIN HUGHITT, FRANK THOMSON, GEORGE J. GOULD, SAMUEL M. INMAN, Sir W. C. VAN HORNE, CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, EDWARD W. LAMBERT, JOHN J. McCOOK, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, HORACE PORTER, JOHN A. STEWART, JACOB H. SCHIFF, A. VAN SANTVOORD, MELVILLE E. INGALLS, THOMAS S. YOUNG, A. VAN BERGEN, JOHN E. SEARLES, DAVID H. MOFFAT, JAMES H. DUNHAM, T. DE WITT CUYLER, JOSEPH T. LOW, DANIEL LORD, HENRY R. WOLCOTT, AUGUST BELMONT, WILLIAM B. KENDALL, HENRY S. TERBELL, GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, GEORGE W. CARLETON, SAMUEL BORROWE, E. BOUDINOT COLT, DANIEL R. NOYES, ALANSON TRASK, BRAYTON IVES, SIDNEY D. RIPLEY, J. F. De NAVARRO.

A DANCE AT THE POUCH MANSION

Reception to Aid the Eastern District Hospital Well Attended—Mayor Wurster Present.

The Pouch mansion, in Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was the scene last night of a reception in aid of the Eastern District Hospital. The disagreeable weather affected the attendance considerably, although the number of persons present was larger than might have been expected.

Hospital Superintendent L. W. Wiegand acted as master of ceremonies. The Reception Committee was composed exclusively of the hospital Trustees. The Entertainment Committee included Griswold Dennison, George A. Tompkins, James F. Brandernagle, John S. McKeon, and Ephraim Johnson.

Each lady was presented with a handsome bouquet on entering the dancing hall. Schneider's and the Hungarian Bands furnished the music. A collation was served by Caterer Swain shortly before 10 o'clock.

Among those present were Mayor Wurster, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mollenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cooper, Miss Johnstone, Miss Christmas, Dr. Frederick Ruppel, Dr. Peter Scott, Dr. William A. Butler, Dr. Charles Zellicoffer, Dr. P. V. Burnett, Dr. J. R. Hodson, Dr. Blaidsdell, Edward Brainard, W. H. Newland, W. H. Palmer, W. R. Polnson, Harry Cook, John Petrie, F. P. Pray, F. A. M. Burrell, John Cartledge, Miss Fortner, Mrs. Fortner, John Cartledge, Jr., John E. James, William Dick, J. Henry Dick, C. C. Barnes, George F. Marshall, Frederick Mollenhauer, Bernard Gallagher, Elwyn Piper, George Fischer, and Corporation Counsel Burr.

Heine Monument Committee Meets.

A special meeting of the Heine Monument Committee was held at the rooms of the Arion Club, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last night.

Invitations had been sent out to those who had contributed to the fund to be present. About twenty-five responded.

Chairman Thoman made a speech reviewing the history of the Heine Fountain since the offer of it was first made to the Park Commissioners. The Secretary then read the petition from the Baltimore German societies to have the fountain sent there.

After several speeches, a resolution was adopted to take no final action until the Board of Aldermen had decided on the report to be made next Tuesday by the special committee appointed to consider the matter. It was the general impression that the Board of Aldermen would decide to accept the Heine Monument on behalf of the city.

Meeting of Woman Suffrage League.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York City Woman Suffrage League was held last night at the home of Mrs. Carrie E. Lovell, 4 Lexington Avenue. Among those present were Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Winifred E. Judge, Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Esther Herrman, Miss Harriet Keyser, and Miss Emily I. Van Bell.

Miss Harriet May Mills read an address on "Signs of the Times." She championed the cause of woman suffrage. She said it had made many new friends, and predicted for it a bright future. A general discussion followed.

Jumped from a Tenement Roof.

Maddened by a series of business reverses, Adam Herlein, thirty-five years old, of 347 Melrose Street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide early last night by jumping off the roof of the tenement where he lived.

The neighbors thought that Herlein was fatally injured, but the surgeons of St. Catharine's Hospital, where he was subsequently taken, gave out that his only injuries are a fractured arm and jaw.

RELIABLE CARPETS.

Picked from everywhere worth while is COWPERTHWAIT'S Collection of Rugs at 104 West 14th St.

Friday
February 7-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HARRY HOWARD IS DEAD

The Old Fire Chief Succumbs to an Attack of Pneumonia.

HIS CAREER LONG AND HONORABLE

He Was an Intrepid Fire Fighter and Suggested Many Important Changes — Held Offices of Trust.

Harry Howard, the last surviving Chief Engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city, died early yesterday morning at his home, 94 Elm Street. He had been for years a picturesque figure. As he limped along at the head of a procession of firemen, his left leg and arm helpless from a stroke of paralysis received in the line of his duty as the head of the Volunteer Fire Department, he was always cheered.

Howard was born in Manhattanville, now a portion of the Twelfth Ward, Aug. 20, 1822. It was never known who his parents were, for they abandoned him soon after his birth. He was adopted by Mrs. Sarah Charlesworth Howard, to whom the baby had been confided by a mysterious couple, who gave her $300 and said that they would call for the child in the following Spring.

Mrs. Howard adopted the abandoned infant, and named him Harry Howard. He ever after bore this name, and his assumption of it was subsequently legalized by an act of the Legislature.

The young man received a rather limited education, and was indentured to learn the trade of cabinetmaking with Abijah

Harry Howard.
Was One of the Bravest of the Volunteer Firemen.

Matthews & Son, at Catharine and Henry Streets. He was not enthusiastic about the trade which he was taught, and never followed it after he became of age. His career in the Volunteer Fire Department began April 11, 1840, when he became a member of Peterson Engine Company, No. 15, whose house was in Chrystie Street, between Canal and Bayard Streets, and which was manned by stalwart citizens of the Tenth Ward. For five years previous he had been a "runner" with the company. He was an enthusiastic fireman, and remained a member of No. 15 for ten years, during which time he had successively held the position of Assistant Foreman and Foreman. He was subsequently elected Foreman of Atlantic Hose Company No. 14, at the repair shops of the department in Elizabeth Street, near Bayard, on the site of the present Sixth Precinct Police Station, immediately in the rear of the Old Bowery Theatre. This company was manned by what were known as the "Bowery Boys," all native Americans, who took prominent part in the riot of July 4, 1857, between the "Dead Rabbits," as the Irish residents of the Sixth Ward were called, and the "Bowery Boys."

It was while Foreman of this company that Howard was elected to the Assembly from the Second District in 1853, and was subsequently elected Alderman from the Sixth Ward in 1854 and 1855. He was appointed Receiver of Taxes in 1856. Meanwhile he had been chosen Assistant Chief Engineer, second in command to Chief Alfred Carson. He served in that capacity for seven years, and in 1857 was chosen Chief Engineer, to succeed Carson. To accept this place he was compelled to resign his office as Receiver of Taxes, and before doing so he demanded that an examination of his accounts be made, and they were found correct to a cent.

His administration of the office of Chief Engineer was brilliant, though brief. He introduced the system of compulsory "bunking," requiring a portion of each company to sleep in the engine houses at night, so as to be ready to respond to alarms of fire, and several improvements in the fire apparatus then in use were adopted at his suggestion.

While running to a fire in East Houston Street in July, 1858, Chief Howard was stricken with paralysis in Grand Street. He was taken to his home unconscious, and for months was confined to his room. He finally recovered sufficiently to move about, but his old strength and endurance were gone. Owing to his shattered physical condition, he was compelled to resign from the department in 1860, and was succeeded by John Decker, who died several years ago. For many years, and up to the time of his death, he was employed in the Department of Public Works as Inspector of Vaults and Areas.

Howard was brave to recklessness, and during his active career as a fireman saved many lives. One of his most daring rescues was that of Samuel Van Praag, a son of A. S. Van Praag, at the fire which destroyed Jennings's clothing store, at 231 Broadway, on April 24, 1854, where a number of firemen lost their lives. He was honored by the Common Council, which had a full-length portrait of Chief Howard painted and placed on the wall of the Aldermanic Chamber.

The square at the junction of Canal, Baxter, Walker, and Mulberry Streets was named Harry Howard Square, in his honor, and the late Alderman Flynn, who was a great admirer of Chief Howard, for several years endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to have the name of Bayard Street changed to Harry Howard Street.

After the organization of the paid Fire Department, Howard was one of the most earnest advocates of the system, and in 1866 he appeared before the Legislature and made an argument, which resulted in an increase of 20 per cent. in the firemen's salaries. He gave the first $1,000, in 1890, toward the fund for the erection of the Firemen's Home in Hudson, N. Y., laid the cornerstone of the building on June 28, 1892, and made an address at the dedication of the building. He gave $1,000 to the Exempt Firemen's Burial Fund in 1885. He was remarkably abstemious and simple in his habits, and never used liquor or tobacco. He never rode in street cars.

For over sixty years Howard had been a resident of the Sixth Ward, where he was known to every man, woman, and child. He was never married. For forty years he occupied apartments in the house 94 Elm Street. He had been rather feeble for several weeks. He caught a cold a week ago, and pneumonia developed. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon. The body will be taken to the rooms of the Volunteer Firemen's Association at 131 West Fourteenth Street. A large concourse of volunteer firemen, veteran and exempt, will be present at the funeral. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

May Not Attend the Croker Dinner.

Controller Fitch will probably not be one of those to attend the dinner to Richard Croker at the Hotel Savoy Saturday night. He is recovering very slowly from a severe cold, at Atlantic City, and probably will not return home until the middle of next week. The Controller's secretary, Mr. Korb, said yesterday that Mr. Fitch had four dinner invitations for Saturday night, and that he probably would not return on account of his health to accept any of them. Mayor Strong had invited Mr. Fitch to be his guest at the Ohio Society dinner. Col. William L. Brown had done the same thing. Then there was the Croker dinner, and an invitation to a private dinner.

MEETING OF OLD SCHOOLMATES

Fortieth Anniversary of Twelfth Street School Celebrated—An Interesting Occasion.

The fortieth anniversary of the old Twelfth Street school was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the upper hall of the school building, on East Twelfth Street, under the direction of Miss J. A. Griffin, the Principal. A programme of vocal and instrumental music and readings was prepared for the occasion, and was rendered before an audience most of whom were former pupils of the school.

The exercises were opened by the reading of selections from the Scriptures by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander. The rest of the programme consisted of a greeting by Miss Lillie Klotz, vocal solo by Miss Jessie Bliven Colburn, reading of a poem entitled "Haec Olim Meminisse Juvabit" by Mrs. Eleanor Dunn; recitation, "The Schoolmaster's Guests," by Miss Ada Bleecker Winne; harp solo by Miss Maude Morgan, vocal solo, Miss Florence D. Allen; address, "Hopes and Plans for the Future," Miss Ethel Nelson; address, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Miss E. T. Chisterlin; the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the Doxology by pupils of the highest class in the school.

Seated on the platform were Lawson N. Fuller, Col. Douglass Brewerton, School Trustees Richardson and De Forrest, Miss Emma Requa, and Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College. The latter delivered a congratulatory address, in which he detailed some interesting bits of history in connection with the school.

The observances yesterday marked the inauguration of what will be known hereafter as "Founder's Day," to occur annually, in memory of Lydia F. Wadleigh, the founder of the school.

The Twelfth Street school was the first one in New-York where a liberal education was furnished women. The senior department of the school in 1869 formed the nucleus of the Normal College. Miss Wadleigh, who was then Principal of the senior department, became Assistant Superintendent of the Normal College in 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLOR

What an Authority Says of a Reported Discovery in Germany—The Inventions of Americans.

Another discovery of color photography was announced yesterday in a morning newspaper. This time the news comes from Berlin, and the discoverer is said to be a practicing physician in Brandenburg.

An authority on color photography in this city, after reading the account of the new process, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The three-plate method of color photography is the invention of Ives of Philadelphia, and I believe he has a patent for it both here and abroad. Ives began by making three negatives sensitive to the blue, yellow, and red rays of light, respectively.

"At first these negatives were taken separately, but I understand that he has now a camera with three separate compartments for lenses and plates, all of which can be focussed on the same object. The Brandenburg man uses films instead of plates, but the process is essentially the same.

"I have heard before now of this supposed new German process, and it consists of a combination of the Ives process and another American process known as the diffraction screen. If a beam of sunlight is allowed to enter a small hole in the shutter of a window in a dark room the white light is split up into its spectrum and shows the colors of the rainbow on the opposite wall.

"Taking advantage of this fact an American inventor, whose name I cannot at present recollect, divided a glass plate into extremely small squares by lines ruled perpendicularly and horizontally upon it. The result is that all white light meeting the eye of the observer is split up into its component colors. By examining photographs taken by the Ives or any kindred method through a diffraction screen the natural colors of the object photographed are seen without difficulty."

THE WEST TROY SCHOOL FIGHT

Counsel on Both Sides File Briefs with Superintendent Skinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Attorneys Ward and Cameron, for the appellants, and James F. Tracey, for the respondents, this afternoon filed their briefs with Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction in the matter of the appeal of F. B. Durant, T. G. Ross, J. C. Covert, and Abram Hilton, from the action of the Board of Education of the West Troy School District, in hiring rooms in St. Bridget's Parochial School building, and maintaining therein a public school, and hiring sisters, who wore the garb of their religious order, to teach the children attending the school. The complainants alleged also that the sisters taught the children religious doctrines, or tenets, for half an hour each morning.

The appellants ask that the lease of the school be set aside, and, second, that no person be allowed to teach in the school dressed in the habit of any religious denomination. The appellants claim that it is impossible to conduct a public school in St. Bridget's Church building free from sectarian control; that the teachers of the school should not be permitted to wear a religious garb; that a decision of Superintendent Draper in the Colt case, in which he refused to annul a lease of a church building hired for school purposes, is not similar to this matter, because there was no evidence in that case that there was any church control over the school; that there is no necessity for the hiring of the school, there being sufficient school accommodations for the children of the locality without it.

Attorney Tracey, for the Board of Education, in the answering brief, states that no contract was made with any denominational order to teach in the school; that each contract with each teacher was separate and distinct. The school is not in any way under the control of any religious sectarian denomination, but is actually under the control of the Board of Education, and no religious doctrines are taught.

Superintendent of Schools J. K. Gatchell states that he has never observed any sectarian influences in the school. Mary F. Taylor, one of the teachers, swears that no religious doctrine is taught.

The legal points brought out by the defendants are that the lease and the contracts must be sustained unless so illegal as to be void; that there is nothing, either in the lease or the teachers' contracts, which the Superintendent is asked to set aside contrary to the provisions of the revised Constitution; that the lease and teachers' contracts complained of were within the power granted by the Legislature to the Board of Education of the West Troy School District; that they have been recognized or authorized by the Legislature; that they are not in violation of the public policy of the State, as now declared in its Constitution; that to set them aside would reprive the other parties to the contracts of their rights, would wrest from the teachers their means of livelihood, and would, therefore, in itself be a violation of the guarantees of the Constitution.

Wants to Issue More Bonds.

The Dock Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. The President of the board directed that a letter written by Secretary Terry of the board, addressed to the Treasurer of the board, be read aloud. The letter called attention to the fact that only $1,000,000 worth of bonds for the year ending April 30 have been issued, and continuing, the letter cited the fact that the board was empowered by law to issue bonds to the extent of $3,000,000, and suggested that a request be made upon the Sinking Fund Commission to issue the $2,000,000 balance of bonds, to be employed in the improvement of the property that is being condemned in the vicinity of West Tenth and Bethune Streets, which will probably be in the possession of the city with clear title by May 1.

The Commissioners ordered Secretary Terry to make the request to the Sinking Fund Commission.

THE ROENTGEN DISCOVERY

Prof. Magie's Experiments with the X-Rays at Princeton.

USEFULNESS OF THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY

The Apparatus Used in Making the Experiments, and the Results That Were Finally Obtained.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 6.—Ever since the announcement of Prof. Roentgen's recent discovery of the remarkable effects of the so-called X-rays in photographic experiments the members of the Faculty of Physics in the Princeton School of Science have been busily engaged with a series of experiments to test Prof. Roentgen's new discovery, and these experiments at Princeton have yielded some very interesting results.

Prof. W. F. Magie of the Department of Physics, under whose supervision most of the experiments have been conducted, expressed himself to-day as very highly gratified with the results obtained here. Among other things he exhibited a specimen photograph of his own hand, which had been photographed through a wooden board. Prof. Magie, in speaking of the practical application of Prof. Roentgen's discovery, said that, while its effectiveness had no doubt been greatly exaggerated, it will be of incalculable benefit in the medical profession. But here its usefulness will be largely confined to such things as locating foreign matter in the flesh, such as bullets. The similarity in point of opacity in the various internal organs of the body will render the X-rays of very little value in treating these organs. Prof. Magie said:

"The practical application of this great discovery may be summed up in one statement, viz., that, since different substances are opaque in different degrees to these rays, an assemblage of different bodies will make impressions of various degrees of intensity upon a photographic plate, and thus the presence of bodies concealed within others, about whose presence and exact position information is desired, can be deduced. It seems probable that the existence of blowholes or foreign substances in iron plates would thus be shown, or the exact position of a bullet in the arm or any part of the body through which this action can pass."

With respect to the apparatus which Prof. Magie has used in reaching his conclusions he had the following to say:

"The apparatus that is used in Prof. Roentgen's remarkable investigations and by means of which most of them can be very easily repeated is of the simplest description. The Crooke tube is a tube of glass into which ordinarily, but not necessarily, are placed two wire terminals or electrodes, by means of which the current is introduced into the tube. The air is exhausted from the tube so that the vacuum in it is very good, but not complete. The discharge passes through this tube and appears around the negative electrode as a scarcely discernible bluish light, which sets up upon portions of the glass plate, on which it throws a brilliant phosphorescence. The new action of the so called X-rays of Prof. Roentgen apparently proceeds from the phosphorescent portion of the glass. The discharge here spoken of is that of the ordinary induction current of high electromotive force, produced by the ordinary inductricalor by the use of an electrical current and series of transformation.

"The two ways of observing the new effect are by the aid of phosphorescent substances and by the photographic plate. If a sheet of paper coated with substances which can exhibit phosphorescence, is brought near a tube in which this discharge is going on, the tube being covered entirely with black paper, so that no light rays can escape from it, and the experiment being carried on in a dark room, it will appear luminous. The source of this luminosity is proved by Roentgen to be the wall of the tube, and the agent which excites proceeds in straight lines from this wall to the paper, so that objects interposed which to a greater or less extent check these rays, cast their shadows on the paper. The metals which intercept the rays most completely cast the darkest shadows, but light bodies appear opaque to these rays in some degree.

"In order to obtain these shadows in permanent form an ordinary photographic plate may be substituted for the phosphorescent paper, and if the action be continued for a suitable time the plate may be developed, just as an ordinary photographic plate, when the shadow will be found permanently fixed on the plate. The X-rays pass readily through wood, and so the photographic plate contained in the ordinary plateholder, may be exposed to their action anywhere, not necessarily in a dark room.

"The different permeability of various substances to these rays makes a contrast of shadows. Thus, for example, a coin in a purse will cast a darker shadow than the purse itself, and the bones in the hand a darker shadow than the flesh. In some respects these rays present peculiarities exhibited by no other known action in physics. They are apparently not refracted, like light rays. If refracted at all, the refraction is very diffuse, and does not follow the ordinary law. On the other hand, they are not acted upon by magnets in the way in which the discharge within the Crooke tube is affected. Those who have had the best opportunity to observe them say positively that they cannot be of the nature of the discharge within the Crooke tube. The only theory which has thus far been advanced to explain them, is given very cautiously by Roentgen. He thinks it possible that there are longitudinal vibrations in the ether. Light is transmitted by vibrations transverse or across the line of progress, and, if Roentgen's theory is correct, these new rays are, therefore, not of the nature of light. They are vibrations in the same medium as that which transmits light, but are of a different nature.

"The older theory of light required such a longitudinal vibration, and the failure to discover one, was considered a serious defect in this theory. The new electro-magnetic theory of light, which has recently been so abundantly confirmed by the experiments of Hertz, do not require this longitudinal vibration. There is, perhaps, nothing in this later theory incompatible with the existence of longitudinal vibrations, but they do not form a necessary part of it. If they exist they are excited by an electrical disturbance different in kind from that which sets up light rays. Lord Kelvin pointed out, some years ago, as has been shown by Mr. Bottomly, that a view of the structure of ether might be taken by which such waves (which we may call waves of electrical condensation and rarefication) may exist. Too little is known as yet of this new action to progress with any decision upon the question of its origin."

Prof. Magie will continue his experiments with a view to confirming certain theories of his own in respect to the new discovery which he is not yet ready to announce.

WITHOUT THE CROOKE TUBE.

Results of Experiments by W. D. Crumbie with the Roentgen Rays.

The latest experiment with Roentgen rays, made by W. D. Crumbie, tends to show that images can be formed of concealed metals without the intervention of a Crooke tube.

Mr. Crumbie first tried two experiments with dry negative plates, inclosed in their usual cover when not intended for an exposure, and having coins slipped in between the cover and the plate. He then placed a Crooke tube in front of the case containing the negative.

The first exposure was for thirty minutes, and proved a complete failure. A change was then made in the apparatus, a brass plate being attached to the negative wire, which had previously been joined to the cathode of the Crooke tube, while the positive wire leading to the anode remained as before. In this case an indistinct image of one of the coins was found on the dry plate after an exposure of thirty minutes.

In the third experiment, the Crooke tube was omitted and two brass plates were attached, one to each wire. The case containing the coins and the negative plate were placed between these plates and the current allowed to run for thirty minutes. At the end of that length of time the outlines of the two coins contained in the case were plainly visible in the developed negatives. The edges were as clearly marked as if they had been printed.

Mr. Crumble's deduction from these experiments is that the Roentgen photographs are due to action in the magnetic field, and not to the X rays from the Crooke tube.

INVITED TO VISIT CLEVELAND

Western Reserve City to Entertain Connecticut People During Its Centennial Celebration—Ohio Men at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6.—The booming of a Governor's salute of seventeen guns, in Bushnell Park, this morning, announced the arrival of Gov. Asa S. Bushnell of Ohio and staff and Mayor Robert E. McKisson of Cleveland and a delegation of citizens to spend the day in Connecticut's capital. They were the guests of the State and of the City of Hartford. They came to extend, on behalf of the State of Ohio and of the City of Cleveland, an invitation to the State of Connecticut and to the City of Hartford to be represented at the centennial celebration of the founding of the City of Cleveland, by Moses Cleaveland of Connecticut, July 22 next.

The entire party, fifteen persons, was as follows: Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, Adjt. Gen. Henry A. Axline of Columbus, Col. Clarence E. Burke of Cleveland, Col. H. B. Prettyman of London, Col. Charles B. Wing of Cincinnati, Messenger Harvey Armstrong, Mayor Robert E. McKisson of Cleveland, Wilson M. Day, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Director General of the Centennial Commission; J. J. Sullivan, cashier of the Central National Bank; L. E. Holden, proprietor of The Plain Dealer; James M. Richardson, President of the Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution; W. R. Warner, manufacturer; Charles F. Olney, Horace W. Power, and Alfred H. Cowles of The Cleveland Leader.

They were quartered at the Hotel Hartford, as the guests of the city. Official calls were made this morning by Gov. Coffin and staff, Mayor Brainard, and other State and city officials.

Exercises were held in the Hall of Representatives this afternoon. J. M. Allen, President of the Board of Trade, presided, and briefly welcomed the guests. Gov. Bushnell formally invited the State of Connecticut to be represented at the centennial exercises at Cleveland, and spoke of the trials and feats of the early settlers from Connecticut.

Gov. Coffin accepted the invitation, in behalf of the State, and spoke in terms of highest appreciation of the enterprise of the people who have made Cleveland the Queen City of the West and Ohio greatly celebrated among the States of the Union.

Mayor McKisson officially invited the City of Hartford. Mayor Brainard replied, thanking the City of Cleveland for the invitation and the city's guests for presenting it.

The entire Ohio party will leave to-morrow morning for New-York. Gov. Bushnell and staff and Mayor McKisson and many members of his party will attend the banquet of the New-York Ohio Society Saturday night.

GREAT GUNS IN A THEATRE

Maxim and Gatling Arms Tested in the American.

There was more noise in the American Theatre yesterday afternoon than has been made in that home of melodrama at any three performances since its building.

The Maxim gun used in the battle scene of "Burmah" was tried, with blank cartridges, against a Gatling gun from the factory of the makers.

A crowd of spectators occupied invitation seats in the orchestra, listened to the staccato din, watched the tongue of flame that hung on the muzzles of the guns, and then shuddered at the thought of what the nations of the present day could do to each other's citizens should trouble reach the fighting point.

The workings of the guns were first explained by a man who read typewritten statistics. He told how the gases generated by the first shot from the Maxim gun compelled the next cartridge, in a belt, into place, and how that process was continued until the end of the belt was reached. Then he explained the Gatling arm, which carries eighty deadly missiles in a magazine that can be replaced in a second.

Then the Maxim gun went at it. In eight seconds 158 shots were fired. Perhaps there would have been more, but for a little hitch on the part of the men in charge. The Gatling gun, with a man at the crank and another to put in an extra magazine, belched out 160 flashes in eight seconds.

HARBURGER TOLD HIM TO SELL

The Defense of a Saloon Keeper Whose License Had Expired.

Frederick Mosher has a liquor store at 1,512 First Avenue, on the corner of Seventy-ninth Street. His license expired on Feb. 3. He continued to do business.

Special Duty Policemen Schining and Sullivan of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, finding Mosher's place open Wednesday evening, entered and ordered beer. They were served. While they were at the bar Mosher sold a pint of beer to a customer and took the pay. He was then arrested.

When arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning Mosher told Magistrate Simms that he put in his application for a renewal of license more than two weeks ago, and paid for it at the same time. Delays occurred in making out the papers. On the expiration of his old license, he said, he went before the Excise Board to get his new one. It was not ready, and Commissioner Harburger, he said, told him he need not close his place, but to go right ahead and do business until the license was ready.

"Well, the Court of Sessions must pass upon your case," said the Magistrate, and he committed Mosher in $100 bail to answer.

JACOB WORTH NOT RECOGNIZED

He Does Not Figure Among the Kings County Republican Committees.

Chairman George H. Roberts, Jr., of the Republican County Committee, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed these committees:

Organization—Henry A. Powell, Nineteenth Ward, Chairman; John R. Smith, Fifteenth; Andrew Jacobs, Sixth; William E. Phillips, Twentieth; John R. Neal, Twenty-third.

Legislation—Robert H. Smith, Twenty-second Ward, Chairman; Julius Wieman, Twenty-seventh; J. H. K. Green, Eighth; J. B. Connell, Thirtieth; Charles Spicer, Seventeenth.

Rules and Order—Benjamin F. Blair, Seventh Ward, Chairman; W. W. Goodrich, Twentieth; Louis Beer, Twenty-first; William H. Ziegler, Ninth; John H. Grenelle, Twenty-third.

City and County—George B. Forrester, Tenth Ward, Chairman; Ernest Jahn, Third; John Drescher, Jr., Thirteenth; H. W. Ringrose, Twenty-sixth; G. F. Maddock, Twenty-fifth.

Naturalization—E. H. Schleuter, Sixteenth Ward, Chairman; George H. Pettit, Twenty-fourth; John F. Tichenor, Eleventh; E. Young, Fourteenth; Joseph Ehressmann, Eighteenth.

The Worth faction does not get "a ghost of a show" on any of the committees.

More Money for the Spelborghs.

Acknowledgment is made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the receipt of $1 from E. K. R. for the relief of Mrs. Spelborgh of Brooklyn, an account of whose unfortunate condition has been printed in this paper. Mrs. Spelborgh is the mother of five young children, left entirely destitute by the illness and insanity of her husband, the result of anxiety and privation.

Four of the children have been temporarily placed in an asylum, and a room has been procured for the mother and the baby. What is needed now is a little money to tide Mrs. Spelborgh over the Winter.

A silver dollar was left at THE NEW-YORK TIMES office yesterday by an anonymous contributor to the fund.

Street Cleaners' Sub-Committee.

The delegates to Col. Waring's congress of sweepers and drivers met yesterday, and appointed Thomas Hand, John McKeever, Edward O'Brien, Edward Hogan, and Joseph Clifford as their sub-committee, which is to co-operate with another committee of five, to be named by Col. Waring, in the settlement of all disputes on labor questions arising in the department.

SHEA'S LAST HOPE GONE

Justice Mayham Refuses a New Trial for the Troy Murderer.

SENTENCE TO BE EXECUTED TUESDAY

End of One of the Hardest Fought Criminal Cases in the History of the State — The Circumstances of the Crime.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Bartholomew Shea of Troy, who was convicted of murdering Robert Ross on election day in the Spring of 1894, must die next Tuesday.

The electric chair at Dannemora Prison, which has been ready for his occupancy since the first day set for him to die in July last, is still in readiness for him, although he escaped death then, and again Christmas week and Feb. 4, through the Governor's respites and appeals to the courts.

Shea's final appeal was heard before a Justice of his own choosing—Justice Mayham at Schoharie—over a week ago, in which a new trial was asked for. This application was based on the confession of John McGough, one of Shea's accomplices in the deadly affray in Troy in which Robert Ross lost his life. McGough himself is serving a twenty years' sentence for shooting William Ross, Robert Ross's brother. This occurred during the same election fight.

The Ross brothers were Republican workers in Troy and had charge of the canvass of the ward in which they lived, and also took charge of getting out the full Republican vote on election day. There was a local Republican fight on in the ward. Shea, McGough, and a number of their friends, who never bore an enviable reputation, approached the polls, and their presence there resulted in a fight then, as it had several days previous at the ward caucus, when the ward nominations were made. Immediately upon their arrival pistols and clubs were brought into play, and blows were struck upon both sides. When the trouble had subsided Robert Ross lay dead in a ravine near the polling place with a bullet through his head. His brother William had also been shot down.

Shea was arrested for the murder of Robert Ross and McGough for assault in the first degree upon William Ross. Upon the Shea trial various witnesses swore that they they saw Shea fire the bullet which killed Robert, and the prisoner was sentenced to die in July of last year. He was taken to Dannemora. McGough was tried shortly afterward and was sentenced to Dannemora for twenty years.

Assemblyman Norton and Galen R. Hitt of this city have worked industriously to save Shea. They carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where they were beaten upon the unanimous verdict of the Court, in an opinion written by Justice Rufus H. Peckham. Efforts were then made to have Gov. Morton commute Shea's sentence to imprisonment for life.

The appeal of Shea's counsel to the Court of Appeals acted as a stay of execution until November last, when the Court handed down its decision. Shea was then taken before Justice Edwards of Troy and resentenced to die during Christmas week. The execution would probably have taken place at that time had not Shea's wife and mother pleaded personally with the Governor to spare the life of the prisoner until after the holidays.

Gov. Morton granted a respite until the second week in January. It was then that McGough sent to the Governor, three days before the day of execution, a paper stating that he and not Shea killed Robert Ross.

The Governor granted another respite. He appointed District Attorney Burlingame of this county and Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck to inquire into the alleged confession. These two visited McGough and took from him a deposition in which he reiterated his confession sent to the Governor. Their report was made to the Governor, and it developed the fact that while McGough clung to his confession of having killed Ross, he swore in his affidavit that he was not positive which of the three shots fired at the same time that he fired his killed Ross. McGough in this affidavit, finally admitted that he did not know whose shot killed Ross, but stated that his conscience told him that his was the fatal shot.

The confession of McGough, which was furnished to Shea's counsel, was an emphatic declaration, without reservation, that he killed Robert Ross, and upon this was based the application for a new trial. This was made to Justice Mayham at Schoharie. The application was met with the second affidavit secured by the Governor's agents and furnished to the attorneys for the people, George Raines of Rochester and Assistant District Attorney Fagan of Troy, which was contradictory on the main point to that secured by Shea's counsel.

The result was the denial to-day by Justice Mayham of Shea's application for a new trial. This decision sweeps away Shea's last hope, as there can be no appeal from an order of a Supreme Court Justice either in granting or denying a new trial.

It was anticipated that Justice Mayham would grant a new trial, and the prosecutors of Shea have endeavored to secure the passage by the Legislature of a bill allowing appeals from orders granting or denying new trials. This would enable them to appeal from the order of Justice Mayham if he had granted a new trial for Shea. It would have allowed the other side also to appeal in case of the denial of their application. The bill has been reported from the Committee on Codes from the Assembly, but has not yet passed the House. It was also introduced in the Senate, but has not come out of committee.

Gov. Morton will not take any further action in the matter. He stated at the beginning that he would give Shea every possible advantage that the law allowed. He has kept his word. Nothing remains now to be done to conclude this celebrated case except the execution of Shea Tuesday next.

Arrangements have been made for some time for Shea's funeral, and a Troy undertaker will take charge of the body at the prison. Shea's body will be taken to Troy and the funeral will be held there.

Justice Mayham in denying Shea's application wrote a lengthy opinion, which was not made public to-day.

THE INFANTRY RELIEF BILL

Provisions of the Measure to Reorganize that Branch of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The infantry officers of the army have prepared a bill for the relief of that branch, and have petitioned the Secretary of War for departmental support, or at least that the proposition be laid before Congress. The infantry officers generally favor the measure prepared, the project having been submitted to a number of them for suggestion.

There is no increase proposed in the number of regiments, which will remain two of colored men and twenty-three of white soldiers. The regimental organization will be increased from eight to twelve companies, with the present commissioned and non-commissioned officers, save an increase of two majors. The enlisted strength of an infantry company in time of peace will be seventy-two, including the musicians. At present there are in each infantry company sixty-four men. In time of war the proposed infantry company strength will be 141, to which may be added six men to act as teamsters and artificers.

Each infantry regiment is to be divided into three battalions of four companies each, and a major of infantry will command each battalion. Each regiment is to have an adjutant and quartermaster as at present, the appointment of the colonel, to hold the rank of captain. All the vacancies caused by the proposed law are to be filled by the promotion of officers now in the infantry arm, and the commissions available in the rank of second lieutenant are to be filled as at present by the assignment of West Pointers, and the appointment of enlisted men or civilians. Infantry officers feel that promotion in their arm should be faster, that the infantry should be stronger and more effective, and that promotion should be restricted in the infantry to officers of that branch.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REJOICES

Resolution of Pride in the Success of the Loan — Other Proceedings of the Meeting.

Recognition of the success of the Government loan was expressed at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in the following resolution, adopted on motion of J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank:

Resolved, That this Chamber recognizes with grateful pride the confidence of the people in the financial strength of the country, as expressed by the large subscriptions to the Government loan announced yesterday. The Chamber believes that the extraordinary success of this loan should dispel every doubt as to the ability and intention of the United States Government to redeem all its obligations in the best money of the world.

The Chamber adopted a resolution protesting against compulsory use of the official vocabulary devised by the International Telegraphic Conference on the ground that it is inadequate for commercial purposes.

A resolution was passed approving the bill in Congress to place a lightship off Fire Island.

On motion of Henry Hentz, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping be requested to consider and report to the Chamber what, in their opinion, is necessary to bring our dock system into a condition which will accommodate the public necessities and reduce it to a business basis, and thus avoid the impending disastrous result of driving away our great lines of steamers from the city proper.

A. Foster Higgins moved that the committee be empowered to add to its number to consider this subject. That will be done.

Propositions for a new Custom House on the present site and for limiting the height of buildings in the city went over, on account of yesterday's light attendance, to the next monthly meeting.

FARMERS MAY LOSE THEIR LAND

A Jersey City Bank Claims to Hold a Large Mortgage on Valuable Pieces of Property—Fourteen Years' Possession.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—Chancellor McGill on Saturday will hear a motion to foreclose a mortgage for $50,000, held by the First National Bank of Jersey City against J. N. Pidcock. Pidcock for many years conducted big enterprises, and failed several years ago. In 1882 he sold large parcels of land in White House to Stephen Kelroy, George Dilly, George Apgar, Jacob Emmons, Peter Voorhees, John Bunn, and George Thatcher. When they purchased the property, they were given deeds which were to the effect that the property was clear and unincumbered. The bank claims that previous to 1882 Pidcock gave a mortgage for $50,000 on the land for money he had received. The bank claims priority, and wants the $50,000 or the land.

The property has been occupied for fourteen years by the farmers who purchased it, and all of them have improved the land. They were completely taken by surprise when on Wednesday night Sheriff Poulson served each of them with a summons to appear before the Chancellor Saturday, and show cause why the mortgage should not be foreclosed.

All of the men produced deeds which purported to show that the land was free from debt when they purchased it. It is said that Mr. Pidcock told one of the men yesterday, when he was spoken to regarding the mortgage, that it covered other land beside the property owned by the farmers, and that there would be no trouble in realizing the amount of the mortgage without selling the property owned by the farmers.

BROOKLYN FENDERS TO BE LOWERED

President Rossiter of the Heights Road Replies to the Mayor.

In reply to the complaint of Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn that the new fenders in use on the Brooklyn Heights Railroad system were not life savers, President Clinton L. Rossiter of the company yesterday said the fenders would be lowered so as to travel nearer the surface of the street.

"In justice to the company I would like to state," said President Rossiter, "that prior to the two recent accidents our cars ran over 2,800,000 miles without serious accident, and that in one of the two fatal accidents—the one on the Calvary Cemetery line—the car was equipped with a gridiron fender, and in the other case the accident was so clearly the fault of the child that the motorman was discharged by the Judge.

"The number of accidents that we are having at the present time is very largely reduced in comparison with any other period since electric cars have been in operation."

JOHN HARE IS COMING BACK

The English Actor Will Bring His Company Here Again Next Season.

John Hare, the English actor, who is now playing a tour in this country, has positively decided to return here next season with his company. His success ever since he left New-York is said to have been wonderful. In Brooklyn, Toronto, and Montreal he has turned applicants from the theatres, and, of course, he is greatly delighted. He will bring some new plays with him next season, instead of relying entirely on one or two pieces, as he has done this time. During his return engagement at Abbey's Theatre this season, he will appear in one of the old comedies, which he will produce for the first time at the Tremont Theatre in Boston.

Miss Winifred Emery will probably secure the lease of Mr. Hare's Garrick Theatre in London during his absence in this country next season. She is an English actress, who is now playing the leading part in "The Late Mr. Castello," at the Garrick. When "Gossip" is produced there soon Mrs. Langtry will play her original part, and Miss Emery will have the part played here by Effie Shannon.

MORE THAN 100 WILL BE PROSECUTED

Many Animal Doctors in New-York Practicing Without Licenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Lewis Cass of this city has been appointed counsel to the New-York State Veterinary Medical Society, and will bring actions in various counties of the State against over 100 persons who are charged with the illegal practice of veterinary medicine in violation of Sections 171 and 184 of Chapter 860 of the Laws of 1895.

The penalty for each day of illegal practice is $50. Besides there is a fine of $250 or imprisonment for six months, for the first offense in a criminal proceeding, and fine or imprisonment for the second offense.

The law passed last year provides that every one who practices veterinary medicine after the passage of the act, who is not regularly licensed to practice, under that law, shall be liable to prosecution by the veterinary medical societies of the several counties.

Church Property Sold.

The New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church has sold to the Church of Christ of New-York City the property on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, 400 feet west of Sixth Avenue, together with the church edifice thereon, and the organ, fixtures, &c., for a consideration of $75,000 and the assumption of a mortgage for $27,000, held by the Wesleyan University. The property was conveyed to the Church Extension and Missionary Society by the rector, &c., of All Souls' Church Memorial of the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., on Jan. 23, 1890.

State Grange Officers Elected.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 6.—At to-day's session of the New-York State Grange, the following officers were elected: Master—O. H. Hale of St. Lawrence, (re-elected;) Overseer—E. B. Norris of Wayne, (re-elected;) Chaplin—Charles H. Charles of Jefferson; Treasurer—Mr. Welling; Lecturer—E. P. Cole of Seneca; Steward—W. W. Ware of Geneseo.

HOT WORDS IN THE HOUSE

Stanchfield Attacks the Course of Speaker Fish.

FREE WITH CHARGES OF COWARDICE

The Democratic Leader Says the Powers That Be Distrust the Majority—A Stand for the Assembly's Rights.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Assembly was the scene of a somewhat angry dispute between Mr. Stanchfield, the Democratic leader, and Speaker Fish. It was the outgrowth of the policy adopted by the majority leaders of taking the House as little as possible into their confidence, and of shaping all legislative acts without advice or assistance from the members. Mr. Stanchfield made a strong fight to maintain the rights and privileges of the Assembly, but was defeated.

The trouble arose over the introduction of the following resolution by Mr. Robbins:

Whereas, Certain transportation corporations are evidently about to combine to increase the price of coal,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the Attorney General be, and is hereby, requested to examine and investigate the charges and ascertain whether such unlawful combination or conspiracy exists or is about to be formed; to summon and examine witnesses; require the production of books and papers, and to conduct such investigation in any part of the State which may be most convenient for that purpose; and to institute such actions and proceedings against corporations or individuals as the facts developed upon said investigation may justify; also to transmit to the Legislature a copy of action taken by him in such proceedings; further,

Resolved, That if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, he needs further legislation to enable him to carry on such investigation, that he report forthwith to the House.

Mr. Robbins advocated the adoption of the resolution. It was a fact, he said, that the transportation corporations were about to combine to the disadvantage of coal consumers.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Stanchfield that the power of investigation be given to a committee of the House and not to a State officer. It was unreasonable that the power of the House to investigate so important a question should be taken from it. A committee of the Legislature had always performed such work.

Mr. Stanchfield's ideas were taken up and advocated by Mr. Butts, who gave way to the majority leader

Mr. O'Grady said it was strange that the gentlemen from Chemung and New-York should antagonize such a just resolution. The House intended to have an investigation, and the object of referring it to the Attorney General was to save the heavy expense of an investigating committee. The subject was a very grave one. There ought not to be and there would not be any delay in the matter, even if the minority did choose to cause it.

Mr. Stanchfield denied that the minority wished delay. There was no reason why the power of the House should be delegated to any officer of the State. If the House should name a committee it would have a representation of four Republicans out of the five upon the committee to be named. Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Stanchfield said, distrusted the majority. He could not leave in its hands the matter of the investigation of anything which it was necessary for the Legislature to look into. Mr. O'Grady was afraid of his committee. Mr. Stanchfield had yet to hear of a committee of the House which had not performed its duties loyally and well. It was, indeed, a sad thing to see the distrust in which the leaders of the other side held the majority. Mr. Stanchfield favored the investigation because it was along the lines of the policy of the Democratic Party, which was pledged to oppose all trusts.

Mr. O'Grady said that personally he did not care what construction Mr. Stanchfield placed upon his attitude. He did not distrust the majority, for there never had been a more loyal or faithful one. The proposed action of Mr. Stanchfield was one for delay; a dilatory one. Mr. O'Grady moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The five minutes that ensued after the ordering of the previous question were the most exciting since the session opened. A question was asked by the Speaker if Mr. Stanchfield intended to press his amendment providing that the investigation be placed in the hands of a committee of the House.

"I do," said Mr. Stanchfield.

"Then," replied the Speaker, "you must send your amendment to the desk in writing."

"I haven't it written," answered the minority leader.

The Speaker was about to rule it out when Mr. O'Grady asked that Mr. Stanchfield be allowed to state his amendment.

The Speaker hesitated, and the hesitation was met with a vigorous protest from Mr. Stanchfield. Rushing into the well and shaking his hand at the Speaker, he declared that the majority lacked courage. It feared to meet the issue of the appointment of a committee.

"And you too, Mr. Speaker," he cried, moving up still nearer to the Speaker's desk, "you too lack the courage and shrink from naming the committee. You go ahead and name that committee if you dare, and then take the consequences."

Pounding loudly upon the desk with his gavel, the Speaker shouted back at Mr. Stanchfield that the Speaker did not lack courage, but he did not propose to have delay caused by Mr. Stanchfield.

"Then name the committee, Mr. Speaker, name the committee," retorted Mr. Stanchfield, still angrily shaking his fists, as he stood in the well.

"The majority, as well as the Speaker, has the courage of its convictions, and is not to be instructed by the minority," shouted the Speaker, still pounding upon the desk.

"Well, Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Stanchfield, "I demand that the resolution lie over until 1 o'clock, until the minority can examine it."

Speaker Fish stated that he could not allow this, as it would cause delay, and was dangerous, as the Senate had a similar resolution under consideration.

"Yes," interrupted Mr. Stanchfield, "dangerous to you, because you are afraid of your majority."

Again the Speaker rapped for order, and declared the question to be on the Stanchfield amendment, to provide for an investigating committee on the part of the House. Upon the roll call Mr. Finn refused to vote. At this the Speaker called for the Sergeant-at-Arms, who stepped to Mr. Finn's side. At this Mr. Finn explained his vote, and voted in the affirmative.

When Mr. Stanchfield's name was called he proceeded to explain his vote.

"Out of order," said the Speaker. "The gentleman will vote."

"I make the point of order that I have the right to explain my vote," said Mr. Stanchfield, again rushing down into the well of the chamber, and standing with his arm lifted above the stenographer's head.

"Out of order; nothing is in order except the roll call," was Mr. Fish's reply, as he rapped with his gavel.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," replied Mr. Stanchfield.

"Out of order. The gentleman will be seated," said the Speaker.

Then Mr. Stanchfield began a protest against the decision of the Speaker in refusing to allow him to debate the question under an excuse from voting. Under Rule 50, he insisted upon his point of order, claiming that the Speaker's hurry was all a matter of "bluff." The time would come, Mr. Stanchfield said, when this would be proved.

The Speaker declared that Mr. Stanchfield had no right to debate now, and threatened the minority leader with a fine if he did not take his seat.

Mr. Stanchfield sat down, stating that he had no desire to pay any money to the majority.

Mr. Stanchfield's amendment was lost by a vote of 71 nays to 46 yeas, and the original resolution was adopted by a vote of 90 yeas to 47 nays.

These bills were passed:

Mr. Audett—Prohibiting railroads on Hart Street, in Brooklyn, without consent of majority of property owners; also similar bills in relation to Pulaski Street and Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Davidson—Amending the articles of incorporation of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

Mr. Finn—Prohibiting the dumping of refuse from the sea wall of Battery Park, New-York City.

Mr. Forrester—Providing that members of the

Brooklyn Fire Department shall be reimbursed for uniforms destroyed in service.

Mr. Hughes—Continuing the term of Kings County Coroners until 1899.

Mr. Marshall—Compelling public accountants to obtain Regents' certificates.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing elevator owners to occupy portions of the canal.

Mr. Brush—Providing for expenditures by Brooklyn for the celebration of Washington's Birthday.

A resolution offered by Mr. O'Grady was adopted, calling upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction to send to the House a statement as to the number of Normal Schools it was necessary for the State to build or where improvements to Normal Schools were necessary.

CHARTER FOR THIRD-CLASS CITIES.

Mr. Smith Takes Exceptions to the Plan Proposed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Hannibal Smith of Watertown to-day filed with Gov. Morton a minority report of the committee appointed to formulate a charter for cities of the third class.

Mr. Smith holds that the office of Mayor should be of increased dignity and power, and says that in his report and that of the majority, it is similarly provided that the Mayor should have the appointive power of city boards; but he believes that in the majority report the Mayor is given too great power in the removal of heads of departments without affording officials an opportunity to be heard. The minority report recommends that the power of removal be vested in the Common Council, and that no removals should be made until after a hearing is had.

The majority report provides for the election of a Common Council to serve four years, one-half of the members to be elected every two years, while Mr. Smith favors electing an entire board every two years.

The minority report favors the election of the City Treasurer by the people, instead of allowing that official to be appointed by the Mayor.

The majority report provides that Commissioners of Education shall be appointed for two years, but Mr. Smith favors a board of nine Commissioners of Education, each to serve six years, and the terms of three to expire every two years.

He also favors a separate City Water Department, instead of placing the water works under the control of a Department of Public Works, as provided by the majority.

The provision for a single-headed Police Board, favored by the majority, is not agreed to by Mr. Smith, who wants to create a board of safety of five members, holding it to be unwise in cities of the third class to put too much power into one man's hands.

The majority report favors consolidating the City and Police Courts, but Mr. Smith says they should by all means be continued separately.

The majority report, Mr. Smith says, held that its proposed new charter should not go into effect for years to come, but he reports in favor of placing his charter in effect Jan. 1, 1898.

DIVORCE OF BANKS DESIRABLE.

A Demand that Savings and National Organizations Be Separated.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—There is a growing feeling among financiers that State savings banks should be divorced from National banks of discount. The wrecking of the Fort Stanwix National Bank at Rome, in which the Rome Savings Bank had its quarters, has strengthened this belief.

The Rome Savings Bank is found to be exceptionally strong, and having been moved to quarters apart from any other banking institution, will probably prosper.

In times past it has been a difficult matter for the State Bank Examiners to get National Bank Examiners to act in conjunction with them when anything wrong was suspected. The Legislature last year considered a bill providing that the operations of savings banks should be conducted in separate buildings, apart from other banks, but the bill was amended, and as passed, provided that it should apply only to banks thereafter organized.

It is not unlikely that the question of having the law apply to all savings banks now in existence will be considered by Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, as he was the author of the law placed upon the statute books last year.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS.

The Judicial Sales Bill to be Discussed in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will next Wednesday give a hearing on Senator Brush's bill, fixing the places of judicial sales in Brooklyn at 191 Montague Street and at the Real Estate Exchange auction rooms of the Taylor & Fox Realty Company, 45 Broadway, in Brooklyn; and on Mr French's bill, making it discretionary with New-York Magistrates to sentence those convicted of public intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy to the workhouse.

The Senate Committee on Public Health will on next Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. give a hearing on Senator Coggeshall's bill to prohibit the cutting of river, impure or unwholesome ice, and on the important bills of Senators Daley and Nussbaum, relating to admission to practice medicine.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will sit at Long Island City tomorrow to take evidence in the Childs-Koehler contest. The evidence in the Taylor-McNulty (Brooklyn) contest is all in, and counsel will sum up Saturday week in New-York City.

The Senate Cities Committee will Feb. 11 give a hearing on Senator Ahearn's bill, which provides that no snow or refuse shall be dumped into the Hudson River from the sea wall of the Battery Park, and making a violation a misdemeanor.

FAVORABLE REPORTS ON BILLS.

A Number of New-York and Brooklyn Measures Acted Upon.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Assembly Committee on General Laws will report favorably the Wilson bill, repealing the law allowing people to take State land by right of claim, for mining purposes.

The Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs will report favorably Mr. Hill's bill, providing for two Deputy County Clerks in counties of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

The Nixon bill, amending the Consolidated School law generally, on the recommendation of Superintendent Skinner, will be reported favorably by the Public Education Committee of the Assembly.

The Assembly Cities Committee will report favorably the following bills: Mr. Wilson's, prohibiting railroads on Willoughby Avenue in Brooklyn; Mr. Forrester's, providing for the appointment of seven Police Surgeons in Brooklyn; Mr. Wilson's, providing for lighting the Brooklyn Bridge with electric lights during fogs; Mr. Audett's, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn to execute contracts awarded by him; also providing for a Deputy City Clerk for Brooklyn.

The Senate Cities Committee will report favorably Senator Page's bill, providing for additional buildings for the care of sick, infirm, and destitute persons in New-York City; Senator Ford's, providing for the erection of public baths in New-York City, and Senator Burns's, amending generally the charter of Yonkers.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

A General Increase over Last Year—Some Minor Reductions.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Assemblyman O'Grady, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, to-day reported to the Assembly the annual Appropriation bill. It carried appropriations for the support of the State Government for the next fiscal year, aggregating about $10,000,000, and the amount appropriated this year is in the neighborhood of $10,000 more than was carried in last year's annual appropriation.

Mr. O'Grady said that were it not for the changes made in the courts by the new Constitution, over $200,000 in appropriations would have been saved this year.

Compared with last year, the following additions to amounts appropriated last year are made in this year's bill: $100,000 for Justices of the Supreme Court, and their own and stenographers' salaries; $15,000 for the Appellate Divisions, $2,000 for the Secretary of State, $14,000 for the Cornell University landship income, $20,000 for the State Fish, Game and Forest Commission, and $3,500 for the miscellaneous court reporters.

The following decreases from last year's appropriations are made: Legislative printing, $25,000; for repayment of erroneously paid State taxes, $10,500; Rome Custodial Asylum, $25,000; Women's Reformatory at Hudson, $50,000; common school Commissioners' salaries, $25,000; compulsory education law enforcement, $2,000.

PALISADES BILL PASSED.

Now Awaits the Governor's Action—Senator Grady Still Objecting.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Senate to-day concurred in the Assembly amendments to the Lexow bill ceding the Palisades to the National Government. The bill will now go to the Governor.

Senator Tibbits introduced a bill enabling the State to take as a gift the John Brown farm, in the Adirondacks, to be a part of the State Park. Senator Tibbits explained that the Controller had been given a warrantee deed of the premises, but thought an enabling act necessary. He asked that the bill be advanced to third reading.

Senator Grady, following his custom since the adoption of the rules, objected to advancement, and the bill will take the usual course.

Senator Pavey presented a protest from the Taxpayers' and Equalization Association of New-York City, which objected to the refusal of the joint sub-committee on Greater New-York to grant additional hearings in New-York City.

Senator Ellsworth's bill increasing by $5,000 the salary to be received by Justices of the Supreme Court from other departments assigned to the Appellate Division in the First Department came up in general orders.

Senator Mullin said the people were against the giving of higher salaries to Judges. "I warn the majority here," he said, "that it is making a mistake in favoring such legislation." The First Department Judges, he said, now received much higher salaries than the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

Senator Ellsworth defended the bill by saying the work of the Judges in the First Department was most important, and that there are attempts being made to restrict the number of appeals allowed to the Court of Appeals, and that the duties of the Judges of the Appellate Division of the First Department would be greatly increased.

Senator Brackett said that he doubted the Constitutionality of the bill, but would vote to advance it.

The bill was favorably reported to the Senate and ordered to third reading.

RETALIATION AGREED UPON.

The Insurance Bill Sent to the Governor by the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The retaliatory insurance bill is ready to go to the Governor. It was passed by the Senate to-day without any show of opposition.

It proposes to allow the New-York State officials to prohibit any insurance company of any foreign country which discriminates against New-York companies from doing business in this State.

The opposition which has been making a show of a fight all the week was gone today. The bill was on the calendar on the order of third reading. When it was reached it was passed in a perfunctory way, many of the Senators not taking the trouble to respond as their names were called. It is expected that Gov. Morton will sign it without delay.

MR. BUTTS IS ANGRY.

An Albany Paper Accused of Misquoting the Assemblyman.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—At the opening of the session of the House this morning Mr. Butts of New-York arose to a question of privilege. He wished, he said, to impeach The Albany Evening Journal as guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House.

Referring to The Journal's report upon the retaliatory insurance bill, Mr. Butts claimed that his attitude upon the bill had been misrepresented. Such a course of action by a paper was inexcusable. He had never spoken as he was quoted by the paper. He knew the editor, and some time that editor would find that he (Mr. Butts) could strike a blow as well as take one.

If the breach be repeated by the paper, Mr. Butts said, he would ask for the expulsion of The Journal's representative from the floor.

RAINES BILL READY FOR ACTION.

A Few Amendments Acceptable to Mr. Platt Will Be Included.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Raines Excise bill, with such amendments as the machine proposes to add to it, will be reported early next week. Since the public hearings last week the committees which have excise bills in hand have held no meeting to consider the Raines bill.

Some progress has been made with the bill, however, because amendments satisfactory to Mr. Platt have been handed to Mr. Raines, and he has been trying to weave them into the bill.

It is said to-day that an amendment will be added fixing the fee for all-night licenses at $1,500.

MINOR BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Number of Measures for Improvements in New-York City.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The following were among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day:

Mr. Higbie—Authorizing the Governor to cede jurisdiction to the United States over lands for lighthouses, beacons, keepers' dwellings, works for improving navigation, Post Offices, Custom Houses, fortifications, or other public works. The State is to retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States.

Mr. Mullin—Authorizing the State Treasurer to appoint an accountant and transfer office.

Mr. Page—Assemblyman Coughlin's bill of last year, authorizing the Mayors of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo to license seamen's boarding houses, and fixing the fee at $20.

Mr. Guy—Providing for a public street across Jerome Park reservoir in New-York City, from Jerome Avenue to Sedgwick Avenue, to be carried over a viaduct.

Mr. Ford—Providing that the New-York City Department of Parks shall have the care of Ninety-sixth Street, between West End Avenue and the Hudson River.

Mr. Nussbaum—Making Section 2,846 of the Code of Civil Procedure apply to guardians appointed by will or deed.

Mr. Page—Requiring the State Inspector of Gas Meters to inspect repaired gas meters, and allowing him to appoint assistants temporarily to act for him.

Mr. Burns—Authorizing Yonkers to use the proceeds of bonds issued under the Law of 1895 for the purchase of land and the erection of municipal buildings, and for repairing old municipal buildings.

Mr. McCarren—Allowing infant plaintiffs to sue without rendering guardians ad litem liable for costs, and without requiring such infants to give security for costs.

Mr. Higgins—Amending the act authorizing the sale of chancery funds by allowing the Controller to sell, at public or private sale, real estate and execute deeds of conveyance to purchasers.

In the House these bills were presented:

Mr. Graves—Providing that reformatories pay Sheriffs' fees for transferring convicts.

Mr. O'Grady—Making it a misdemeanor to destroy any magazine or paper in a library.

Mr. Stanchfield—Amending the code to provide that no conviction shall be had upon a plea of guilty when the crime to which such plea of guilty is made is punishable by death.

Mr. Koster—Exempting the real property of ministers and priests to the value of $1,500 from taxation.

Mr. Gregory—Fixing at $1,200 the salaries of the attendants of the Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions in New-York City.

Mr. Stanchfield—Providing for four years' study of medicine and attendance on four regular courses of medical institutions of not less than six months each, at legally incorporated medical colleges, preliminary to receiving the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine.

Mr. Austin—Appropriating $150,000 for completing the Riverside Park improvements in New-York City, including the viaduct crossing at Ninety-sixth Street.

Mr. Malone—Providing for the construction of a bridge over the Mott Haven Canal at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, New-York City, and appropriating $30,000.

Mr. Leonard—Providing that ferryboats running into New-York City must be supplied with urinals.

Mr. Laimbeer—Changing to eighteen years the age limit of persons who may be sent to Houses of Refuge.

Mr. Brennan—Allowing appeals upon undecided questions of a Judge who may die or whose term of office expires.

Mr. Newman—Transferring to Brooklyn the Gravesend sewer system.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing Deputy Meter Inspectors of the State to appoint assistants for temporary work.

Mr. Andrews—Incorporating the New-York Optical Society.

A number of local bills were also introduced.

No Building on City Hall Park.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The Senate Cities Committee has decided to report adversely Senator Page's bill to authorize a new building in City Hall Park, New-York City. Senator Page made the motion to report adversely, the committee voting with him. The reason for the adverse report was stated to be that public opinion in New-York was against the bill and against any more encroachment whatever on City Hall Park.

UPPER HUDSON SURVEY

An Appropriation Asked to Complete the Work in Hand.

FACTS REGARDING THE WATER SUPPLY

Needs of the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River—Plan for Creating and Operating Municipal Electric Plants.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Senator Brackett has introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 to provide for completing the survey of the upper Hudson Valley, as begun under the provisions of Chapter 599 of the Laws of 1895, by which $8,000 was appropriated for such survey. This sum was to be expended for the purpose of determining what streams and lakes could be improved by the erection of dams for the purpose of storing water to supply the enlarged Champlain Canal, for restoring water to the river diverted for the canal, and for improving the navigation of the lower Hudson River.

The upper Hudson Valley is so rugged that very little could be accomplished there in the way of estimating the amount of available storage without a good topographical map of the region, and inasmuch as the State has yet no maps of the territory other than the crude and inaccurate ones compiled from the land surveys of from 100 to 150 years ago, the State Engineer and Surveyor arranged with the United States Geological Survey for the making of topographical maps by joint action, the same as for the State survey already in progress.

The survey and mapping of over 750 square miles of the most rugged portion of the Adirondack region have been accomplished. Surveys of several reservoirs and sites for dams have been made in detail, gaugings made of the flow of the Hudson River and its tributaries, as well as of the amount of water now actually used by the Champlain Canal, and estimates prepared of the amount of water now diverted for the use of the Champlain Canal.

An eight years' record of the daily flow of the streams, kept by the Duncan Company at Mechanicsville, has been platted, and from it, in conjunction with the tide records kept by the United States Engineers at Albany, the deduction is made that with storage enough always to insure a flow of at least 4,500 cubic feet per second at Mechanicsville, the depth of water in the lower Hudson River at Albany would permanently be increased at least one and one-half feet. The surveys, as far as they have gone, indicate that this storage can be obtained without difficulty.

According to the United States census of 1880, the amount of water power actually in use on the Hudson River between Troy and Warrensburg was, in the Fall of 1882, 12,894 horse power; and according to a canvass made in the Fall of 1895 it is now 43,481 horse power, giving an increase in thirteen years of 30,587 horse power, or an increase of 237 per cent.

The 43,481 horse-power now actually developed, is, however, about 13,100 horse power in excess of the permanent low-water flow of the stream, that is 30,000 horse power may be used continuously night and day with the river in its present unregulated state; but with the proposed storage carried out to the extent of a permanent flow of 4,500 cubic feet per second, there would be developed at least 175,000 continuous permanent horse-power.

The object of the present appropriation is to continue the investigations begun, and push them to completion during this year. The work to be done, includes the topographical survey of 2,000 square miles of the Adirondack wilderness, detailed surveys of about twenty dam and reservoir sites, additional gaugings of the flow of the river, as well as the canal, and, finally, the preparation of plans and estimates, and a report giving the details of the whole project.

The surveys and investigations thus far made have been in charge of George W. Rafter, Civil Engineer, and his report to the State Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works, just transmitted to the Legislature, gives an account in detail of what has been accomplished in the past season.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANTS.

A Bill to Authorize Cities to Furnish Light and Power.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Senator Nussbaum and Assemblyman Scherer to-day introduced a bill to enable cities of this State to manufacture and distribute electricity for light, heat, and power.

The bill provides that any city in this State may establish one or more electric light plants for municipal use and for the use of such citizens as may desire to rent such electric power. The plant may include land, structures, machinery, and all appliances necessary for generating and distributing electricity. No city shall have authority to exercise this power until granted by the Common Council by a majority vote and approved by the Mayor and ratified by the voters of the city. If refused ratification the matter shall not be resubmitted for at least two years.

Cities establishing such plants are authorized to pay for the same by the issue of bonds, to be issued for not exceeding thirty years, and the bill also provides for appropriations each year to pay these bonds.

The control of such plants is to be under the charge of the Common Council. The price to be charged for electricity is to be fixed by the Board of Contract, or similar board, in such city at not less than cost. The price charged must not net a profit exceeding 8 per cent. Cities having plants operated under this act may prescribe penalties to prevent accidents and protect consumers of electricity. When existing electric light plants, owned by corporations, are sold to cities, such corporations shall cease to exist.

Pensions for School Teachers.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Otto Kempner to-day introduced a bill providing that school teachers who have served for thirty-five continuous years in New-York City shall, upon their application, be relieved from further service by the Board of Education, on an annual pension of a sum of not less than one-half of the salary received.

JUSTICE FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

Secretary Lamont Will Dispose of a Question of Commutation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—That tireless question of commutation of quarters is likely to be disposed of by Secretary Lamont. There has always been more or less controversy over the reimbursement of army officers for money expended for quarters while carrying out the orders of the department.

It sometimes happens that an officer is detailed for duty at a post or in a city where there are no accommodations, or where the Government quarters are already occupied. In such event the officer is compelled to rent rooms or a house, according to the duration of his stay, or whether he is a man of family. The department has usually taken the view that an officer who is, under the law, entitled to accommodations, should receive an equivalent in case he cannot be furnished suitable quarters.

It will take $210,000 per year to thus reimburse officers for this outlay on their part. A proviso will be inserted in the pending Army Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year, allowing commutation of quarters at usual rates to officers on duty without troops, where quarters are inadequate. The question of this inadequacy is to be determined by the Secretary of War.

The necessity for such a proviso is rare, as almost always there are quarters sufficient, but it would be a grave injustice to make the officer pay for the quarters he would be obliged to hire in the vicinity, in case he could not be furnished government quarters.

Mrs. Neuman Wants a Divorce.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Kate L. Neuman, daughter of Capt. Dawson, United States Army, now stationed at Baltimore, has filed a suit for divorce from her husband, R. S. Neuman, Lieutenant on the man-of-war Charleston. They were married in Baltimore and have been prominent in society in Washington and New-York City.

CROCKERY BOARD OF TRADE DINES

Many Speeches and a Good Time at the Annual Banquet at the Hotel Waldorf.

The Crockery Board of Trade held its annual banquet last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf. About two hundred representatives of crockery houses were present. A number of the delegates to the National Association of Jobbers, which is holding its session in this city, were among the guests.

President Edward Butler's address of welcome was followed by Daniel G. Thompson, a lawyer, whose toast was "A Necessary evil—The first thing we do, let's kill all lawyers."

Jerome Jones spoke on the "Progressive Cost of Reduction of Pottery."

St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, spoke to the toast, "Smashed Crockery."

Mr. McKelway spoke of "smashed crockery" in the worlds of theology, medicine, politics, society, and the law.

"I intended to say much about the smashed crockery of the lawyers," he said. "I intended to touch upon the exploded claim that clients are their slaves, witnesses theirs for vivisection, courts their playthings, and juries their dupes. More mummery has thrived in law than in even medicine or theology. The disenchanting and discriminating tendency of a realistic age has, however, somewhat reformed the bar. Fluency without force is discounted in our courts. The merely smart practitioner finds his measure quickly taken, and that the conscientious members of his calling hold him at arm's length. Judges are learning that they are not rated wise when they are obscure, or profound when they are stupid, or mysterious when they are reserved. Publicity is abating many of the abuses both of the bench and the bar. It will before long even in this judicial department require both rich and poor to stand equal before the bar of justice. The conjugal complications of plutocrats will not be sealed up from general view by sychophantic Magistrates, while the matrimonial infelicities of the less well to do are spread broad on the records.

"The still continuing scandals of partitioning refereeships among the family relatives of Judges will soon be stopped, and the shame and scandal of damage suits or of libel suits, without cause, maintained by procured and false testimony and conducted on sheer speculation, will be brought to an end. The law is full of rare crockery, but it is also replete with crockery that ought to be smashed. Much bad crockery in it has been smashed, and much more will be, if necessary, by the press, which is itself not without considerable ceramic material that could be pulverized with signal benefit to the public and to the fourth estate."

"The English Potter" was James H. Meakin's toast, and "The American Potter" was upheld by J. A. Campbell. "Crockery in the West" was J. W. Brooks's theme, and "The Brass Trade" was complimented by R. H. Swayze. "Crockery in the City of Brotherly Love" was responded to by Rowland D. Allen, while "The Domestic Glass" had a champion in George W. Blair.

Edward F. Anderson spoke on the "Monroe Doctrine."

The speakers declared that the trade prospects were brightening materially, and the improvement is bound to continue as the monetary condition becomes more settled. To each diner was presented a souvenir of the occasion—a china loving cup appropriately inscribed.

BRISK BIDDING FOR OLD BOOKS

A LOT OF CHOICE PUBLICATIONS SOLD FOR $4,008.

A Copy of Dibdin's "Tour of France" Brings $630—Five Copies of Audubon's Works on Birds.

The sale of books by Bangs & Co. yesterday was largely attended, and the bidding was brisk. Several New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Trenton houses were represented. The sales amounted to $4,008. Among the books sold were the following: Louis Agassiz's "Historie naturelle des poissons d'eau douce de l'Europe centrale: Embryologie des salmones par C. Vogt," 8vo, uncut, and atlas, two volumes, Neuchatel, 1842, $5; J. E. Cabot's "Lake Superior: Its Physical Character, &c., Compared with Other Regions, with a Narrative of the Tour," illustrated, scarce, Boston, 1850, $12.50.

Grant Allen's "Vignettes from Nature," (1881,) "The Evolutionists at Large," (1881,) "Flowers and their Pedigrees," illustrated, (1883,) "Colin Clout's Calendar Record of a Summer," (1883,) "Strange Stories," with frontispiece by Du Maurier, (1884,) "The Beckoning Hand and other Stories," with frontispiece by Townley Green, (1887,) six volumes, London, $5.40; John James Audubon's "Ornithological Biography: Birds of the United States," accompanied by descriptions of the "Birds of America," 435 plates drawn and colored from nature, natural size, imperial octavo, plates elephant folio, nine volumes, Philadelphia, Edinburgh, London, 1827-38, $1,360; Audubon's "Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America," illustrated with 150 plates, drawn and colored from nature, by Audubon and his sons, five volumes, New-York, 1845-54, $200.

G. A. Audsley's and J. Bowes's "Keramic Art of Japan," twelve plates, also woodcuts, chromo-lithographic, and autotype plates, two volumes, $36; "The Birds of North America," by Spencer F. Baird and others, with an atlas of 100 plates, two volumes, Salem, S. E. Cassino, 1870, $17; "Extracts of the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry," 1783-1852, edited by Lady T. Lewis, extra illustrated with eighty-eight carefully selected portraits, three volumes, London, 1865, $54.25; Bourrienne's "Memoirs," plates, New-York, 1885, $10.50.

Charles L. de Blume's "Collection des Orchidées les plus Remarquables de l'Archipel Indien et du Japon," medium folio, sixty-six rich plates, Amsterdam, C. G. Sulpke, 1858, $6.50; Carl Bock's "The Head-Hunters of Borneo: Narrative of Travel up the Mahakkam and Down the Barito"; also "Journeyings in Sumatra," thirty colored plates, &c., London, 1882, $5; Dr. Henry Brugsch-Bey's "History of Egypt Under the Pharaohs, Derived Entirely from the Monuments," and "Discourse on the Exodus of the Israelites," translated by P. Smith, maps and illustrations, two volumes, London, 1881, $7.

Lord Byron's "Poetical Works," portrait, six volumes, London, 1855-6, $24; J. D. Whitney's "Geographical Survey of California," two volumes, Cambridge, Mass., 1876-80, $6.50; A. R. Colquohn's "Across Chryse," New-York, 1883, $6.

"Early Flemish Painters, Their Lives and Works," by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Calvalcaselle, second edition, 1872; "History of Painting in North Italy, Fourteenth 1 Sixteenth Century," with illustrations, two volumes, 1871; "New History of Painting in Italy, Second to Sixteenth Century," illustrated, three volumes, 1864-6; "Raphael, His Life and Works," two volumes, 1882-5; "Titian, His Life and Times," portrait and illustrations, two volumes, 1877, London, 1864-85, $170.

Daniel Defoe's "Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," with seventeen beautiful plates, after Stothard's designs, two volumes, London, John Stockdale, 1790, $9; Thomas De Quincey's "Works," with portrait and illustrations, fifteen volumes, Edinburgh, A. & C. Black, 1862-3, $26.25.

T. F. Dibdin's "Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany. three volumes extended to six thick volumes, London, Payne & Foss, 1821; contains many beautiful portraits, plates, vignettes, and woodcuts, all choice proofs, with an extraordinary series of plates in various stages of engraving, and the same plates very frequently in two, three, and four different states, large paper, bound by Charles Lewis in his best style, $690.

Charles Dickens's "Works," illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, Phiz, Maclise, Marcus Stone, H. K. Browne, and others, twenty-six volumes, London, Chapman & Hall, 1863-6, $58.50, and John Doran's "Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover," fourth edition, carefully revised and much enlarged, eighty extra illustrated plates inserted, two volumes, octavo, $22.

More Evidence Against Anderson.

The police have secured additional evidence against Andrew Anderson, who is under arrest for committing suburban robberies. E. H. Wales and his father, Salem H. Wales, of 25 East Fifty-fifth Street, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and identified two brushes and a revolver found in Anderson's possession as having been stolen from their residence at Southampton, L. I., on July 7 of last year. An elegant silver cup which was found in the prisoner's collection has been identified by Tiffany as the property of Mrs. C. De Forest of 21 West Seventeenth Street. It was sold to her eleven years ago for [illegible].

TELLS OF THE STRANDING

Capt. Jamison's Story of the Grounding of the St. Paul.

MISTOOK POSITION OF THE SHIP

The Observations and Soundings as the Vessel Approached Land—Precautions Observed and the Speed Reduced.

An investigation into the stranding of the steamship St. Paul of the International Navigation Company off Long Branch Jan. 25 was begun yesterday in the Federal Building before Capt. S. G. Fairchild and Thomas H. Barrett of the Local Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

Capt. J. C. Jamison, the commander of the vessel, was the first witness examined, and he testified that he had commanded Atlantic steamships for several years, and had never met with a serious accident before. He described the last trip of the St. Paul from the time she left Southampton, Jan. 18, until she stranded on the New-Jersey coast at 1:47 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 25. He said she followed the Winter course of the American Line, as laid down on the charts. The last observation for latitude was taken Jan. 23, and for longitude at 10:01 A. M. on Jan. 24. After that the vessel was navigated by pole-star observations, the patent log, and the speed of the machinery. Deep-sea soundings were taken by patent apparatus, which gives the pressure of the water on a gauge, and shore soundings by hand line and lead, which gives actual depth of water and the character of the bottom.

The St. Paul and the Campania, Capt. Jamison said, were in view of each other until 8:20 on the night of Jan. 24, when the fog settled down. The vessels separated then, and after that he did not hear the Campania's whistle. The pole-star observation taken at 6:27 o'clock on that evening was satisfactory. At midnight Jan. 24, Capt. Jamison figured that the St. Paul was about thirty-five miles east of Sandy Hook. At that time he was on the bridge and the crew at their posts. There were special watchers at the bow and a lookout in the crow's nest. No effort was made to signal for a pilot. At midnight deep-sea sounding was made, and twenty-four fathoms of water reported.

At that time the St. Paul was in the neighborhood of Fire Island, and about twenty minutes later the vessel's speed was reduced from 16 to 6½ knots an hour, her course being set west. The St. Paul was stopped and soundings by hand line taken at 12:45 A. M. on Jan. 25. A soft bottom and twenty-two fathoms of water were reported. Capt. Jamison, according to his reckoning, expected to find a sandy bottom and sixteen fathoms of water at this point, and he then became aware that he was ahead of his course 15 or 16 miles, and that, instead of being off the shore of Long Island, he was approaching the Highlands of the Navesink.

The course was changed three minutes later to suit the new position, and the vessel's speed was still further checked. A stop was made and soundings taken at 1:14 A. M., and seventeen fathoms were reported. Capt. Jamison said that he prepared to drop anchor when fourteen fathoms was called, and the vessel was sent ahead slowly for a mile and a half. Then another stop was made, at 1:37 A. M., and soundings taken. Seventeen fathoms were again reported, and, as the tide was at that time high, sixteen fathoms were recorded in the logbook.

The Captain concluding that he was six or seven miles from the shore of the Highlands, decided to go still further in. He proceeded to do so, and at 1:47 the St. Paul struck. Then he discovered that the vessel was off the iron Pier, at Long Branch, eight or nine miles south of where he had believed her to be, reckoning the change of position at midnight to have been correct. He had thought after midnight that the twenty-two fathoms of water found was at the inshore end of the muddy channel, but as it turned out, it must have been the offshore end.

The passengers were asleep, the Captain said, when the St. Paul struck, and there was no confusion. They thought the vessel was in port, when they were awakened.

Capt. Jamison was questioned regarding the electrical appliances on the vessel, his opinion of the patent log, and the apparatus for taking soundings while proceeding at a rapid speed. He stated that he had always found them to be correct, but seaweed was liable to interefere with their workings. The twilight observations of the pole star on Jan. 24, were borne out by observations of other stars.

Capt. Jamison was followed by the Chief Officer, engineer, and quartermaster of the St. Paul, who gave testimony regarding the observations, soundings, and working of the machinery of the vessel prior to her stranding, corroborative of that already given by the Captain.

This closed the hearing for the day, and it will not be resumed, probably, until the return of other members of the ship's crew, who are now making a trip on the steamship St. Louis.

The Survey of the St. Paul.

The survey of the steamship St. Paul was continued yesterday, but was not completed. Vice President Wright of the company said:

"The survey was continued, but it will be impossible to say what finding the underwriters' committee will have until it is finished. I do not know just when that will be, but I can say that the investigation thus far shows that the vessel is totally uninjured. There is a possibility that the report will be ready to-morrow, but of that I am not sure."

ORDAINED TO THE MINISTRY

John Hopkins Denison Made a Congregational Clergyman.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 6.—John Hopkins Denison of New-York City, son of Dr. John H. Denison of this town, who was formerly the college pastor, was ordained in the chapel to-night to the Congregational ministry. He leaves to become the pastor of the Church of the Sea and Land of New-York City, which has for some time been declining, but which Dr. Parkhurst is endeavoring to build up.

The exercises to-night were in charge of the Rev. William Slade of the Congregational Church. Dr. Franklin Carter delivered the address, and Dr. Denison, father of the candidate, extended the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. Denison was born in Westfield, Mass., attended preparatory school at South Williamstown, and was graduated from Williams College in 1890. He studied at Andover Theological School two years, and, with his uncle, Dr. Henry Hopkins, D. D., of Kansas City, Kan., one year. He has been Dr. Parkhurst's assistant for six months.

Driven Insane by Loss of Money.

Charles Heidecker, a cornice maker, who had a room at Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yesterday and committed to Ward's Island for six months as a vagrant. The complainant was an accountant in the Bank of Savings, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, and the charge disorderly conduct and insanity. Heidecker had just been released from the asylum on Ward's Island, where he was committed four years ago. At that time the courts decided that the $1,000 Heidecker had saved up was to go to his wife, from whom he had separated. The loss of the money caused him to go insane on that one subject. He bothered the people at the Bank of Savings so much when he was released that they had to have him arrested.

An Alleged Forger Arrested.

Charles Reiss, alias Hoffman, alias Marks, who is said to own a saloon on the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was arrested there Wednesday. He is wanted in Des Moines, Iowa, on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that in October last Reiss went to a wholesale dry goods dealer named Goldstone, in Des Moines, and represented himself as a member of the firm of Marks, Reiss & Co., a jewelry firm of Providence, R. I. He is charged with giving Goldstone a forged draft on a Denver concern and receiving cash for it. The draft came back to Goldstone as being worthless.

The prisoner protests that he is innocent, but the police say that they can prove that he served time at Canyon City, Col.

NO POWER GIVEN TO IMPRISON

Two Defendants in Special Sessions Fined, Unable to Pay, Go Free—The Justices Surprised.

Justices Jacob, Hayes, and Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions were somewhat surprised yesterday by a point of law brought out in the case of William Koerber, a dentist's assistant at 179 Bowery. Koerber was charged with violation of the dental law by practicing dentistry without a license, and was found guilty. Under the law the minimum fine is $50, but there is no provision made for the imprisonment of the convicted person if unable to pay a fine.

Koerber's counsel, Thomas F. Cherry, called the attention of the Justices to that section of the law, and told the Justices his client was unable to pay $50, the fine imposed. Justice Jacob then informed Assistant District Attorney Berlinger that in order to collect the fine the city would have to begin an action in a civil court for the recovery of the amount.

Mr. O'Reilly repeated the argument in the case of John Maloney, a grocer of White Plains Avenue, William's Bridge, and he was fined $50 for selling, as alleged, adulterated vinegar.

When Jacob Barusch, a grocer at 412 East Eleventh Street, was called to trial on a charge of selling kerosene oil without a license, he pleaded guilty, and his counsel advanced the same argument. Justice Jacob admitted that no punishment was provided in the section covering that offense. He altered the aspect of things somewhat, though, by holding that Barusch's act was a misdemeanor, and under the general law Justices of Special Sessions have power to fine or imprison, or both, in case of misdemeanor.

As a result of Justice Jacob's decision, based upon Lawyer Cherry's argument, Koerber left the court with Lawyer Cherry; Maloney and Lawyer O'Reilly left together, while Barusch, whose offense was a misdemeanor, was sent to the City Prison for five days.

MR. BANNIGAN HAS NOT RESIGNED

Misleading Reports About the President of the United States Rubber Company and Directors' Relations.

Reports down town yesterday that Joseph Bannigan, President of the United States Rubber Company, had resigned, and that there were dissensions among the Directors, had so little truth in them as to be grossly misleading. Mr. Bannigan was also credited with having sold a great amount of his stock, of which he held a large block, the intended inference being that he was dissatisfied.

It appeared on inquiry that Mr. Bannigan was arranging his affairs with the view of lessening his business responsibilities. He is abundantly wealthy, and wishes to retire from business activity as far as possible.

At the office of H. B. Hollins & Co. it was said that Mr. Bannigan had sold in open market for the purpose stated, but that the sales had not been impelled by unpleasant relations among the Directors. Mr. Bannigan would doubtless hold the Presidency until the annual election in May, and would then retire, in furtherance of his long-cherished intention to restrict his active business connections.

Charles R. Flint, Treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, when asked yesterday if Mr. Bannigan had resigned the Presidency of the company, said that Mr. Bannigan was still acting as President of the company. His contract to serve the company as President for three years was about expiring, and he had simply placed his resignation at the disposal of the board to allow them sufficient time before the end of his contract to take such action as they deemed wise in the premises. In answer to the question as to whether Mr. Bannigan had sold his stock Mr. Flint replied that Mr. Bannigan had informed him that, having large holdings of stock in the United States Rubber Company, he had disposed of part of his stock, simply for the purpose of distributing his investments.

At Providence, where Mr. Bannigan resides, persons in his office declined to speak of his plans. He is at the Plaza Hotel in this city, where no information was to be had yesterday in addition to that given.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS

Now on View at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

An executrix's sale of modern pictures in oil, with one water color, will be held at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries (Ortgies & Co.) on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. They remain on free exhibition until that time.

The collection was made by the late August Rutten, and is sold by his widow, to close his estate. There are half a hundred examples, largely the work of the popular Frenchm n, familiar in the shops of the better class of dealers, the canvases having been chosen mostly by reason of catchy subjects and dextrous technique. Some of the Fontainebleau men are here; Daubigny, with two landscapes; Diaz, by a "Path on the Edge of the Woods," while Rousseau has signed a "Sunset."

A "Mountain Stream" by Andreas Achenbach, the old Dusseldorf painter, will be viewed with interest, but little of the work of this veteran finding its way here in these days. It is painted with great knowledge of landscape construction. An excellent small Van Marcke with cattle has freedom and fine qualities of color; there is a war picture by Berne-Bellecour of some artillerymen training their guns on the enemy; a representative lot of fisher people by Ulysses Butin; an indifferent Gérôme, and a very florid Kaemmerer, of a Parisian woman, in the costume of a decade or more ago, lounging on a divan.

Vibert, departing from his red cardinals, shows a semi-nude figure of a woman by a stream; Schreyer revels in color of his sort in a party of Arab horsemen, and Gabriel Max shows two heads in the usual pale tones. The exhibition is numerous in small panels of great detail. Zamacois has a "Violin Player" on this order; Casanova some monks, laughing over a copy of "Boccaccio"; Knaus has a small head, and Aubert a pleasing composition.

Wahlberg, in one of his coast scenes, lit by moonlight, displays his skill and shows his keen sense of the pictorial. It is pleasant in color, and well composed. A Scotch painter, John Morgan of Glasgow, has a "Flower Girl," with a curiously large head; Heilbuth is here; Kaufman, Toulmouche, Picon, Robie, Menzler, and others.

Charles Jacque has a large picture of sheep that must be remarked as an important example; Jacquet has two heads, and J. Kaufman, the Munich painter, has a remarkable character study of a "Difficult Problem," a small Hebrew lad getting a lesson in trade from an older and presumably wiser head. The pictures are draped and hung with ample space between each frame, and make a brave showing. The solitary water color is by Ridgeway Knight, and represents his well-known young peasant woman, who has been waiting so many years for that unhappy ferryboat that never seems to come.

A Question of Who Shall Pay.

In order to determine whether the Brooklyn Department of Charities and Corrections, under the terms of the annexation act, has become a municipal department, or remains independent, Adolph Simis, President of the department, yesterday applied to Supreme Court Justice Clement for a mandamus compelling City and County Treasurer Taylor to pay to the Treasurer of the department the amount of the January payroll.

The City Controller has been claiming the right to pay these salaries, and also to oversee the bills of the department. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections want to pay their payrolls themselves, and also supervise the bills of their department. Decision was reserved.

The employes have not yet received their wages for January.

Adolph Boehm Discharged.

Adolph Boehm, eight years old, of 1,859 Second Avenue, who was committed by Magistrate Mott, in the Harlem Court, Wednesday, on a charge of causing the death of Henry Happel, seven years old, of 1,861 Second Avenue, by kicking him in the abdomen on Wednesday of last week, was again arraigned in court yesterday morning, having spent the night at the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy on Happel's body at the hospital Wednesday, and found that death had been caused by peritonitis, following appendicitis, and that the fatality was not in any way the result of violence.

Dr. Weston's certificate was presented to the Magistrate, who thereupon discharged Boehm.

TO HEAR MR. ROTHSCHILD

Protest Against the Zuckers' Testimony as to the Hotel Majestic.

COUNSEL MAKES A STATEMENT

Spite of Men Who Were Discharged, He Says—Building Department Investigation Continued.

The affairs of the Building Department were further inquired into by the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday in the Stewart Building.

The proceedings were opened with the announcement of ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn that he appeared for Jacob Rothschild, the owner of the Hotel Majestic.

Mr. Ridgway said he felt that an injury had been done his client by reason of the charges made by Frederick and Albert Zucker at the last hearing. The Zuckers testified that the Hotel Majestic's southwestern wall had sunken between four and six inches, due, they said, to the fact that that portion of the wall was built on marl. They also said the safety factor of the iron girders had been changed from six, the legal requirement, to four, thus weakening the structure materially.

Mr. Ridgway said that he would show that the Zuckers had been discharged by Mr. Rothschild, and had made the charges out of spite. He said their charges were utterly false, and asked that that line of the investigation be adjourned until next Tuesday, in order to give him a chance to look over the Zucker's evidence. Mr. Ridgway intimated that the Zackers would be prosecuted criminally. The request was granted.

Winfield Poillon, a builder, was the first witness. He said he had once given $50 to an Inspector named O'Brien so as to avoid difficulties with the Building Department. He was at the time of the transaction building some houses at Sixty-first Street and Central Park West. Violations had been put on his buildings. After he gave the money the violations were removed.

Charles C. Haight, an architect of 110 Broadway, presented a letter from an examiner of the Department named Fryer. Fryer at one time sent a man named Young, a builder, with a letter of introduction to Haight, it was testified. Haight said he did not know Fryer, and Fryer then sent him a rather tart note saying that he might have reason shortly to know who Fryer was and hinting that he would have reason to remember him. He had some trouble subsequently, which he ascribed to Fryer's animosity.

After the hearing Commissioner Terry gave out copies of Fryer's letter to Haight. He called attention to the fact that the letter was written on the letter head of the New-York Building and Land Appraisement Company, and that among the leading members of the company were Superintendent Brady, Cornelius O'Reilly, and William J. Fryer, each of whom, he said, was connected with the Building Department at that time. The letter reads:

NEW-YORK BUILDING AND LAND APPRAISEMENT COMPANY,
104 Havemeyer Building,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1895.

C. C. Haight, Esq., 110 Broadway:

Dear Sir: At the request of Mr. Young, I gave him a letter of introduction to you, and he duly presented the same. Mr. Young told me, after seeing you, that you did not seem to know who I was, and made inquiries as to what my business was, &c. I write now to say that it may turn out at some future day that you will know who I am. You may some time have something else similar to your club building alteration, on, I think it was, Pine Street, and something else akin to your American Theatre case, &c. In these cases that I have referred to, what I did was really done in Mr. Dimond's interest, but inasmuch as I had to visit your office, and I think, too, at a request contained in a letter from you, and our conferences were of a very friendly nature, I thought it would not be very much out of the way for me to give a letter of introduction to the partner of a gentleman who has done you a favor, although you may not know it as well as myself.

Had I supposed that you would look upon me as a stranger I would not have ventured to have given the letter in question, and under the circumstances I regret having done so. As it has turned out it may be just as well, and if it should ever happen again that you need my help, it will be necessary for you bring a letter of introduction yourself to me. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM J. FRYER.

Thomas Hayes, a plumber of 40 Morton Street, was next called. He did some work in 1893 on Lafayette Place, when Inspector Peter McGinnis said he had violated the plans, and suggested that it would be all right if $25 were paid. Hayes paid, and McGinnis said no more, he testified. Hayes said it was generally understood that plumbers had to "put up." Hayes declared that one Inspector of Sewers connected with the Public Works Department had secured $5 from him on some sewer work he had done. The Inspector's name he did not know. The man is dead.

John Duffy, a plumber, said he never paid a cent to any Inspector of any city department, and he had heard that blackmail had been levied, but he never was a victim.

George Kiester, an architect, of 140 West Thirty-fourth Street, said that it had been hinted to him indirectly that it would be well to "tip" the Building Inspector. That was about seven years ago. He did not know the Inspector's name. He never paid any money.

Henry Gonder, a member of the building firm of Schiedenbeck & Gonder, had a little fun with Inquisitor Terry. With seriousness he informed the Commissioner that he had paid money to a Building Inspector.

"What is his name?" queried Mr. Terry.

"I can't remember," said Mr. Gonder.

"You don't want to, eh?"

"No."

"You must tell us his name."

Mr. Gonder pondered several moments and then answered: "I've got it; his name was Mike Reed."

"And he asked you for money?"

"Yes, and I gave it to him."

"Was he the Inspector of your district?"

"No, he belonged to another district."

"You met him in the course of your building transactions?"

"Yes; he used to work for me."

"Ah, I see. Now, tell us how much you gave him."

"One dollar and thirty-five cents," drawled Mr. Gonder.

Amid roars of laughter that followed Mr. Gonder explained that he loaned the money to Reed because the latter was "busted" one day.

"How long ago was that?" asked Mr. Terry.

"Only a couple of months ago."

"Has he paid you yet?"

"I have not seen him since," answered Mr. Gonder.

William J. Hargreaves, the next witness, said he had not been in the building business since 1875. His son, however, is a builder now.

Mr. Hargreaves did not think he had ever been blackmailed himself.

"You would know if you had?" queried Mr. Terry.

"I might," said the witness.

William J. Koen, the last witness of the day, testified that in 1892 or 1893 he heard that a Building Inspector had importuned Otto Eidlitz for money. He himself had been advised to contribute, he said.

"What was the Inspector's name?" asked Mr. Terry.

"I don't know," answered Koen.

"What kind of a looking man was he?"

"I don't know."

"Had he whiskers?" queried Terry.

"I don't know."

The hearing will be continued next Tuesday afternoon.

He Robbed Boarding Houses.

Clarence Silvester Rouss, who was arrested Wednesday under the name of Joseph Silvester, at the house of Mrs. Joseph Johnson, wife of Policeman Johnson, of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, for looting the room of another lodger, with the assistance of a woman confederate, was rearraigned for examination in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and committed in $1,500 bail on a charge made by Mrs. Johnson, and in $2,000 bail on another charge of theft preferred by William Monahan of 207 East Fiftieth Street. Rouss was identified by a number of people as one of a pair of thieves who have been operating on boarding houses in that section recently. He was formerly a broker, and well-to-do, according to his story.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Light and Prices Generally Higher.

BETTER CABLES AND FIRMER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Lower—Coffee Easier.

There was but little animation shown in the grain market on account of the severe storm, but prices made a slight gain through improved cables, and Western markets, with local shorts covering. Provisions were dull but firmer. Cotton was quiet and a shade lower. Coffee was active and again lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81½@	81¾
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅝@	36¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	11.00 @	11.25
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.87½
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No 7	13 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.00 @	10.25
Lead	3.10 @	3.12½

WHEAT—Contracts were quiet and trading confined to local scalpers, with prices irregular. The opening was firm at ⅝@⅞c advance, on better cables and firmer West; declining ⅝@⅞c on local realizing; rallying ¼@⅜c on local covering; closing steady at ⅝@⅝c advance....Spot was firm and ¼@½c higher, with a light trade. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, to shippers, at 4⅛@4¼c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 180,756 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 184,570 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 1,649 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and without features, closing firm at ¼@⅜c advance, with the West....Spot was ⅛@¼c higher and in light demand. Sales, 26,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels No. 2 at 1⅜c over May, free on board, afloat; 5,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 37½c, delivered; 10,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 36⅜@37c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅜c, elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at 35⅜c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 36⅜@36¾c, elevator....Receipts, 42,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 155,450 bushels....Clearances hence, 22,991 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 27,979 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ¼@⅜c higher and in light demand, entirely on local account. ....Spot were dull and steady at ¼@⅜c advance....Sales, 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼c; No. 3 white at 25c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¼c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 23½@23¾c for 2,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 23c for 9,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago, 26¼c; track mixed, 23½@26c; track white, 26½@28c for 12,000 bushels....Receipts, 45,600 bushels; exports, 3,419 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	74⅞
March	40,000	75¾@75⅞	75⅞
May	1,805,000	73 5-16@74 1-16	73⅞
June	180,000	72¾@73 7-16	73⅛
July	940,000	72¾@73 7-16	73⅛
Total	2,965,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	......	....@....	37
May	70,000	36⅝@36¾	36⅝
July	30,000	37 13-16@37⅞	37⅞
Total	100,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	25,000	25⅛@25¼	25¼
March	......	....@....	25½
May	80,000	25⅝@25⅞	25⅝
No. 2 White—February	10,000	26 @26¼	26¼
Total	115,000		

FLOUR—The severe storm prevented a full attendance of jobbers, and business was very slow, with prices ruling firm. Sales of City Mills included 1,200 bbls patents and 3,575 bbls clear, at quotations; 250 bbls blended patents at $4, 450 bbls No. 1 at $3, 150 bbls Winter straights at $3.70, and 150 bbls Spring patents at $3.90....Arrivals, 7,730 bbls and 14,334 sacks; exports, 3,040 bbls and 5,530 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 83,970 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.70; No. 2, $2.75@$2.90; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.70; straights, $3.70@$3.80; white wheat, straights, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3.90@$4; city patents, $4.35@$4.60; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.49; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There have been a number of small lots of crude in barrels on the dock, and within a couple of days from these about 400 bbls have been sold at 23½c, and 50 bbls little off from prime at 23c; there were further offers to sell prime at 23½c, while 23c was bid. Prime yellow was on offer at 27½c, with 27c bid in a narrow way; a lot of 150 bbls was taken for March delivery by an exporter at 27½c. Good off yellow on the dock had 26½c as a possible trading price, although some lots were held at 26c and even at 27c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills was neglected on New-York account, while the impression prevailed that 19c would have secured the small lots offered at near coast points; in Texas, 19@19½c was quoted, while in the Mississippi Valley small lots were offered at 21c. The tone was spiritless generally, and the long-deferred trading is depressing and to throwing aside any influence from light changes to better figures for lard. The trade appears more convinced that export business is necessary to help out cotton oil, and that when its price reaches a basis to permit Continent demand there will be reason for encouragement over the remainder of the accumulations. Just now export business would be possible at 26½c for prime yellow; whether on continued weakness that rate would be withdrawn is not clear. LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at firm prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and steady; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 6.—The oil market opened at 140½; highest, 140½; lowest, 140; closed, 140½ bid. Standard's price, 143.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Had a better tone, partly with grain, but more from an improved feeling from consideration of the products themselves. While the countrymen are not buying at all freely in a speculative way, yet no doubt many investors think the goods are low enough for handling, while a good deal of May and July lard, especially, is being locked up in their interest. It is this sentiment that is checking the influence from restricted export demands. Other traders think that, while everything in the provision line is cheap, by comparison, yet it may be an exceptional year to depend upon the Summer marketing of hogs, and are inclined to go slow, and to close out their deals on small fluctuations. Pork advanced 12½c, and reacted a trifle. Lard was 5 points up, and bacon 7½ points up, followed by slight changes to easier prices. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 17,000 head. The week's packing was 270,000 head; same time last year, 330,000 head.

LARD—There was less offered at the West, on increased confidence, with grain, and prices were up 5 points, closing a trifle easier, with February closing at 5.57½c; May was at 5.75@5.82½c, closing at 5.77½@5.80c; July at 5.87½@5.95c, closing at 5.92½c. Here there was inactive trading and a nominal market, at 5.87½c for cash, while tank lots were nominal, at about 5.57½c. May option closed at 6.07c nominal. City steam was in moderate demand; sales of 100 tcs at 5.35c. Refined was quiet; Continent at 6.15c; South American at 6.40c. Compound lard at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—Was strong at the West early, with reserved offerings; prices were up 12½c, to react a trifle, closing about 10c above Wednesday; February closed $10.27½; May was at $10.52½@$10.60, closing at $10.57½; July closed at $10.72½. Here there was a slow market, with prices held about steady. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $11@$11.25; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was slack, but there was a more careful offering of supplies with prices up 7½ points, closing a little easier. At the West February closed at 5.20c; May was at 5.40@5.42½c, closing at these figures. July closed at 5.50c.

CUT MEATS—There was a slow trading in both Western and city meats, with prices rather easy. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½@8¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 8c; 16-lb, 7¾c; 12-lb, 8⅜c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8⅜@8½c.

BEEF—Demands were moderate, while the prices were held about steady. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and unchanged. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were here at fairly steady prices. Receipts at the West, 38,674 head, but no returns from Indianapolis and Milwaukee. Same time last year, 31,143 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; fairly active; strong to 5c higher; $4@$4.27½; left over, 3,500 head. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; strong; $3.75@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 2,100 head; strong; 5@10c higher; $3.90@$4.10. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,125 head; steady; $3.75@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,449 head; higher; $3.90@$4.25. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Quotations: Bacon at 5⅝c; 180 lb at 5⅝c; 160 lb at 5¾c; 140 lb at 5⅞c; 120 lb at 6c; pigs at 6⅛@6¼c.

TALLOW—There was a special English demand, which took up 300 hhds named brand of city at 3⅞c. The home trade did not exceed 3 13-16c in its bidding, but found the melters asking 3⅞c. There was a good deal of country made on offer, over which the soap consumers were figuring, with reserve at easy figures; sales of limited quantities at 4c. At the West the supplies on offer were liberal and at weak figures, with 4c bid for packers' grade, and 4⅛c asked.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market seems to be close to a basis where foreign markets may be interested. That source of trading would undoubtedly steady the New-York market, but would hardly reach over to help the West direct with its much larger assortments and relatively better prices. At 4⅞c there is demand from abroad, but no indications that it will exceed it, while 5c is the lowest selling rate. However, the West at its current prices is finding an increasing consumption for the stearine on wants of the soap and candle trades, but is not able to strengthen its market, selling at 5¼c at Chicago and St. Louis. For lard stearine a quiet and normal market at 6⅝c for city. For oleo-oil the situation was a little irregular, with cables yesterday from Rotterdam that sales had been made of small lots of United at 43 florins and Harrison at 44 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and lower on free foreign selling, with the close steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline. Havre was barely steady at 1@1¼f decline; Hamburg steady at ¼ pfennig advance to ¼ decline....Spot Rio was dull and steady at 13c for No. 7. Sales, 3,000 bags Santos, No. 9, at 11c, cost and freight; 1,300 bags Savanilla, and 500 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.

Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.20c; April, 500 bags at 11.95c; May, 250 bags at 11.65c 750 bags at 11.70c; September, 500 bags at 10.70c; 250 bags at 10.75c; December, 500 bags at 10.55c; total, 3,000 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 500 bags at 12.20c; March, 1,500 bags at 12.20c, 2,250 bags at 12.15c, 1,000 bags at 12.20c, 250 bags at 12.25c; April, 250 bags at 11.85c, 750 bags at 11.80c; May, 1,250 bags at 11.70c, 1,000 bags at 11.60c, 250 bags at 11.65c, 500 bags at 11.70c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.70c, 4,250 bags at 10.75c, 2,500 bags at 10.65c, 2,500 bags at 10.70c, 500 bags at 10.75c, 250 bags at 10.80c; December, 250 bags at 10.55c, 500 bags at 10.50c, 1,000 bags at 10.55c; total, 22,250 bags. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 500 bags April for March. Total for day, 26,250 bags. Closing prices—January, 10.50@10.60c; February, 12.25@12.35c; March, 12.20@12.25c; April, 11.90@11.95c; May, 11.65@11.70c; June, 11.35@11.45c; July, 11.25@11.35c; August, 10.90@11c; September, 10.75@10.80c; October, 10.65@10.70c; November, 10.60@10.65c; December, 10.55@10.60.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	267,474
Arrivals—S. S. Creole Prince, Rio..27,188	
S. S. Creole Prince, Santos. 5,112	32,300
Total	299,774
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,794
Total stock in New-York to-day	289,980
Total stock in Baltimore....47,349	
Deliveries yesterday 742	46,607
Total stock in New-Orleans..26,890	
Deliveries yesterday 691	26,199
Total stock in other ports	72,806
Total stock in United States	362,786
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 5. 71,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 5. Nil.	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 5 47,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 1......22,000	
	140,000
Total	502,786
Same time 1895	475,168

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean................13

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8.. .75 below No. 7
No. 4 1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and steady at 4@6 points decline, with trading only local and chiefly in the way of scalping. Spot was dull and unchanged. Sales, 1,200 bales to shippers....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¼c; Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.83@7.85	7.87	7.85	400
March	7.95@7.96	8.00	7.95	18,100
April	8.00@8.01	8.03	8.02	1,000
May	8.04@8.05	8.10	8.04	39,000
June	8.07@8.08	8.10	8.08	1,600
July	8.10@8.11	8.14	8.12	700
August	8.09@8.10	8.14	8.09	6,800
September	7.81@7.82	7.86	7.84	200
October	7.66@7.67	7.71	7.67	9,400
November	7.61@7.62	7.66	7.62	4,200
December	7.62@7.63	7.66	7.64	2,400
Total				83,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2423	3898	1929	3281	2473	..
New-Orleans	5281	10456	12345	6559	6313	..
Mobile	1685	1938	1289	927	368	..
Savannah	2175	2581	2580	1855	2505	..
Charleston	1348	1069	1230	554	1739	..
Wilmington	623	358	243	324	430	..
Norfolk	823	1492	2445	592	854	..
Baltimore	..	..	54	..	..	..
New-York	..	489	1361	..	600	..
Boston	207	46	15	874	141	..
Philadelphia	..	..	36	118	358	..
West Point	677	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15242	22277	23527	14584	15781	
This day last week	16759	23583	20896	22307	14184	20584
This day last year	22797	81435	28913	23083	13197	18353

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Holders firm on fine grades, with a fair demand....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand very fair and prices steady....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was firm, with demand moderate....Sales, 550 tons centrifugals, 96° test, 3⅞c, and 50 tons muscavado, 89° test, 3⅛c....Refined unchanged and quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 5-16@4 9-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS and PEAS—The movement is still very light and with some urgency to sell values are unsettled and weak. Marrow beans were cut to-day to $1.35@$1.37½, some of the nice marks jobbing at the inside rate. Medium were offered without reserve at $1.25, and that figure was shaded 2½c on some lots of pea. Red kidney had a sale for export at less than $1.15; no call for white kidney, and but little interest in turtle soup or yellow eye. California lima slightly easier; green peas slow. We quote: beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35@$1.37½; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.22½@$1.25; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.15; do, white kidney, $1.40; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea or medium, old, 95c@$1.05; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Previous receipts of fancy creamery has cleaned up well, and the tone is firmer, though the rain interferes somewhat with trade. Creamery, Western, 13@19c; do, extra, 19c; do, June, 12@16c; State, dairy, 9@18c; Western, imitation creamery, 11½@15c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—A moderate demand, with full prices obtained, fancy September in instances bringing a premium....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A steady and unchanged market, with a fair trade....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 15c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 15c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 14¾@15c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 14@14½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 14½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 13½@14c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.50@$3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in moderate supply and trade is sufficient to keep the arrivals sold up closely at steady to firm prices. Cranberries are in moderate supply, and held with some confidence, but trade is still quiet. California oranges still very dull; no Floridas here; would bring high prices if obtainable. Florida strawberries sell in wide range, as to quality; usual grades slow, but fancy large ripe would go at good prices. We quote: Apples, fancy Winsap, $3.50@$4.50; York Imperials, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $3@$3.25; Baldwin, $2.75@$3; Greening, $2.50@$2.75; do, red fruit, fair to good, $2@$2.50; do, green, $1.50@$2.25. Grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per bx, $1.50@$3.50. Strawberries, Florida, fair to good, per quart, 40@50c; do, inferior, 20@30c.

DRIED—Demand is exceedingly light, and the market is in a dull, unsettled condition. In a jobbing way, prime evaporated apples reach 5⅝c, but in round lots they could be bought at 5½c; choice apples would be difficult to place at over 6c. Not much change in fancy fruit. Sun-dried apples are dragging at easy prices; outside quotations extreme. Scarcely any interest in either peeled or unpeeled peaches. Raspberries weak. Blackberries quiet but steady. Other small fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¾@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5½@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¼c; do, Western, 3@3½c; do, State, 3@3¾c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1½@2c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@3c. Raspberries, evaporated, 18½@19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; plums. Southern, 5@6c; apricots, California, 9@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7½c; prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Quail continue in light supply and held firmly, but demand slow. Grouse not plenty and firm. Partridges in fair request and steady. Venison slow. Rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@90c; grouse, $1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 20@22c; do, jacks, 35@55c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts to-day were three carloads of Western. Demand very light, owing to the storm, and market weak and lower. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10c; chickens, per lb, 8½@9c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, per pair, 70@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@35c. DRESSED—The severe rainstorm prevailing to-day interferes with the demand, and the market generally presents a quiet appearance, but without material change in the general features. Turkeys continue in light supply and held firmly, but prices asked limit the demand for current use, and bulk of the trading is of a speculative character. Fancy capons in fair request and firm, but undergrades slow and irregular; choice Western chickens and fowls held firmly, in some instances at 10½c, but, with the bad weather and slow demand, we hesitate to quote above 10c, while simply fair grades are offering at 7@8c; choice ducks scarce and firm. Geese not plenty, but few wanted. Squabs firm. We quote: Turkeys, young hens, 14½@15c; do, mixed, hens and toms, 14½c; do, young toms, 14@14½c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium sizes, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, average, best, 10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3.25.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes fairly active for Maine, while State are quiet. Onions quiet and easy....Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@80c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@$4.50; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@60c; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.50; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$3.50; kale, per bbl, $1.25; peas, per crate, $2@$5; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4; squash, per bbl, 50c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts moderate, but trade slow and tone easier on hay, but straw firm and higher. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long, rye, per 100 lb, 70@95c; do, short, rye, 50@65c; do oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Market without change, with only a light brewing demand....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Demand only moderate, with importers holding firm....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Exporters bought more freely and the local demand showed improvement, with prices firm....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin quiet at 13.30@13.40c. Copper steady at 10@10.25c. Lead quiet at 3.10@3.12½c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.05c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market dull and prices easy. Southern regular at 29c; machine-made, barrels, 29½c.

RESIN—Demand light, with prices steady; good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, 2.90.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 6.—Cotton steady; sales, 600 bales; middling, 7¾c. Turpentine nominal, 26c. Resin firm; BC, $1; D, $1.10; E, $1.20; FG, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.70; other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 6.—Resin steady; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 26½c; irregular, 26c. Tar quiet at 90c. Crude turpentine easy; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¾c; sales, 587 bbl. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was offered freely, with rates unsettled and no demand....Charters included: British steamer, phosphate, Fernandina to Stettin, 17s 6d; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, Pensacola to the United Kingdom, 95s; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, $15, $2 form; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater for orders, at or about 8c; bark and British bark, sugar, Guantanamo to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 12c; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to New-York, $2.25; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to New-Haven, $2.25; schooner, lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to New-York, $4.25; schooner, ties, Brunswick to Philadelphia, 14c; schooner, lumber and shingles, Georgetown, S. C., to Philadelphia, $4.50 and $2, respectively; schooner, 278 tons, general cargo, hence to Galveston, private terms; schooner, 347 tons, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville and Palatka, private terms; schooner, phosphate, hence to Wilmington, $1; schooner, phosphate, Carteret to Norfolk, 70c; two schooners, phosphate, Philadelphia to Norfolk, 80c; schooner, phosphate rock, Charleston to Boston, $2; schooner, pig iron, Norfolk to New-Haven, $1.25; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 70c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The recent erratic action of the wheat market has had the effect of limiting the number of outside orders, to-day's trade being principally local scalping, with changing fortune to the operators. Yesterday afternoon's curb was excited and higher, the explanation being found in a private cable from Liverpool, which stated that European countries now depended entirely on America for their supplies, other exporting nations having no wheat available for shipment. The strength which developed was carried over to the regular market this morning, but the advance was not maintained, another private cable stating that Russia and Argentina were offering more freely being received. For an hour after the start there was a fair degree of activity, but after that the market drifted into dullness, with prices holding fairly steady. Receipts in the Northwest were large, at 514 cars, against 490 cars last Thursday and 98 cars a year ago. Chicago received 100 cars and inspected out 154,025 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current reported a favorable week for the crops, but stated that interior marketing was restricted on account of the bad roads. Liverpool cables were firm and higher. Continental markets likewise quoted advances. Export clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 300,590 bushels. May wheat opened from 67⅞c to 68c, sold between 68⅛c and 67⅛c, closing at 67½@67⅝c—⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 491,853 bushels; shipments, 216,219 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 6,049 bushels; shipments, 185,570 bushels.

CORN—Without varying much in price, corn presented quite a creditable appearance of strength. Even when wheat was in a condition of weakness, with prices melting away, corn maintained its position, without, however, at any time exhibiting a marked inclination to advance. The firmness was due to the late storm and impassable roads. Withdrawals from store were 165,052 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 280,879 bushels. Liverpool cables were firm and unchanged. May corn opened at 30⅝c, sold between 30⅝@30¾c and 30⅜@30½c, closing at 30½c—⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and ¼c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 183,201 bushels; shipments, 515,516 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 155,950 bushels.

OATS—Were steady, the strength of corn affording the sustaining quality. Trade was light, and the range of prices narrow. Receipts were 76 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. May oats closed ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were ½c per bushel higher.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. The offerings were small and the demand light. Receipts were 6 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 38½c; No. 3 by sample sold at 35c; May sold at 42c, and February was nominally at 39½c.

BARLEY—Was quiet and steady. Offerings were free, but could not be called heavy. There was a fair demand. Common to fair, 22@28c; good to choice, 30@38c; fancy nominally higher than choice. Receipts were 53 cars.

PROVISIONS—A higher hog market imbued product traders with courage, and prices advanced moderately on the buying. The gain was sustained afterward, with business dull and unimportant. At the close May pork was 10c higher than yesterday, May lard a shade higher, and May ribs 5@7c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on lard and Cumberland sides. Receipts were light and the shipments fair. The cash market was quiet and unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 66 cars; corn, 160 cars; oats, 95 cars; hogs, 17,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	65⅞@66	66⅛@..	65⅛@..	65½@65⅝
May	67⅞@68	68⅛@..	67⅛@..	67½@67⅝
July	67⅞@68	68 @..	66⅞@..	67⅛@67¼
Corn, No. 2—				
Feb.	28¼@..	28¼@..	28⅛@..	28⅛@..
May	30⅝@..	30⅝@30¾	30⅜@30½	30½@..
July	31¾@..	31¾@31⅞	31½@31⅝	31⅝@..
Sept	32⅞@33	32⅞@33	32⅝@32¾	32¾@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Feb.	19⅜@..	19⅝@..	19⅜@..	19½@..
May	21½@21⅝	21⅝@21¾	21⅜@21½	21½@..
July	21¾@..	21¾@..	21½@..	21½@21⅝
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Feb.	$10.37½	$10.37½	$10.37½	$10.37½
May	10.60	10.62½	10.52½	10.57½
July	10.72½	10.72½	10.72½	10.72½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.57½	5.57½	5.57½	5.57½
May	5.80	5.82½	5.75	5.80
July	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.92½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
May	5.42½	5.42½	5.40	5.42½
July	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65⅛@66⅛c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@65c; No. 2 red, 69⅛@70⅝c; No. 2 corn, 28⅛@28¼c; No. 2 oats, 20c; No. 2 rye, 39½c; No. 2 barley, 35@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 91½c; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per bbl, $10.37½@$10.50; lard, per 100 lb, $5.57½@$5.60; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.20@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.37½@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.81; granulated, $5.19; standard A, $5.06; linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,405	12,850
Wheat, bushels	27,306	55,152
Corn, bushels	84,360	51,539
Oats, bushels	174,412	108,145
Rye, bushels	10,600	787
Barley, bushels	67,140	20,796

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was weak; extra creamery, 18c; fresh, 16½@17½c; seconds, 14@16c. Eggs easy; fresh stock, 12½@13c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The wool market has been more active. Some large sales of Territory have been made, making the total sales of domestic foot up 2,437,500 lb, which, with 1,093,000 lb foreign, make the total business of the week 3,530,500 lb. Prices are very firm. Fleece wools have been quiet at 18c for Ohio X, 19@20c for XX and XX and above, 20@21c for No. 1, and 20@21c for fine delaine. Michigan wool steady at 16@17c for X. Washed combing wools are dull and nominal, but in unwashed there has been a quiet trade at 16½@18c for ¼ and ⅜ blood. Some Ohio unwashed ⅜-blood sold at 18c, and other sales of unwashed and unmerchantable were at 12@14c for fine and 15@17c for medium. Territory wool has been active, some large sales amounting to 1,660,000 lb having been made at 10@14½c, with the scoured basis at 33@35c for average up to 36@38c for staple. Texas, California, and Oregon wools are quiet and unchanged. Pulled wool sold fairly at 17@25c. Australian wool in steady demand at 17@25c. Foreign carpet wools firm and in fair demand.

MILWAUKEE Wis., Feb. 6.—Wheat opened firm and ¼c higher than the closing figures of Wednesday, but later a decline of ¾c followed; May opened at 67½c, fell to 66½, and closed at 66⅞c; cash entirely nominal; sample wheat in brisk demand; ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾@65c; No. 2 Spring, 64c. Barley in store entirely nominal; sample barley in brisk demand and more active; No. 2, 33c. Rye dull and nominal; May, 44½c; No. 1, on track, 40½c. Flour held firmly, but with a wide range of prices, some millers asking $3.60@$3.70 for hard Spring wheat patents, in wood, while others would sell 5@10c below perhaps. Millstuffs firm and in fair demand, ranging at $9.50@$9.75; sacked bran and standard middlings at $10.50@$10.75 for white. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 34,450 bushels; barley, 38,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,225 bbls; wheat, 15,590 bushels; barley, 10,606 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—Flour quiet; unchanged; receipts, 4,295 bbls; shipments, 6,810 bbls. Bran dull; sacked, east side, 46c bid; country points, 41@42c. Wheat unchanged; receipts, 29,700 bushels; shipments, 24,000 bushels. Corn shade higher; receipts, 22,515 bushels; shipments, 4,410 bushels; February, 27½c; July, 28¾c. Oats shade higher; receipts, 16,600 bushels; shipments, 12,500 bushels; February, 19½c nominal; May, 21c. Eggs, 11c for fresh. Butter steady; Elgin creamery, 22c; creamery, extra firsts, 21c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $10.62½; old, $10.62½. Lard—Prime steady; $5.45; choice, $5.52½. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅝c; longs, 6c; clear ribs, 6⅛c; clear sides, 6¼c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5⅝c; clear ribs, 5¾c; clear sides, 5⅞c. High wines steady; $1.22. Wool unchanged. Bagging, on orders, 1¾ lb, 4c; 2lb, 4½c; 2¼ lb, 4¼c; iron ties, 72c; twine, 9c. Spelter firm at 3.75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—The punishment inflicted upon wheat traders yesterday had the effect to keep matters very quiet to-day, and prices kept within a half cent range. May closed yesterday at 62⅛c, and opened to-day at 62⅞c. There was an advance directly after the opening to 63⅛c, and then the market broke steadily to 62c, rallying to a close at 62⅜@62½c. Cash wheat—At the opening this morning there was a strong disposition on the part of sellers to hold for 61c, but little wheat was sold on that basis, the bulk of sales of No. 1 Northern recorded being at 60¾c; No. 3, 57c. Receipts, 301 cars; shipments, 131 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 61¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60¼c; No. 2 Northern, 59¼c. Flour steady; $3.15@$3.55 for patents; $2@$2.65 for bakers. Production, 35,000 bbls; shipments, 34,481 bbls. Millstuffs—Market somewhat weaker; bran is still $7; shorts 25c under a barrel.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Flour strong and higher; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring patents, $3.55@$3.80; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.45@$2.60. Wheat quiet; no sales. Corn quiet; No. 2 white, 30c; No. 3 yellow, 29½c; No. 3 mixed, 29½c; mixed ear, 30c. Oats steady; No. 3 white, 22⅝c. Pork active; mess, $10.30; clear mess, $11.50; family, $11.50. Lard easier; steam leaf, 6¼c; kettle, 6¼c; prime steam, 5.55c. Bacon easy; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 6c. Dry-salted meats easier; less active; loose shoulders, 4⅝c; loose short clear sides, 5⅛c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 11c. Whisky unchanged; sales, 545 bbls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Spring wheat in light demand; limits steady; No. 1 hard, old, 2c; do, new, 1½c over New-York May; No. 1 Northern, ½c; No. 2 Northern 2½c under. Winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, in store, 10@11c over Chicago May; do, on track, to arrive, 79@80c. Corn strong; higher; No. 2 yellow, 33c; No. 3 do, 32¾c; No. 2 corn, 32@32½c; No. 3 do, 32c, on track. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 do, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c, on track. Receipts—Corn, 14,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

DULUTH, Feb. 6.—Wheat opened ⅜c up today, then weakened and fluctuated the remainder of the session, closing ⅛c up all around; sales of cash were few. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 62⅛c; February, 62⅛c; May, 66⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61⅛c; February, 61⅛c; May 64⅝c asked; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58⅛@57⅛c; No. 3 Spring, 57⅝@56⅛c; rejected, 53⅛@51⅛c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 62⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 61⅝c. Wheat—Receipts, 175,931 bushels; shipments, 8,411 bushels.

PEORIA, Feb. 6.—Corn—Receipts, 20,300 bushels; shipments, 4,550 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 27½c. Oats—Receipts, 34,550 bushels; shipments, 71,740 bushels; firm but active; No. 2 white, 20¼c; No. 3 white, 19¼c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels; nominal; No. 2, 41c. Whisky firm; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

BEEVES—Receipts were 49 cars, or 788 head, all consigned direct to a west side slaughtering firm. Nothing doing at the cattle yards. Feeling steady. Owing to the storm there was a light trade in city-dressed native sides, but the feeling was reported firm, and quotations were 6@7½c per lb for inferior to prime native sides. Latest quotations are 7½@8½c per lb for refrigerator beef, and 9¼@10c, estimated dressed weight, for American live cattle. Shipments to-day were 350 cattle in the Australian for H. Sheffer. The Muriel took out yesterday 40 sheep for L. S. Dillenbeck. No exports reported Friday.

CALVES—Receipts were 45 head, of which only 15 were for sale. Feeling firm, and poor to choice veals were quoted at $5@$8.50 per 100 lb. No barnyard or Western calves offered. Dressed calves firmer at 8@12½c for city-dressed veals, 7@11c for country-dressed, 4@6c for little calves, and 4½@6c for dressed barnyard and fed do.——SALES.—M. COLLINS—11 Maryland veals, 127 lb average, at $7.62½ per 100 lb. HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 145 lb, at $8.50; 1 do, 180 lb, at $7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 20 cars, or 3,935 head—10 cars for butchers direct, and 10 cars for the market. Demand fairly good, and sheep, which were in light supply, were 10@15c higher; lambs were fully as strong as yesterday, but not higher. All sold except 1 car which came in late and too wet to be offered this morning. Good to prime sheep ranged from $3.50 to $3.90 per 100 lb; fair to prime lambs sold at $5@$5.25; really choice stock would have brought $5.40. Dressed mutton firm at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs at 7@8½c, and a few selected carcasses at 9c.——SALES.—J. H. WILKERSON—173 Indiana sheep, 99 lb average, at $3.75 per 100 lb; 6 do, 101 lb, at $3.50. S. SANDERS—60 State lambs, 78 lb, at $5.25; 49 State sheep, 92 lb, at $3.62½; 20 do, 100 lb, at $3.50. HUME & MULLEN—174 State lambs, 76 lb, at $5.25; 4 bucks, 135 lb, at $2.50. S. JUDD & CO.—343 Ohio sheep, 101 lb, at $3.80. G. DILLENBACK—233 Western lambs, 75 lb, at $5.25. D. McPHERSON & CO.—201 Buffalo lambs, 75 lb, at $5.25. NEWTON & CO.—220 Indiana lambs, 67 lb, at $5. D. HARRINGTON—211 Western lambs, 80 lb, at $5.25.

HOGS—Receipts—32 cars, or 3,783 head, of which 193 head were for the market. Feeling weak, and prices were quoted at 10@15c lower, at $4.25@$4.75 per 100 lb. A deck of Pennsylvania "skips" sold at $4.15. Country-dressed firm for medium weights and steady for others. Quotations are 5@7c for heavy to light hogs.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—44 State hogs, 126 lb average, at $4.65 per 100 lb; also sold Wednesday 5 pigs, 67 lb, at $5. S. JUDD & CO., late Wednesday—11 State hogs, 123 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 250 lb, at $4.75; 82 Philadelphia "skips," 62 lb, at $4.15; 5 rough hogs, 280 lb, at $3.75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 616 head; total for week thus far, 12,342; for same time last week, 11,274; consigned through, 616; to New-York, 616; on sale, none; market opened and closed steady for good grades. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 5,920 head; total for week thus far, 40,480; for same time last week, 38,560; consigned through, 1,120; to New-York, 4,000; on sale, 4,900; market opened higher for medium and heavy grades; closed strong; all sold; mediums sold late at $4.50; Yorkers, $4.40@$4.45; pigs, $4.35@$4.40; mediums, $4.45@$4.50; heavy, $4.40; roughs, $3.65@$4; stags, $3@$3.50; Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,600 head; total for week thus far, 40,600; for same time last week, 28,000; consigned through, 400; to New-York, 1,600; on sale, 8,800; market opened steady; closed firm; good lambs, $4.85@$5; common to fair, $4.25@$4.75; culls and common, $2.85@$3.75; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.90@$3.30; common to fair, $2.25@$2.85; culls, $1.85@$2; export sheep, $3.25@$3.40; extra lambs sold late at $5.10; about all sold.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,500 head; strong; light, $3.85@$4; medium and heavy, $3.80@$3.95; pigs, $3.40@$3.80. Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; market steady; native steers, $3.85@$4.20; fair to good, $3@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $3@$3.50; fair to good, $2@$3; bulls, $2@$2.75; stockers and feeders, $3@$3.75; Texas and Western, $2.60@$3.65; calves, $4@$9. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; prices unchanged; feeders to prime, $3.25@$4.50; calves, $2.50@$6.75. Hogs—Receipts fair; demand good; prices shade lower; prime medium weights, $4.50@$4.55; pigs, $4.25@$4.35; heavy hogs, $4.40@$4.45; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; demand good; common to prime, $1.75@$3.60; lambs, $3@$5.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 9,000 head; market firm and 10@15c higher; common to extra steers, $3.25@$4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.85; cows and bulls, $1.60@$3.50; calves, $3@$6.10; Texans, $2.40@$3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 21,000 head; market firm and 5c higher; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.10@$4.30; common to choice mixed, $4@$4.27½; choice assorted, $4.20@$4.27½; light, $4@$4.27½; pigs, $3.60@$4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000 head; market barely steady; inferior to choice, $2.50@$3.90; lambs, $3.25@$4.80.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 75s; prime mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 53s 9d; do, medium, dull at 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 28s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 27s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 26s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, easy at 26s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 28s. Cheese—American finest white and colored dull at 45s 6d. Tallow—Prime city steady at 20s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 9d. Resin—Common dull at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 10½d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 5s 10d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 2¼d; February firm at 3s 2¼d; March firm at 3s 2½d; April firm at 3s 2⅜d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American, middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 29-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 28-64@4 29-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 26-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 15-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 11-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 10-64@4 11-64d, value.

LONDON, Feb. 6—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 9d per quarter; December shipment, via Cape, 36s 9d. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 4½d per cwt. Sugar, 13s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 11s 3d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—February, 11s 10½d; June, 12s 2¼d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—The wool sales here closed to-day. The offerings comprised 3,400 bales of excellent quality. There was a further advance of 5 per cent. in prices. The competition throughout was animated. Following are the sales and prices obtained: Argentine, 418 bales at 60@150f per 100 kilos; Montevideo, 1,615 bales at 80@190f.

BREMEN, Feb. 6.—Petroleum, 6 marks 5 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8⅛c; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, 6,313 bales; gross, 6,531 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,281 bales; to Continent, 11,992 bales; sales, 6,300 bales; stock, 366,408 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 6.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,473 bales; exports coastwise, 2,382 bales; sales, 673 bales; stock, 113,264 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 6.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 2,505 bales; exports coastwise, 928 bales; sales, 136 bales; stock, 73,683 bales.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Spencer Brake Company of New-York City, to manufacture bicycles and cycle machines; capital, $50,000. Directors—Dudley Hall, A. Mitchell Hall, E. Spencer Hall, and John A. Amundson of New-York City.

—The White Burner Company of New-York City, to manufacture and deal in burners, lamps, &c.; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frank Z. Maguire, Walter B. Howe, and William M. Paxton, Jr., of New-York City.

—The New-York Logging Company of New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Edward C. Dowling and William N. Dutch of Brooklyn and Julius Gruber of New-York City.

Charged with Robbing Dublin City.

David Breen, who up to last December was Superintendent of the fruit market in Dublin, Ireland, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal F. Bernhard on a charge of having embezzled £175, the property of the Corporation of the City of Dublin. Commissioner Shields held Breen for examination on Feb. 20.

BEAT AND ROBBED AN OLD MAN

Stephen Bailey Says He and a Companion Injured Edward Moore.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 6.—The police of this city made an important arrest to-day unwittingly. The prisoner is Stephen Bailey, thirty-seven years old. He was seen standing under a tree near Police Headquarters without a coat. Being known as a suspicious character, he was arrested.

In his pocket was found a fire badge, which was identified as having belonged to Edward Moore, the old man who was beaten and robbed at Belleville last Tuesday night. When asked where he got the badge, Bailey said he found it.

Under Chief Murphy's cross-examination, he finally broke down and confessed that he and a man named Moran, who he knew only as "Chappie," had beaten and robbed Moore. He said they met the old man in a saloon and planned to rob him. They offered to escort the old man to his home. On the way he was to knock Moore down and Moran was to rob him. This plan was carried out.

When he learned next day that Moore was seriously injured he came to this city. Bailey further stated that, after knocking Moore down, he left Moran to complete the robbery and returned to the saloon. Moran rejoined him there shortly after, and told him he only got $5. Moran changed this and gave him $2. He found the fire badge at the scene of the assault the following morning. Bailey will be sent to Bergen County for trial.

TWO GIRLS WAYLAID BY A MAN

Knocked Senseless in the Road and Left to Their Fate.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—Lizzie Lamb and Mary Little, two servants employed in Montclair, were waylaid on Harrison Avenue at 9:30 last night by a well-dressed young man, who, when the girls started to make room for him to pass, pulled a heavy stick from under his coat and dealt Miss Little a blow over the head, knocking her down. He then turned on Miss Lamb and rapped her across the forehead with the weapon, and she fell unconscious to the ground. The man then disappeared across lots.

The women lay on the road in an unconscious condition for some time. When their senses came back they made their way to the home of Peter Lynch. Their heads and clothes were covered with blood. While the inmates of the house were caring for the wounded women, a sleighing party stopped at the place. Miss Little and Miss Lamb were quickly put into the sleigh and taken to the home of Thomas Lamb, Miss Lamb's brother. A doctor was sent for, and when he reached the home of Mr. Lamb the women had become unconscious. The doctor found that both had ugly wounds upon their heads.

This morning the girls told the Chief of Police that they would not know the man if they should see him again, as at the spot where they were attacked it was very dark. The girls are suffering greatly. A reward has been offered for the arrest of the assailant by James M. Trimble, for whom Miss Lamb works.

LUNATICS BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY

Two Insane Women Will Probably Be Sent to Europe.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The State Lunacy Commission is negotiating with the idea of compelling the Cunard Steamship Company to return to England Miss Fannie Beard, an alien insane patient, who landed in Boston May 22, 1895.

She was insane at the time, and the steamer's officers delivered her over to the care of a brother who called for her. The brother seemed to tire of her care after a time, and shipped his sister to a cousin in Syracuse. The woman soon got beyond all restraint, and the cousin turned her over to the State authorities, who have her now lodged temporarily in the Long Island State Hospital.

Another insane alien named Becky Rosenbaum, a Polish Jewess, has just been turned over to the Immigration Commission at New-York by the State Lunacy Commission for shipment back to Poland. The woman's relatives in New-York refused information, but the Commissioners found that the patient had been recently brought here.

WANT TO BE FACTORY INSPECTOR

Claims of M. M. Mulhall and ex-Assemblyman Listman Presented to the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—James C. Waring of Albany to-day presented to the Governor a petition signed by 700 members of the James C. Hastings Association of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Assembly Districts of New-York City, urging the appointment of M. M. Mulhall as State Factory Inspector. Mr. Mulhall was present, and in his own behalf filed letters from prominent Republicans urging his appointment, also indorsements of the two last Republican National Committees, the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, and the Republican County Committees of New-York, Albany, and Oneida.

Gov. Morton this afternoon received a delegation of workingmen who asked him to appoint ex-Assemblyman Listman of Syracuse State Factory Inspector in place of James Conolly. The men are granite workers and stonecutters, and are mainly employed on the Capitol.

SHE HAD MONEY IN THE BANK

Over $3,000 Left by an Apparently Poverty-Stricken Woman.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 6.—Eliza Stephenson, sixty-five years old, died in the Muehlenberg Hospital yesterday, apparently poverty stricken. She was known all over the city, and had earned a living by working by the day for the past twenty years.

Mrs. Stephenson lived alone in a tumbledown house in Stiger's Alley, where she was taken sick about a week ago. Dr. Carmen was called, but was unable to help her, and he ordered her to be removed to the hospital as a public charge. This morning Dr. Carmen and the Chief of Police, while looking over her effects, discovered six notes made out in her favor, ranging from $100 to $600. They also discovered an account book, showing that the dead woman had over $3,000 on deposit at the Home Savings Bank.

She leaves a daughter, who is employed as a domestic in Newark.

DR. MACKAY DECLINES THE CALL

He Will Not Leave the North Reformed Church of Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 6.—The Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church, this morning declined the second call made to him from the governing body of the Rutgers Riverside Church of New-York. About a week ago four elders called on Dr. Mackay and offered the Newark minister $2,000 more than was given its last pastor, the Rev. Dr. Booth. Dr. Mackay refused, and considered it his duty to remain at the North Reformed Church, which is in a prosperous condition.

The consistory of the church met Tuesday night and raised the pastor's salary considerably, it being stated that the success of the church warranted that action. Dr. Mackay's salary is now the largest in Newark.

PLENTY OF CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

Fourteen of Somers Point's Forty Citizens Want to be Elected Mayor.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 6.—The voting population in Somers Point is forty, nevertheless the residents of the place have to have a Mayor to preside over their affairs. Somers Point is in Atlantic County, and preparations are already being made there for the Spring election, which takes place in April.

Over one-third of the forty voters want to be Mayor of the town. Fourteen of them have already announced that they are candidates for the position, and others may enter the race shortly. The position of Mayor of Somers Point is but an honorary one, and no salary is attached to the office. Some of the residents are talking of having all the names placed in a hat and the one drawn out first to be declared the choice of the others and elected.

PASTOR ALLEN HAS RESIGNED

And Now Dr. Talmage Will Preach Sunday Morning and Evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—When Dr. Talmage came to Washington as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church it was with the understanding that he was to preach only on Sunday evenings. The morning service was to be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and the Rev. Mr. Allen, the other pastors of the church.

Mr. Allen has resigned his pastorate, and, at the urgent request of Dr. Sunderland and the Trustees of the church, it is now announced that Dr. Talmage has reconsidered his determination, and in future will preach Sunday mornings and evenings. Dr. Sunderland is advanced in years and finds the burden of conducting the morning service too heavy for him.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:04|Sun sets...5:25|Moon rises...2:37

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alvena	Navassa	Feb. 1
America	London	Jan. 24
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 22
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Feb. 4
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 5
Croft	Dundee	Jan. 24
Cyril	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
El Sud	New-Orleans	Feb. 1
Francisco	Hull	Jan. 24
Hekla	Christiansand	Jan. 24
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Jan. 24
Laughton	Hamburg	Jan. 17
Ludgate Hill	London	Jan. 25
New-York	Southampton	Feb. 1
Patria	Hamburg	Jan. 25
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Jan. 24
SATURDAY, FEB. 8.		
Cuvier	St. Lucia	Jan. 31
La Gascogne	Havre	Feb. 1
Nacoochee	Savannah	Feb. 5
Santiago	Nassau	Feb. 4
SUNDAY, FEB. 9.		
Aurania	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Conemaugh	Antwerp	Jan. 25
El Dorado	New-Orleans	Feb. 4
Scotia	Gibraltar	Jan. 26
MONDAY, FEB. 10.		
El Norte	New-Orleans	Feb. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Jan. 31
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Feb. 5
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 28
Nomadic	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 3
TUESDAY, FEB. 11.		
Adirondack	Kingston	Feb. 6
Allianca	Colon	Feb. 4
Albano	Havre	Jan. 28
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Jan. 28
Mobile	London	Jan. 30
Westernland	Antwerp	Feb. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Algonquin	Feb. 7	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Feb. 7	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Amsterdam	Feb. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Feb. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Moravia	Feb. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Yucatan	Feb. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Anchoria	Feb. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Feb. 8	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Feb. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lepanto	Feb. 8	Hull	21-22 State St.
Trinidad	Feb. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Ontario	Feb. 8	London	21-22 State St.
Panama	Feb. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Seminole	Feb. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Feb. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Feb. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Feb. 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
San Marcos	Feb. 12	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Venezuela	Feb. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Majestic	Feb. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Feb. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Feb. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Pomeranian	Feb. 13	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Yumuri	Feb. 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Santiago	Feb. 13	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Colorado	Feb. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Aurania	Feb. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Feb. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Feb. 15	London	4 Broadway.
Patria	Feb. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gascogne	Feb. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	Feb. 15	Wind. Isl's	39 Broadway.
Maracaibo	Feb. 15	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Saratoga	Feb. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Louisiana	Feb. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Aller	Feb. 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Feb. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Feb. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normannia	Feb. 19	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Westernland	Feb. 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Feb. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Feb. 6.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Jan. 29, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M. 5th, and anchored owing to fog.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Meissel, Bremen Jan. 28, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 P. M. 5th.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello Jan. 28, via La Guayra 31st, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS Cuba, (Norw.,) Bornholdt, Philadelphia, in ballast to master.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Brown, Progreso Jan. 24, via Beaufort, S. C., with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M. Called at Beaufort for coal.

SS Inchisla, (Br.,) Halliwell, Barry Jan. 21, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Elysia, (Br.,) Johnston, Genoa Dec. 30, via Gibraltar Jan. 19, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M. 5th, and anchored owing to thick fog.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest; fierce gale, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News, Lampasas, for Galveston.

Notice to Mariners.

Nix Mate Bell Buoy, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.—Notice is hereby given that on Jan. 30, 1896, the bell buoy, painted black, off the northeast point of Nix Mate Shoal, southwest side of the main ship channel into Boston Harbor, was carried away by ice. It will be replaced as soon as practicable. This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1895," Page 39.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam Feb. 5 for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from Venice, &c., sld. from Palermo for New-York Feb. 3.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Feb. 4.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Feb. 4.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, from Buenos Aynes, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Kilburn, (Br.,) Capt. Valdar, from New-York Dec. 3, arr. at East London Feb. 2.

SS Wakefield, (Br.,) Capt. Wale, from New-York Jan. 28, arr. at Trieste Feb. 3.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York Jan. 28, arr. at Funchal Feb. 4.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Jan. 18, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, from New-York Jan. 25, arr. here to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Jan. 8, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York Jan. 25, arr. here to-day.

SS Nederland, (Belg.,) Capt. von Schoenberg, from New-York Jan. 22, arr. at Deptford today.

SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Kohlenbeck, from New-York Jan. 25, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York and Baltimore at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard at 7 P. M. yesterday.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. yesterday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—John R. Keim, assignee of Thomas H. Spaulding, iron and steel manufacturer of Jersey City and Buffalo, obtained leave yesterday to file a provisional bond of $70,000 and an extension of sixty days more to file schedules. He stated that the actual assets which have come into his hands are $80,000, as follows: One-half interest in 625 Fifth Avenue, $15,000; one-half interest in property at Riverdale, $15,000; stock in the Spaulding & Pepper Company, $10,000; miscellaneous securities, $5,000; equity in securities pledged for loans, $35,000. He has other assets, the value of which is unknown.

—The Sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of Moritz Frendenberg, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 645 Broadway, on claims for $6,932 in favor of Julius Doerenberg on allowed judgments for money loaned and on notes. His liabilities are reported to be about $35,000.

—John H. Robertson, hatter, at 153 Fulton Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frank S. Pownall, giving preferences to the Tradesmen's National Bank for $4,000, Alexander Robertson for $2,000, and Mary E. Robertson for $1,500, all for money loaned.

—Two judgments, aggregating $16,139, were entered yesterday against The Seaboard Lumber Company of 12 Broadway in favor of the Banco Internacional and Hipotecano de Mexico on various drafts accepted by the company.

Passengers on the Majestic.

The Majestic arrived yesterday. She had among her passengers from Liverpool G. Herbert Brown, J. Howard Duer, W. Butler Duncan, Mme. Eleonora Duse, E. Brodie Hoxie, Capt. F. Ivor Maxse of the Coldstream Guards, Viscount Mount Morres, Alexander Ross, J. Wingfield, and C. R. Duval.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

London and Professional Operators Sell Stocks on the Good News.

ALL OFFERINGS READILY ABSORBED

The Day Ends with Some Notable Advances—The Hurricane Impedes Business—Large Deposits of Gold at Sub-Treasury.

THURSDAY—P. M.

A sense of disappointment prevailed in Stock Exchange circles to-day because the market did not respond more fully to the wonderful success of the bond subscription. London took advantage of the occasion to sell it specialties, notably, St. Paul and Union Pacific, but its offerings were absorbed without any material set back to prices. This country, however, can well afford to take back all the Union Pacific at its prevailing price in view of the fact that the foreigners bought the stock at a much higher level. Besides the outlook for the company is more reassuring at present than it has been in several years.

The hurricane which prevailed last night and to-day played havoc with telegraph communication and interfered with business on the exchange. The early mails, however, brought in a fair volume of buying orders from the nearby country, and their execution helped offset the foreign selling. Traders were sellers during the morning on the theory that profit taking on all good news is in order. Later in the day they were buyers at higher prices, and with few exceptions the list closed either higher or at only fractional declines. Confidence in the improved situation was reflected in the money market. Call loans were made as low as 2½ per cent., the extreme high limit being 5 per cent. Time money was more freely offered, and there was an easier feeling in commercial paper. The exchange market stiffened somewhat, but was very dull. Gold to the amount of $2,800,000 was deposited in the Sub-Treasury.

The active stocks in the railway list were the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Reading and Southern preferred. In the Industrials, Sugar was quite active, and after selling at 111⅝, closed at 110⅞, a net gain of 1¼ points. Chicago Gas lost 1⅝ points on very moderate business. Distillers, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Western Union were strong, while General Electric and Leather preferred lost small fractions. The trading in St. Paul amounted to nearly 50,000 shares; it moved within ¾ all day, and closed unchanged at 75¼. Rock Island lost ½, Burlington gained ¼, and Northwestern ⅜.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 6@7 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7@8 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 9@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $89,897,025; balances, $6,291,518; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $667,040.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅞@15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅝@67¾. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 67¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$11,090,298
Imports for same period	7,210,082
Net exports	$3,880,216
Net exports to date, 1895	25,889,169
Net exports to date, 1894	1,055,476
Net exports to date, 1893	14,649,444

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firmer. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞@95 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—15@20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio Gen. 4½s	1⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st R. & A. 1st con.	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	2
L. & N., N. O. & Mob. 2d	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	1
N. W. 1st., M. & D. Div	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1⅜
Ore. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1⅛
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1
San. A. & A. Pass 4s	1
Southern Railway 5s	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1
Wabash 2d	1

DECLINED.

Chi., B & Quincy conv. 5s	1½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2⅜
Northern Pacific con	1¼

Government bonds were strong. The 4s of 1907 advanced ½, the 4s of 1925, registered, ¾; 5s, registered, 1, and the 5s, coupon, ¾. The 4s of 1925, coupon, declined ⅛.

The sales on call were $175,000 4s, 1925, coupons, at 116½@116¾@116½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111
4s, r., 1925	116	117
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	116⅞
5s, r., 1904	113	114
5s, c., 1904	113	114
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 61½, seller, 20 flat, and $1,000 Louisiana Consolidated 4s at 99.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 49⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅞, to 58½; Reading, ⅝, to 7¼; Union Pacific, ¼, to 7⅝; New-York Central, ½, to 100; Erie, ½, to 17; do, second consols, ¼, to 76; St. Paul, ⅛, to 76⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅞. Illinois Central sold at 100½. British consols were steady at 108⅛ for both money and the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £281,410 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 63.15 per cent., is now 63.40 per cent., against an advance from 69.12 per cent. to 70.11 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England's rate of discount is unchanged at 2 per cent.

Consols, 108⅛ for both money and the account; Canadian Pacific, 58½; Erie, 17; do, second consols, 76; Illinois Central, 100½; Mexican ordinary, 19½; St. Paul common, 76⅞; New-York Central, 100; Pennsylvania, 54⅝; Reading, 7¼; Mexican Central new 4 per cent. bonds, 70¾; Louisville and Nashville, 49⅝; Atchison common, 16⅞. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £112,-000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market, for both short and three months' bills, is 15-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. 87½c for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,075,000f in gold and of 1,350,000f in silver.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	18	19	200
American Cotton Oil pf	68	68	68	68	66	68	2
American Express	112	113	112	113	111¼	112½	25
*American Sugar Refineries	109¾	111⅝	108⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111	57,156
*American Sugar Refs. pf	100	100⅛	100	100	100	100⅛	1,059
American Tel. & Cable Co	92¼	92¼	92	92	92	95	200
American Tobacco	79½	79½	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78⅝	5,240
American Tobacco pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	103	115
Ann Arbor	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	11	100
Ann Arbor pf	26½	26½	26¼	26⅜	25½	26⅞	300
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16½	6,442
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25¾	26	25½	25½	25¼	25¾	900
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	⅞	¾	⅞	¾	1	200
Baltimore & Ohio	41	41	40¾	40¾	40	42	225
Canada Southern	50	50⅝	49½	50¼	50	50¼	1,473
Canadian Pacific	58½	58½	58½	58½	57	58½	130
Chesapeake & Ohio	17¼	17⅜	17	17	17	17⅛	3,273
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65½	65¾	63¾	64⅜	64¼	64½	10,875
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79¼	79½	78½	79	78⅞	79⅛	17,085
Chicago & Northwestern	102¾	103	101⅞	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞	6,970
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145½	145½	145½	145½	145	..	240
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75¼	75⅝	74⅞	75¼	75⅛	75¼	49,065
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	128	128	127¾	127¾	127¾	128¼	815
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72⅞	73¼	72¼	72½	72⅜	72½	17,235
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	37⅛	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	37	2,100
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	88	90	105
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29½	29½	28	28	28	29	600
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4	4	4	3½	4	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	17½	18	200
Consolidated Gas Company	156¼	156¼	155¾	155¾	155½	156½	445
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129½	129	129	128¾	129	661
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	161¾	162	161	162	500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47¼	46¾	47¼	46¾	46⅞	1,585
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17	17	16⅝	16⅞	16¾	17	5,700
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾	14¼	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	31½	32½	31½	32½	31	33	300
Flint & Père Marquette	14	14	14	14	12	15	100
General Electric	29¼	29¼	28¼	28⅝	28½	28⅝	7,514
Illinois Central	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98	98½	65
Iowa Central	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	200
Iowa Central pf	35½	36	35½	36	35½	37	200
Laclede Gas	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	21½	110
Laclede Gas pf	79	81	79	81	81	84	310
Lake Erie & Western	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	260
Lake Erie & Western pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74	75	150
Lake Shore	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	145	147	10
Long Island	82	82	82	82	82	85	205
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	21¼	21¼	21	21	20¾	21	1,620
Louisville & Nashville	48½	48¾	47¾	48½	48½	48⅝	15,790
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	311
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21½	23	21½	22	22	23	952
Manhattan Consolidated	107½	107¾	106¾	107	106¾	107	4,120
*Metropolitan Traction	106	108	106	108	107	108	625
Michigan Peninsular Car pf	55	55	55	55	..	..	50
Minn. & St. Louis	20	20½	20	20½	19¾	20	410
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	79	80	77½	80	79	81	500
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48½	49	48½	49	49	49½	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13	13	13	12¾	13	105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27¾	28	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞	28	3,940
Missouri Pacific	24⅛	24½	23⅛	23¾	23⅝	23¾	18,010
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	24	24	23½	24½	100
*National Lead Company	27	27½	27	27¼	27	27¼	993
*National Lead Company pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	88	101
New-Jersey Central	109	109	108½	108½	108⅛	108½	220
New-York Central	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	98	98½	480
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	13	14	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	29	29	29	29	28	29	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16½	17	440
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	31	31¼	31	31	30⅞	31¼	1,845
Norfolk & Western pf	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9¼	200
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	2,250
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	200
Northern Pacific pf	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	410
Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	10	11	10
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15¾	1,355
Oregon Railway & Nav	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15	18	100
Pacific Mail	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29	29⅜	1,800
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	15	15	13⅝	14	14	14¼	13,484
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	17½	18	17½	18	18	18¾	300
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	56	57	60
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	84½	84½	84½	84½	..	..	50
Pullman Palace Car Co	159½	159½	159½	159½	159	162	110
Rio Grande Western pf	41¾	43½	41¾	43½	43	45	1,300
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½	850
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12	12¼	203
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39¼	38¾	39¼	39¼	39¾	500
Southern Pacific	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21	22	450
Southern Railway	10⅝	11	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝	5,785
Southern Railway pf	32¼	32¾	31⅝	32¼	32⅜	32½	10,310
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32½	33½	32	32⅞	32¾	33	8,990
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	670
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	2,600
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	245
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	12	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	23½	23½	23½	23½	22¾	24	250
*United States Leather	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	1,535
*United States Leather pf	67¼	67¼	66½	66⅝	66½	66⅝	2,975
United States Rubber	27½	27½	25½	26½	26	26⅝	910
United States Rubber pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	82	85	177
Wabash	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅝	2,030
Wabash pf	18	18½	17¾	18	18	18⅛	8,230
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85¾	85	85⅝	85½	85¾	4,587
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½	7,010
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	39½	40	39	39	38¾	39½	525
Total sales							332,508

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67⅝	67¾	10,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
4,000 ... 70
4,000 ... 69½
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs
6,000 ... 76¼
5,000 ... 76⅛
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued
5,000 ... 78½
10,000 ... 78¼
2,000 ... 78⅜
Atch, Top & S F Adjustmt 4s When Issued
5,000 ... 47¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Co Certs 1st Instlmt Paid
15,000 ... 25⅛
25,000 ... 25¾
10,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 26
15,000 ... 25⅞
25,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 25¾
25,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 25¾
3,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 25⅝
7,000 ... 26
5,000 ... 25⅝
2,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 25⅞
10,000 ... 25¾
40,000 ... 25⅞
5,000 ... 25⅝
Austin & N'w'n 1st
11,000 ... 88
4,000 ... 88¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000 ... 98½
5,000 ... 99
2,000 ... 99¼
Buffalo & Erie New
20,000 ... 106¼
Canada So 1st Gtd
2,000s10f ... 108
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
2,000 ... 109
1,000 ... 108¾
3,000 ... 109
Ches & O Gen 4½s
6,000 ... 76¼
20,000 ... 77
2,000 ... 77¼
3,000 ... 77
14,000 ... 77¼
1,000 ... 77
10,000 ... 76½
15,000 ... 76⅞
38,000 ... 76¾
C & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
5,000 ... 96
2d Consol 4s
2,000 ... 83½
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
15,000 ... 116¼
10,000 ... 116¾
6,000 ... 117
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000 ... 102
Chic, Burl & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
1,000 ... 90
Chic & East Ill 1st
1,000 ... 113½
Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000s15f ... 109
Chic & Md Coal 1st
1,000 ... 100
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ... 42½
2,000 ... 42
Chic & Northwest'n 25-year Deb 5s
12,000 ... 106
30-year Deb 5s
2,000 ... 107½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s
6,000 ... 102⅞
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
22,000 ... 95

Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
1,000 ... 99
3,000 ... 100
C, C, C & Ind Cons
4,000 ... 122½
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st
2,000 ... 106¼
Denv & Rio G'de 4s
13,000 ... 89½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
5,000 ... 75
2,000 ... 75¼
3,000 ... 75½
2,000 ... 76
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
16,000 ... 106½
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs
21,000 ... 67
Ft W'th & Rio G 1st
5,000 ... 56⅞
Cal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s
6,000 ... 92
8,000 ... 92¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
9,000 ... 88
2,000 ... 89
1,000 ... 90
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 ... 102
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s
7,000 ... 93½
Kans Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 73
10,000 ... 73½
1,000 ... 73¼
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s
3,000 ... 89
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
4,000 ... 95
L Erie & W 2d 5s
3,000 ... 101
Lehigh & W B Con Assented
1,000 ... 104¾
2,000 ... 105
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
10,000 ... 112½
Louisville & Nashv S & N Ala Gtd 5s
10,000 ... 97
5,000 ... 97¼
5,000 ... 96¾
Unified Gold 4s
1,000 ... 77½
8,000 ... 78
5,000 ... 78¼
3,000 ... 78¼
9,000 ... 78
Louisville & Nashv N O & Mob 2d
4,000 ... 100
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
4,000 ... 100¼
3,000 ... 100½
7,000 ... 100⅞
Lo, N A & Chic, G M
4,000 ... 73¼
6,000 ... 73⅝
Manhat'n Ry Con 4s
5,000 ... 97¼
4,000 ... 97⅝
Metrop'n Elev 1st
2,000 ... 117¾
Mil & St P, G M 4s Series A
6,000 ... 94
Mil & St. Paul 1st Terminal 5s
4,000 ... 91
Mil & N'n 1st, 1913 Consolidated
4,000 ... 116½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
2,000 ... 85
1,000 ... 84¾
9,000 ... 85
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
13,000 ... 60
9,000 ... 59⅝
5,000 ... 59½
Minn & St L Con 5s
5,000 ... 101

Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
3,000 ... 81
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
500 ... 67¼
10,000 ... 66⅝
500 ... 67½
Morris & Essex 1st
2,000 ... 140
N Y Cen & H Ext 4s Registered
6,000 ... 102¼
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
9,000 ... 104
N Y, Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol J P M & Co or D M & Co Stmpd Ctfs
7,000 ... 74
N Y, Sus & Wn, G M
3,000 ... 73¼
5,000 ... 73⅞
Norfolk & Western Maryl'd & Wash Div
12,000 ... 65
North Pac 1st Coup
3,000 ... 115¼
10,000 ... 115¼
North Pac 1st Reg
15,000 ... 115½
North Pac 2d Coup
5,000 ... 105¼
Northn Pac 2d Reg
25,000 ... 104
North Pac Cons 5s
5,000 ... 40
5,000 ... 39¼
53,000 ... 39
12,000 ... 38¾
Trust Co Certfs
6,000 ... 40
17,000 ... 39
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts
11,000 ... 32
Oregon Impvmnt 1st
5,000 ... 90
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ... 33½
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ... 62¼
10,000 ... 62¼
10,000 ... 62¼
5,000 ... 62⅜
15,000 ... 62¼
15,000 ... 62¼
5,000 ... 62¼
6,000 ... 62¼
1,000 ... 62⅜
Oreg Short Line 6s
1,000 ... 106¾
10,000 ... 107
3,000 ... 107¼
1,000 ... 107¼
Trust Co Certfs
19,000 ... 106
5,000 ... 106¼
24,000 ... 106¾
3,000 ... 106⅞
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
2,000 ... 111
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s
3,000 ... 101
Peo & Eastern 1st
10,000 ... 79¾
15,000 ... 80
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
25,000 ... 79½
6,000 ... 79¼
21,000 ... 79
5,000 ... 78⅞
1,000 ... 79¼
Philadel & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid
20,000 ... 35¼
5,000 ... 35½
3,000 ... 35¾
5,000 ... 35½
Rio Grande Wn 1st
1,000 ... 75¼
2,000 ... 75½
1,000 ... 75⅝

2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid
10,000 ... 21
10,000 ... 21¼
5,000 ... 21⅜
5,000 ... 21⅜
2,000 ... 21½
Pittsb'g & W'n 1st
5,000 ... 75½
5,000 ... 76
St L & San Fr 2d Class A
1,500 ... 112½
St L Southw'n 1st
1,000 ... 73⅛
1,000 ... 73½
2,000 ... 73¾
St L Southwn 2d Inc
5,000 ... 30
5,000 ... 30¼
San An & Ar P 4s
11,000 ... 56¼
5,000 ... 56¾
1,000 ... 57
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
6,000 ... 94⅞
So Pac of Ariz 1st
10,000 ... 95
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000 ... 92½
15,000 ... 92¾
15,000 ... 93
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ... 87
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
5,000 ... 22¼
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 74
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
3,000 ... 101¼
Union Elevated 1st 6s
5,000 ... 97¼
6,000 ... 97½
Union Pac 6s, 1896
3,000 ... 102¼
Union Pac 6s, 1897
1,000 ... 102¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898
5,000 ... 103½
Union Pac 1st, '99
1,000 ... 103⅛
Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s
10,000 ... 94½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
5,000 ... 36⅞
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
30,000 ... 32
5,000 ... 31½
1,000 ... 31¼
10,000 ... 31
5,000 ... 31¾
3,000 ... 32
2,000 ... 31¾
3,000 ... 32
Wabash R R 1st
21,000 ... 104½
1,000 ... 104¾
3,000 ... 105
1,000 ... 104¾
Wabash 2d Mge 5s
3,000 ... 74½
1,000 ... 75
1,000 ... 74¾
15,000 ... 74½
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000 ... 25
10,000 ... 25⅜
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered
1,000 ... 105
9,000 ... 105⅛
Wn N Y & Penn Inc
1,000 ... 16½
Wn U Col Trust 5s
6,000 ... 106
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ... 43½
19,000 ... 43⅜
5,000 ... 43
1,000 ... 43½
10,000 ... 43¼
3,000 ... 43

Total sales ... $1,687,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & Terre Haute	57	60
American Coal	117	120
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	7½
*Bay State Gas	19	24
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Co	½	⅞
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	15¼	16½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
Cleveland, L. & W. pf	48	51
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3¼	3¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	100
C., H. V. & T. pf	60	65
Commercial Cable	153	..
Consolidated Coal	30	..
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	93	96
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61⅝	..
Ev. & T. H. pf	50	60
F. & P. M. pf	35	40
Great Northern pf	110	114
Homestake	28	..
Houston & Texas	1¼	2⅜
Illinois Steel Co	68	70
Michigan Central	96½	98
Minn. Iron	66	68
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Linseed Oil	19	19½
National Starch	5	7
National Starch 1st pf	48	54
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Central C.	6	10
New-England	49	52
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	80½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	..	27
New-York, S. & W.	10¾	11¼
Norfolk Southern	56	66
Norfolk & Western	2¾	3
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2½	4
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7½	9
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & Eastern	5	9
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	3¼	3⅝
Pittsburg & West. pf	20	24
P., F. W. & C.	160	164
Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	178	183
Rio Grande Western	14	16
Rome, W. & O.	114½	116
St. J. & G. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Duluth pf	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	8¾
Keokuk & D. M.	2¼	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	..
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7½	10
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
Mexican Central	10	11¼
Mexican National Certificates	1½	1⅞
T. P. Land Tr.	6	10
Tol. & O. C.	80	87
Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	4	4½
U. S. Express	39	42
Wells-Fargo Express	97½	102
*Western Union Beef	8	8¾
Wisconsin Central	3⅝	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref.	109¾	111⅝	108⅞	110⅞	25,890
Am. Tobacco	79	79⅝	78⅜	78⅞	460
A., T. & S. F.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16½	920
Chi. Gas t. r.	66	66	63⅞	64	1,260
C., R. I. & P.	73⅜	73⅜	72⅜	72⅜	3,520
C., B. & Q.	79⅛	79⅝	78⅝	79	9,530
C., M. & St. P.	75⅝	75⅝	74⅞	75⅝	17,140
C. & N. W.	103	103	102⅛	102½	50
Cent. of N. J.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	30
Dist. & C. F.	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	1,240
Gen. Electric	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	410
Lou. & Nash.	48½	48¾	47⅞	48¼	3,250
Manhattan	107⅝	107⅝	106¾	107	40
Mo. Pacific	23⅞	24⅛	23¼	23⅞	3,380
Na. Lead	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	20
N. Y. Cen.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	20
N. Y., Ont. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	20
N. Y., S. & W. pf	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	100
Nor. Pac. pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	10
Pac. Mail	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	60
Phil. & Rdg.	14⅝	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	5,670
Sou. Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	20
Sou. Ry. pf.	32	32½	31⅞	32¼	200
Tenn. C. & I.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	290
Tex. Pac.	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
U. S. L'th. pf	66½	66⅝	66½	66⅝	70
Union Pacific	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜	10
Wabash pf	18	18⅛	17¾	18¼	60
West. Union	85⅝	85⅝	85	85⅝	2,010
Total sales					74,690

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs	26	26	25½	25½	$15,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	22,000
U. S. Cordage 1st	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	$12,000
Wis. Cen. 1st	43½	43½	43	43	3,000
Total sales					$52,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.12	.13	.12	.13	400
Croesus	.04	.05	.04	.04	2,000
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
C. & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Gold. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	500
Leadville	.15	.16	.15	.16	600
Pharmacist	.17	.17	.17	.17	500
Small Hopes	.87	.87	.87	.87	100
Union Con.	.38	.38	.38	.38	200
Total sales					5,600

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	68⅛	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞	1,007,080

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	..
American Bank Note	42	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	210	214
American Typefounders'	3½	4
American Typefounders' pf	18	22½
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	102	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177½	178
Barney & Smith Car	15	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	11	11½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	187	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	169	172
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	16½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100
Brooklyn Traction pf	47½	49½
Brooklyn Traction	9	10
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	104½	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	79¾	81¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	..
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
Central & South American Tel	119	122
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	30	40
Commercial Cable Co. stock	156	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	76	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	102	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94½	..
*Dry Dock E. B'way & B. R.	168	173
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	..
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	208½	212
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	56	61
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84	86
Fourth National Bank	181	..
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48½	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	84	86
Guaranty Trust Co.	395	405
‡H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	90	100
H. B. Claflin Co.	95	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	78	80
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4¾	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	23½	..
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104½	..
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
†Indianapolis Gas Stock	135	140
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	64½	66½
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	97½	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	187
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86½	88½
Lawyers' Surety Company	98	104
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	25	30
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	73	75
L. I. Traction, 2d as. paid	20¾	21⅛
†Lorillard Company pf	105	100
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	106	..
Manhattan Trust Company	132	142
Mechanics' National Bank	185	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	400	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	11½	14½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	51½	53½
Mich.-Penn. Car 5 p. c. bonds	83	88
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	236½	240
National Citizens' Bank	128	136
National Bank of Commerce	200	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	91½	..
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	58	..
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	98	104
Newburg Electric Railway stock	52	68
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¼	1
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	38	40
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	98¾	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	86	87½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	7	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	118	122
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	121	124
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air-Brake Co.	8½	7½
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	106	110
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	34	39
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Can. Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	199	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	125	135
†Postal Telegraph Cable	84	86
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	74	79
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	49	54
Safety Car Heating & L. Co.	67½	72½
Second Avenue R. R. stock	162	..
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108¼	109½
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	202
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern New-Eng. Telephone	98	100
Standard Gas	74	77
Standard Gas pf	106	108
‡Standard Gas 1st	109	111
Standard Oil Trust	225	226½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110½	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	88	93
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	180	..
Third National Bank	104	107
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	..
†Tol., St. Louis & K. C. pf	13	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	94
Trenton Potteries	3¼	6
†Trenton Potteries pf	33½	37½
Trow Directory pf	33⅝	38½
Union Ferry stock	67	70
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	105
†Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	99½	..
†Union Railway 1st 5s	102	105
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	81	84
Union Typewriter 2d pf	53	60
Union Typewriters Common	5¼	6⅛
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	205	210
United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Washington Trust Company	..	199
Western Gas Company	63	66
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	87½	89½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Col., H. V. & Tol.—			
Mileage	329	329	329
Month Jan.	$202,683	$203,844	$187,720
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—			
Mileage	182	182	182
Month Jan.	$106,966	$114,546	$98,596
From July 1	736,425	651,064	611,737
Evans. & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week Jan.	$7,782	$8,112	$7,932
Month	25,685	22,733	24,108
From July 1	189,646	179,305	206,244
Evans. & T. H.—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week Jan.	$29,006	$23,122	$27,250
Month	91,494	74,729	85,179
From July 1	687,421	634,856	776,273
Ft. W. & Rio Grande—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week Jan.	$11,926	$10,470	$5,523
Month	37,819	37,753	20,979
From July 1	227,559	279,783	......
Kanawha & Michigan—			
Mileage	173	173	173
4th week Jan.	$12,842	$11,660	$7,949
From Jan. 1	40,544	29,985	23,295
From July 1	273,612	221,193	193,128
Louis., N. A. & Chi.—			
Mileage	378	378	378
4th week Jan.	$75,914	$65,763	$53,538
Month	228,845	211,648	177,803
From July 1	1,975,986	1,804,489	2,033,108
Southern Pacific—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
4th week Jan.	$489,294	$343,061	$308,427
Month	1,171,569	1,017,818	997,884
From July 1	13,159,718	11,858,429	11,296,168
Ohio River—			
Mileage	215	215	215
4th week Jan.	$20,812	$12,893	$11,674
Month	68,284	48,024	46,694
From Jan. 1	2,471,192	2,466,995	2,197,437
Ohio Southern—			
Mileage	226	226	226
4th week Jan.	$23,156	$22,040	$18,847
Month	72,410	66,119	55,283

Bost. & Albany, quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings	$2,443,738	$2,400,427	$2,423,697
Op. expenses	1,527,784	1,420,403	1,449,505
Net earnings	915,954	980,024	974,192
Fixed charges	724,794	761,364	761,223
Surplus	191,160	218,660	212,969

Cash on hand, $1,194,974, and profit and loss surplus of $182,049.

K. C., Ft. S. & M., Dec.—			
Mileage	670	670	670
Gross earnings	$382,490	$399,859	$473,356
Op. expenses	265,662	273,711	294,403
Net earnings	116,728	126,148	178,953
Charges	115,337	114,939	126,558
Surplus	1,391	11,209	52,394
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,402,096	2,414,022	2,535,816
Op. expenses	1,643,156	1,649,432	1,785,098
Net earnings	758,940	764,590	750,718
Charges	692,543	671,117	688,831
Surplus	66,397	93,473	61,887
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,530,237	4,769,407	5,237,679
Op. expenses	3,125,890	3,317,501	3,871,920
Net earnings	1,404,347	1,451,906	1,365,759
Charges	1,364,600	1,352,088	......
Surplus	39,747	99,818	......
K. C., M. & B., Dec.—			
Mileage	276	276	276
Gross earnings	$132,912	$114,461	$119,731
Op. expenses	93,255	74,390	78,818
Net earnings	39,657	40,071	40,913
Charges	13,866	11,229	39,971
Surplus	25,791	28,842	942
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	651,855	556,938	578,569
Op. expenses	511,525	440,108	455,590
Net earnings	139,830	116,830	122,979
Charges	74,664	57,964	235,506
Surplus	65,166	58,866	*112,527
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,130,021	1,056,216	1,125,852
Op. expenses	943,997	880,327	932,945
Net earnings	186,024	175,889	192,907
Phila. & Erie, Dec.—			
Mileage	287	287	287
Gross earnings	$341,453	$279,854	$303,667
Op. expenses	280,837	247,953	260,007
Net earnings	60,616	31,901	43,660
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,527,853	2,267,259	2,554,841
Op. expenses	1,740,817	1,656,542	1,847,535
Net earnings	787,036	610,715	707,306
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,378,592	3,965,197	5,104,880
Op. expenses	3,200,907	2,942,614	3,549,884
Net earnings	1,177,685	1,022,583	1,554,996
W. N. Y. & Penn., Dec.—			
Mileage	643	643	643
Gross earnings	$251,535	$233,046	$232,765
Op. expenses	184,700	183,749	175,516
Net earnings	66,835	49,297	57,249
Six months ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,820,514	1,789,548	1,695,509
Op. expenses	1,297,679	1,157,031	1,227,402
Net earnings	522,835	632,517	468,107
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,312,977	3,105,940	3,494,008
Op. expenses	2,433,484	2,143,986	2,501,875
Net earnings	879,493	961,954	992,133

W. N. Y. & Penn., quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$888,940	$835,241	Inc. $53,699
Op. expenses	645,561	561,346	Inc. 84,215
Net earnings	243,379	273,895	Dec. 30,516
Other income	......	16,836	Dec. 16,836
Total	243,379	290,731	Dec. 47,356
Fixed charges	158,676	305,455	Dec. 146,779
Surplus	84,703	*14,724	Inc. 99,427

*Deficit.

Cash on hand, $97,690, and a profit and loss surplus of $1,813,982.

Central Crosstown for quarter ended Dec. 31 reports a surplus of $20,221, against $20,207 in 1894. Cash on hand, $39,545, and a profit and loss surplus of $27,684.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	2¼
Evansville & Terre Haute	1
Laclede Gas pf	2
L., N., A. & Chi. pf	¾
Metropolitan Traction	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis	¾
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	1½
National Lead	⅜
National Lead pf	⅞
Pullman Car	3¾
Rio Grande Western pf	2½
United States Cordage gtd, t. r.	1½

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	⅞
Chicago Gas, t. r.	1⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1¾
Northern Pacific pf	⅜
Oregon R. & Nav.	⅞
Philadelphia & Reading 1st in. pd	⅞
United States Rubber	⅞
United States Rubber pf	4

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Central National	115
Chatham	300
Commerce	200
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	295
German-American	110
Hanover	300
Irving	130
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Manhattan	200
Mechanics'	180
Merchants'	133
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	530
National Union	185
Park	278
Phenix	105
Republic	143
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	92½
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The General Reorganization Committee, Alfred [illegible] nounces that the plan of reorganization, dated Sept. 9, 1895, as amended Feb. 5, 1896, is operative. Holders of the $400,000 consolidated mortgage bonds and of the $169,000 collateral trust mortgage bonds of the company may deposit the consolidated issue with the New-York Security and Trust Company and the collateral trusts with the United States Trust Company on or before Feb. 29. Stockholders may deposit their stock with the State Trust Company of this city or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston on or before Feb. 29, on paying $6 a share.

—Chairman F. P. Olcott of the Long Island Traction Company Reorganization Committee announces that the work of that committee is completed, and that the securities of the new Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are ready for delivery by the Central Trust Company of New-York in exchange for the certificates of that company given to the depositors of the Long Island Traction securities.

—Chicago and Alton Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable March 2 at the office of Cuyler, Morgan & Co., in this city, or at the office of the Treasurer of the company in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Dullness was the feature of the local market. The tractions were only moderately active. Philadelphia sold at 70. Union was weak and lost ¼, closing at 10⅝; the 4s advanced ⅜, to 72⅛; Metropolitan was strong on its good statement, and gained 2 per cent., to 108. The specialties were irregular. Storage common declined 1 per cent., to 31. The preferred, after selling higher, at 32¾, closed at 32 asked. United Gas Improvement lost ¼ and Choctaw gained ¼. Pennsylvania Heat common was strong, advancing to 11½ and closing at 11, a net gain of 1 per cent. The preferred gained ¾, closing at 8¼. St. Paul was very active, and ruled ¼ higher than the New-York quotation, on extensive covering by local traders. There was no material change in the balance of the list, which closed steady.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Acetylene, $25 pd	20	25	20	25
Baltimore Trac	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅞
Cambria	46½	48	46	47
Choctaw	9	9½	8¾	9
Con. Trac. stock	20	25	..	25
Elec. Stg	30⅝	31¼	31⅝	32
Elec. Stg. pf	31½	32	32	32½
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	48½	..	46	48
Hestonville pf	61	63	60	..
Hunt. & B. T.	..	30	..	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	51½	52	51½	52
Indianapolis	26	28	26	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21	21½	21	21½
Lehigh Navigation	45½	46¼	45⅞	46½
Lehigh Valley	38	38¼	38	38¼
Met. Traction	107½	108	105⅞	106⅛
Northern Central	68	..	68	..
Northern Pacific	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Northern Pacific pf	15½	16	15⅞	16½
Pennsylvania	53	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
Penn. L., H. & Pow.	11	11⅜	10½	10⅝
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	8	8¼	7¼	..
Penn. Steel	30	..	30	..
Penn. Steel pf	..	65	..	65
Phila. Traction	69⅝	70	69¾	70
Phila. & Erie	20½	..	..	21
Reading	7	7 1-16	7⅜	7 7-16
Rochester Ry.	..	37	..	37
Union Trac., $5 pd	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	11
United Cos. of N. J.	237	238	238½	239
United Gas Imp	69¼	69⅝	69½	69⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Welsbach	57½	58	57½	57⅞
Welsbach of Canada	..	2¾	..	2¾
Welsbach Comm'l	40	..	40	..
Welsbach Com. pf	..	74	..	74
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	80	85	82	90
N. J. Con. 5s	80	81	80	81
Newark Pass. 5s	103¼	104	103½	104
People's Trac. 5s	91½	92	91	..
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	73	73½	73	73¼

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—There was a drop of 3 per cent. in Strawboard to-day, from 46½ to 43½. The closing price was 44. An officer of the company said that there was nothing in the report that would warrant the decline. The market in general opened strong and active, but closed about ¼ off. North Chicago fluctuated from 250 to 253, and closed at 252¾.

Money was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. on time, and 6 per cent. on call. Bank clearings were $14,056,521. New-York exchange sold at par.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*44	..	*47	..
C. & C. C. & D.	*63	..	*63¼	..
Chi. B. & M.	13	14	*13	..
Chi. B. & M. pf	33⅝	..	*33⅝	..
Chi. P. & P. Co.	35½	..	*37	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	47½	..	47½	..
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley "L")	*5⅝	..	*5⅝	..
Chi. City Ry.	*285	..	*282	..
Chi. Telephone	158	163	*163	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	*128¾	..	*129⅝	..
Lake St. El. Ry.	*22⅝	..	*22¼	..
Met. Elevated	12¼	13	12	13
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	..	..	13¼	..
Mil. & C. Brew. pf.	..	..	34	..
N. Y. Biscuit	*72¾	..	*72¼	..
N. C. St. R. R.	*252¼	..	*250	..
National Ry.	107	111	107	111
S. W. S. C. L.	12¾	..	*13	..
W. C. St. R. R.	*108½	..	*108¾	..
Western Stone	*66	..	66½	..
BONDS.				
C. A. & F. G. R. 5s	*99¼	..	98½	99½
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	*106	..	*106	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*58	..	58	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	37	40	37	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100	..	100	100⅜
Chi. B. of T. 5s	*102	..	*102	..
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	90⅛	..	*90⅛	..
Consumers' G. L. 5s	81	83	*82	..
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	76	76¼	*76	..
Met. El. 5s	66	69	..	..
N. C. C. R. R. 4½s	*100¼	..	*100½	..
N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*104	..	*104	..
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	101¼	101⅝	101	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	97	98	*97¾	..

*Sales.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Local stocks were steady to strong, and the market was fairly active. Bay State Gas securities were the weak spot, and certain of the copper shares also experienced some reaction. Montana declined ⅝c, to 75⅞, and closed at 76c. Butte was ⅛ stronger, at 8⅞, and Calumet was steady at 305. Franklin dropped ½, to 13½, and Kearsarge rose 1¼, to 13¼. Old Dominion advanced ¼, to 19¾. Quincy was steady at 123, and Tamarack rose 1½, to 115½. Wolverine weakened ⅛, to 6⅞. Gold Coin sold at 95c. Copper in London weakened ⅛, to 43⅞ for spot, and 44¼ for futures.

New-England Telephone advanced ¼, to 88¾. West End Street Railway was off ½, to 68¾. Mexican first incomes rose 1¼, to 21¼, and the stock rose ½, to 10⅞, closing at 10¾. Dominion Coal lost its gain of yesterday, declining ⅞, to 12⅝. There was no special gossip, but the general feeling was better than for some time.

Money loaned at 7 per cent. New-York funds sold at 15@20c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Boston	3⅝	..	4	..
Boston W. P.	50	..	50	..
East Boston	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
West End	1½	2	1⅜	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	202	202½	..	..
Erie	61¾	62½	62	62½
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	88	..	88	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	12½	12¾	13¼	13⅝
Dominion Coal pf	88	90	88	90
Gen. Electric pf	58	59½	57	60
Illinois Steel	65	..	..	..
Lamson S. S.	18¼	20	18⅜	20
Philadelphia Co	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛
Beece Button Hole	..	21	..	21
West. Elec. 1st pf	52	53⅜	52	53⅜
Bay State Gas	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅞
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	213	215	214¼	215
Boston & Lowell	203	..	203	..
Boston & Maine	165	..	164	..
Central Mass.	11	..	11	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	93	..	94	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	101	..	102½	..
Fitchburg pf	94	94½	94	94½
Flint & P. M. pf	35	40	35	40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	183	184½	184	185
Old Colony	177	178	177	..

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	30	..	30	..
Atlantic	17¾	18¼	17	17½
Bonanza (D. C.)	..	..	..	18
Boston & Montana	75¾	76	76¼	76½
Butte & Boston	8⅝	..	8½	8¾
Cal. & Hecla	300	309	300	305
Centennial	..	..	14	15
Franklin	13½	14½	..	..
Kearsarge	13¼	13½	..	..
Osceola	26	27	26	27
Quincy	121	123	121	123
Tamarack	114	115	112	114
Tamarack, Jr.	17	17½	17	17½
Wolverine	6½	7	6½	7
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	..	..	105	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	108	..	..	..
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	..	..	87	90
Eastern 1st 6s	..	..	116½	120
Mex. C. cn. 4s	68¼	69	68	69
Mex. C. 1st inc	21	22	..	21
Mex. C. 2d inc	9½	10	9	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	..	..	111¼	112
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	78	79	78	79
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	52	53	52	53

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

Ft. Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.07	.06
Belcher	.28	.26
Best & Belcher	.80	.79
Bodie Consolidated	.38	.40
Bulwer	.15	.15
Chollar	.62	.62
Consolidated Cala. & Va.	2.15	2.15
Crown Point	.19	.18
Gould & Curry	.13	.12
Hale & Norcross	.15	1.15
Mexican	.59	.58
Mono	.18	.17
Ophir	1.30	1.30
Potosi	.53	.52
Savage	.49	.50
Sierra Nevada	.42	.42
Union Consolidated	.36	.36
Utah	.11	.10
Yellow Jacket	.42	.43

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 6.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Gibson	.48	.47
Anaconda	.62½	.64
Portland	1.76	1.73
Argentum	.61½	.61¼
Isabella	.55½	.53
Union	.41½	.40½
Consolidated	.19	.17½
Pharmacist	.16	.16¼
Work	.20	.18¾
Alamo	.08	.08
Mount Rosa	.17	.16
Blue Bell	.09½	.10
Silver State	.02	.02
Golden Fleece	1.62	1.62

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 6th day of February, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$80,323,155.44	
Gold bullion	16,451,463.76	
Total	$96,774,619.20	
Outstanding gold certificates	49,978,989.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	147,310.00	
Total	49,831,679.00	
Balance		*$46,942,940.20
Standard silver dollars	$353,745,134.00	
Silver bullion	574,852.30	
Total	$354,319,986.30	
Outstanding silver certificates	347,131,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	15,427,396.00	
Total	$331,704,108.00	
Balance		22,615,878.30
Standard silver dollars of 1890	13,302,928.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,915,352.25	
Total	$137,218,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,218,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$99,091,926.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	29,765,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	850,000.00	
Total	$28,915,000.00	
Balance		70,176,926.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$26,325,194.00	
National bank notes	10,717,531.13	
Fractional silver coin	14,361,307.46	
Fractional currency	196.84	
Minor coin	1,101,478.89	
Deposits in National banks	14,845,076.81	
Bonds and interest paid	5,416,807.27	
Total	$72,767,591.90	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	7,601,064.15	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,525,096.90	
Disbursing officers' balances	23,174,279.60	
Post Office Department account	2,665,558.43	
Miscellaneous items	1,669,010.87	
Total	$41,635,009.95	
Balance		31,132,581.95
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$170,868,326.70

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$906,205.14	$2,805,208.02	$101,527,278.14
Internal revenue	419,362.63	2,125,819.63	90,051,686.12
Miscellaneous	61,805.67	414,808.41	10,572,595.94
Total	$1,387,373.43	$5,345,836.06	$202,151,560.20

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$175,000.00	$730,000.00	$54,307,972.72
War	35,000.00	385,000.00	34,489,838.06
Navy	18,000.00	224,000.00	16,258,720.27
Indians	35,000.00	317,000.00	6,848,310.04
Pensions	600,000.00	4,409,000.00	85,623,864.71
Interest	693,000.00	1,082,000.00	25,107,795.83
Total	$1,556,000.00	$7,138,000.00	$222,630,101.63
Excess of expenditures over receipts	168,626.57	1,792,163.94	20,478,541.43

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$310,595.00	$3,215,813.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$17,120.00	121,815.50	6,412,870.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$364,216,461	$77,991,660	$442,208,121
This f'cal yr.	91,333,832	3,266,700	94,600,532
This month	2,824,361	173,645	2,998,006
This day	623,805	20,860	644,665

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

FOR THE INNSBRUCK EXPOSITION

Programme and Scope of the Exhibition to be Opened in May.

The American programme of the International Exposition to be held at Innsbruck, Austria, from May to October, has just been issued. The committee from the United States will consist of August Belmont, Frederic R. Coudert, Julien T. Davies, Lyman J. Gage, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Gen. Thompson, Percival Kühne, Hermann Oelrichs, Gen. Horace Porter, Charles Stewart Smith, and A. B. de Guerville as General Commissioner.

The Exposition will be under the patronage of the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, and will be devoted to physical education, hygiene, sport, subsidiary trades, and industries. The physical training of children from birth to the age when schooling begins will be shown in the first division. Then come gymnastics, fencing, swimming, boating, followed by games, indoors and out of doors. Skating and children's sports will be illustrated in the fourth division, as well as riding and driving. In the fifth division will be shown models for stables, race courses, and the full enjoyment of a stable.

It is reported that there will be wonderful exhibitions of ancient and modern inventions in the division devoted to cycling, the seventh, which will, perhaps, be the most extensive of the kind ever given. Athletics and athletic competitions will be shown in group ten, in which there will be an extensive exhibit of articles suitable for prizes. Group eleven will be devoted to photography and apparatus and appliances for amateur photography. The interesting and important subject of sanitation, domestic and public, will be comprehensively illustrated in group twelve.

The Exposition will be opened May 1, and continue until October. The prizes and awards will be numerous and valuable. The examination by the jury [illegible]

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. **42 Wall St.**

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

City of Tampa, Fla.

$300,000

Municipal Improvement Gold 6s,

DUE JAN. 1ST, 1921. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

Principal and interest payable in New-York in gold coin of present weight and fineness.

PRICE TO NET 5½ PER CENT.
Full particulars on application.

W. N. Coler & Co.,
Bankers,
34 Nassau St., New-York.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway
REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds are notified that the time for depositing them with the Mercantile Trust Company has been extended until Feb. 10, 1896, after which date an additional charge of $10 per bond will be assessed against each bond thereafter deposited.

Nine-tenths of the whole number of outstanding bonds have already been deposited with the Trust company, under the terms of the agreement.

Copies of the agreement under which the deposit is made and of the circular giving in detail the plan of reorganization can be obtained by application to the Mercantile Trust Company or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY**, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

Government Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. M. Kidder & Co.,
Bankers, 18 Wall St.

U. S. Government Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Daniel A. Moran & Co.,
48 WALL ST., (Cor. William,)
(BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING.)

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 15, 1896.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. TRUST BONDS OF 1880.

Proposals will be received until noon of Feb. 11, 1896, for the sale to the undersigned of bonds of the above issue sufficient to use the moneys now to the credit of the Sinking Fund.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE,
February 1, 1896. 45 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To the Bondholders and Stockholders OF THE Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Notice is Hereby Given, that the amendment to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, dated September 6, 1895, referred to in the notice heretofore published, dated January 3, 1896, is finally adopted, and said plan and agreement, as so amended, is hereby declared operative.

And Notice is Further Given, that holders of the $400,000 of **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City, and holders of the $189,000 of **Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds** of said Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, may become parties to said agreement as amended, by depositing their bonds with the said New-York Security and Trust Company and United States Trust Company of New-York, respectively, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of bonds will be received, except in the discretion of the committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 per bond.

And Notice is Further Given, that Holders of Stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company may become parties to said agreement, as amended, by depositing their stock with The State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, or its agent, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of stock will be received, except in the discretion of the Committee.

Stockholders must, at the time of making such deposit, pay to the said depositary the assessment of **$6 per share,** mentioned in said Plan and Agreement, which payment will be receipted for by said depositary on the certificates of deposit issued by it for said stock.

When, in the opinion of the Committee, a sufficient amount of stock has been deposited, application will be made to have the certificates of deposit issued therefor listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement as amended and now operative, may be obtained by application to any of the depositaries above named, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New-York, February 5, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH,
Chairman.
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

Long Island Traction Company
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

The securities of the **BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY** will be delivered by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York, on and after February 6th, 1896, on presentation of certificates of said Trust Company properly indorsed in blank.

New-York, February 6th, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

P. Lorillard Company
COMMON STOCK
FOR SALE.

S. N. WARREN & CO.,
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WILLIAM WILLIS MERRILL,
Room 419 Produce Exchange.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5, 1896.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the preferred and common stock of this company, payable on the second day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company as above, on the 19th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 20th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York. J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 13th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Proposals.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York City, January 16, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., February 11, 1896, and then opened, for supplying 10,000, (subject to increase or decrease of 20 per cent.) American white marble headstones in slabs. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality, and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Specifications, blanks, and information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l. U. S. A.

One of His Trials.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Hang the luck!" exclaimed Mr. Skinphlint. "I forgot to notice how much money I had in my pocket when I started down town this morning. I found a fifty-cent piece on the seat when I got up to leave the car, and I don't know whether it had dropped out of my pocket or some other man had lost it. I can't tell whether I'm half a dollar ahead or whether I've had a narrow escape from losing half a dollar!"

Surrogate Notices.

ERB, PAULINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Scheffer, Mary Scheffer, his widow, (Mary being fictitious, her true name being unknown to petitioner,) and any other heirs at law and next of kin of PAULINE ERB, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Elizabeth Bader of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the tenth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Erb, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the said will of Pauline Erb should not have been admitted to probate, why the proceedings should not be without prejudice to any proceedings already had or to be had herein, and also why a further order may not be entered herein directing that the said will of said Pauline Erb be considered as properly and duly probated, and that the probate proceedings heretofore had for the admission of the said will on or about October 5th, 1893, as well as all the other proceedings thereon, be ratified and confirmed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed to this supplemental citation. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1896.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
SOL. & BENJ. OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petition, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.
ja31-1aw6wF

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK W. SCHABBEHAR, William Stuve, Annie Reipschlager, William Schabbehar, Fredericka Erdbrinck, Frederick Schabbehar, William H. Berkemeyer, Amelia J. Berkemeyer, Bertha Trow, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Reipschlager of the City of New-York and Charles Berkemeyer of the City of Brooklyn have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1891, and another instrument in writing bearing date the 25th day of November, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioners, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City.
ja24-1aw6wF&mh5*

CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES F.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miranda P. Hildreth, Susan A. Follett, James F. Chamberlain, Melissa A. Potter, Alice Codding, Joseph J. Chamberlain, Bradford B. Chamberlain, Anna M. Follett, Willie A. Bentley, Ella Pickering, James F. C. Blackhurst, Mary Chamberlain Class, Mary Devine, George F. Seymour, Elizabeth S. Jones, Lois M. Mason, Jared Bartlett, Susan Bartlett, James J. Bartlett, Florence A. Bartlett, and Hannah R. Bartlett, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Conklin and Edward Ashforth, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
ja31-1aw6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-1aw6mF

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-1aw6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN H. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-1aw6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n29-1aw6mF

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix. GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-1aw6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-1aw6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-1aw6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-1aw6mF

CONNER, ELIZA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza S. Conner, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. MacLean, Esquire, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN S. WATSON, Executrix. [illegible]

Surrogate Notices.

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York.
f7-1aw6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-1aw6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City.
11-1aw6mF

FISHER, FRANK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank L. Fisher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 338 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JESSE C. BENNETT, Executor. DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
au30-1aw6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-1aw6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Man & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE NORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y.
s20-1aw6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City.
s20-1aw6mF

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
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THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

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History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17.
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—at 2 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	†Ems, March 28, 10 AM

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M.	Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK....Feb. 12	NEW-YORK...March 4
ST. PAUL......Feb. 19	ST. PAUL....March 11
PARIS..........Feb. 26	PARIS.......March 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon	Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM	Friesland, Mar. 11, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM	Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM	Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM	Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM
Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM	Britannic, April 1, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK..............................Feb. 8, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon........Sat., Feb. 15, M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. AMSTERDAM......Sat., Feb. 8, 9 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM........Sat., Feb. 15, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agentcy, 39 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.	W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt. O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R.	J. L. Adams, G. E. A. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P.	Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

Avoid Winter's Icy Blasts

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to the island of **JAMAICA**, renowned for its salubrious climate and natural beauty. Most health-giving Winter resort in the world. Illustrated booklet free.
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

COOK'S TOURS.

A Special Party will leave **San Francisco** Feb. 25 for a delightful round of pleasure travel in

Japan and China.

Incidental visits will be made to all the interesting places en route. **Duration of tour four months.**

West India Cruises.

S. S. **Caribbee,** Feb. 15, and **S. S. Madiana,** Feb. 26. Independent tickets to **Bermuda** and all **West Indian Ports** by all lines. Tours to

Florida

by **Clyde Line** on Feb. 19 and March 4. **All rail,** Feb. 18 and March 3.

For full particulars see descriptive pamphlets. Programme of tours to **Europe, season 1896,** now ready.

Independent railroad and steamer tickets everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 Broadway, cor. Warren St., New-York.
1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th St., New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.	Etruria, Feb. 22, 11 A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.	Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC..............................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC...............................March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA...............................March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.........March 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 3; April 20; June 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 2; May 11; July 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA**
MIOWERA, March 1. WARRIMOO, March 30.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, Feb. 10. | ALLIANCA, Feb. 20.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest,
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.............................Friday, Feb. 7
SEMINOLE..............................Monday, Feb. 10
COMANCHE, (new)................Wednesday, Feb. 12
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily, Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night, Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
11:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs: 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 3 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
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MORRIS GREEN, Assignee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Assignee, 45 Wall St., New-York City.

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Lawyer and Client Locked Up in the City Prison.

SURPRISE IN A SUIT AGAINST A BANK

J. J. Humphrey and W. D. Murphy, Attorney, Sent to the Tombs—Result of a Claim Against the Bank for Savings.

There were some sensational developments in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Dugro in an action in which John J. Humphrey is plaintiff and the Bank for Savings, popularly known as the Bleecker Street Bank, defendant, and in which the plaintiff and his counsel were committed for perjury.

Under the laws of the State savings banks are compelled to publish at certain intervals a list of the unclaimed funds remaining in their possession. In a list sent out by the defendant bank appears the statement that since 1849 there has been $170 in the bank, deposited there in 1849 by Hugh Humphrey, which, with interest, now amounts to $2,008.

The plaintiff in the action some time ago put in a claim for this sum, alleging that Hugh Humphrey, the depositor, was his uncle. The plaintiff alleged that the depositor is dead, and that he and a sister are the only heirs-at-law.

While the bank was entirely willing to pay over the money to the proper persons, an investigation, it is alleged, showed to its officers that the plaintiff was not what he represented himself to be, and payment was refused. Humphrey then brought suit.

The plaintiff said on the witness stand that he lived at 180 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in 1851, on Prince Edward Island. He says that Hugh Humphrey was his uncle, and that Hugh had two brothers, William and Thomas, the latter of whom was his father. William, he said, died without having children. He also testified that his father and his mother are dead. The plaintiff said that he first heard of some money that his Uncle Hugh deposited somewhere from his (the plaintiff's) father, his counsel, William D. Murphy, stating that he was probably the heir. In defense of his position as an heir, Humphrey produced a number of old Bibles containing the name of Hugh Humphrey, which he said had come down through his family to him, they having been given to him by his father as heirlooms. The signatures in some manner compare with the signature of Hugh given to the bank when he made the deposits. The officers of the bank were called to prove the amount of money on deposit, and there the plaintiff's case rested.

David Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, was the first witness called by the bank. He testified that in his opinion the signatures in the Bibles and those in the books of the bank were not written by the same person.

After a recess George L. Humphrey, the musical director of the Herald Square Theatre, was called to the witness stand. Just as he took his seat on the stand Mr. Wickersham, the attorney for the bank, noticed that the plaintiff and Mr. Murphy were not in court. Justice Dugro said that they must be sent for at once. They returned in about fifteen minutes. Justice Dugro stated in the meantime that he would order a non-suit if the plaintiff did not return. Mr. Wickersham said that he did not want this, as he had evidence to disprove every statement made by the plaintiff.

George L. Humphrey testified that he had received a postal card from Mr. Murphy in November, 1894, asking him to call. He did so, but on the stand he was not allowed to testify as to what passed between them other than to state that he gave into Mr. Murphy's possession several old books containing the signatures of his father and mother, and of his Uncle Hugh.

The Bibles that the plaintiff had sworn were given to him by his father, and had passed through his family, were then shown to the witness, and he swore positively that they were the books that he had given to Mr. Murphy at the latter's solicitation, the witness having sent to Ohio for them, where they were in the possession of his brother Arthur. The witness said that he had an Uncle Hugh, but that he had never seen him, and he also gave a history of his family.

On cross-examination, Mr. Burke asked: "Is it not a fact that the second time you called on Mr. Murphy he had these books in his possession?"

"He never had the books until I gave them to him," said the witness.

Arthur G. Humphrey of Akron, Ohio, was then called. He is the brother of G. L. Humphrey. He swore to the identity of the same books, which, he said, he had sent to his brother at the latter's request. He corroborated his brother's testimony in regard to the family.

While all this was going on, Justice Dugro was sending out the court officers on mysterious errands. It became known that he posted one of the court officers at the courtroom door to see that the plaintiff did not again leave the room. It also became known that the Justice had sent to the District Attorney's office, and about half an hour afterward the Justice, on receiving a message, suddenly left the bench and went to his private rooms, returning after a few minutes' absence.

After Arthur Humphrey had left the stand there was a dramatic incident. Two heavily veiled women were seen to enter the courtroom, accompanied by a young man, and Mr. Wickersham called out "Mrs. Humphrey."

One of the veiled women advanced and was sworn, and just as she was about to raise her veil the attorney for the plaintiff asked the Court to be allowed to withdraw a juror and thereby end the case.

Justice Dugro refused the request. "I will show this plaintiff," he said sternly, "that he cannot fool with the Court."

Mrs. Humphrey then raised her veil. She is an elderly woman, with a pale, emaciated face. She said her name was Catherine Humphrey, and that she resided in Boston. She has eight children, she said, all of whom are living. Her eldest son is named John James Humphrey, the same name as that of the plaintiff.

"When did you last see your son?" she was asked.

"I have not seen him for nineteen years," she replied.

The plaintiff was then called upon to stand up before the witness. He did so, but not a look of recognition passed between them. The plaintiff passed his hands over his face and pulled at his mustache until the Court warned him to desist.

"Is this your son?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

"I cannot state certainly, as I have not seen him for so long," said Mrs. Humphrey.

Mrs. Humphrey went on to state that she had heard from her son in Brooklyn seven years ago; that he was a plasterer, thirty-eight years old, and that he was born on Prince Edward's Island, all of which statements, with the exception of the age, tallied with the plaintiff's story. Mrs. Humphrey stated that her husband's name was Thomas; that he had had brothers named William and John, but never one named Hugh. There was no cross-examination.

Mrs. Catherine Mack, the other veiled woman, then took the stand. She said she had known the husband of Mrs. Humphrey forty years ago on Prince Edward's Island. When she was confronted with the plaintiff, she swore positively that he was the son of Thomas Humphrey and the preceding witness. "He looks the image of his father," she said. She admitted that she had not seen him for twenty years, at which time she thought he was about sixteen years old. She could not be shaken in her statement that the man before her was the son of Catherine Humphrey.

Mary Fillmore testified that she was the daughter of William Humphrey, who is living, and that the plaintiff is her cousin. She said that to the best of her recollection she had never heard of an Uncle Hugh.

Mr. Murphy was called to the stand in rebuttal for the plaintiff. He swore positively that the books in question had been given to him by the plaintiff, and not by George Humphrey, in direct contradiction to the latter. On cross-examination, Mr. Wickersham asked:

"Did you ever present an unjust claim against the bank?"

"Never," said Mr. Murphy.

"Do you recollect the Gerrin case?"

"Yes," said Mr. Murphy.

"What became of Gerrin?"

"He went to jail against my protest," said Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy, who has served several terms in the Legislature, also said that he had known of this claim since 1862. He said that when he presented the claim to John E. Parsons the latter called him a "fraud."

"That increases my respect for Mr. Parsons," said Mr. Wickersham.

In the summing up Mr. Wickersham attacked the plaintiff and Mr. Murphy, saying of the latter that he had been in these schemes before and that he had now "reached the end of his rope."

After the charge to the jurors and their retirement, Mr. Murphy attempted to go out into the corridor, but the court officer stopped him, and told him to take a seat. He appealed to the Court, but Justice Dugro said that he would be compelled to detain him for a time. Meanwhile Justice Dugro continued to sign some papers handed to him by Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach.

The jury was out just five minutes. It then returned a verdict for the defendant.

"In view of some of the statements made by some of the witnesses in this case," announced the Court, "I must ask that Mr. Murphy and the plaintiff remain in court. The others can go."

It was then stated that the papers the Justice had been signing were commitments for Murphy and Humphrey.

Justice Dugro then left the bench, and, after a long consultation with Justice Gildersleeve and some persons from the District Attorney's office, he entered at 6:30 o'clock an order, in which he stated that, it appearing that William D. Murphy, having sworn that he obtained a certain book from the plaintiff in the action, whereas he had in reality received the book from George L. Humphrey, and it also appearing that John James Humphrey, the plaintiff, having sworn that the book was in his possession since 1879, having been given to him by his father, when in reality the book had been obtained from Murphy, and by him from George L. Humphrey, he would require that both John J. Humphrey and William D. Murphy enter their recognizances in the sum of $3,000 each to answer to the charge of perjury, and in default to be locked up in the City Prison.

Immediately on the entry of the order Policeman Degann of the court squad took the two prisoners to the Tombs.

EX-CITY MARSHAL SALMON SUED.

C. F. Myers Asks $10,000 Damages for Seizure of the Hotel Aberdeen.

The trial of an action brought by Charles F. Myers against ex-City Marshal John Salmon, Edward J. Moloughney, and Robert C. Hewitt, to recover $10,000 for alleged unlawful seizure of the Hotel Aberdeen, at 917 Broadway, was resumed yesterday before Judge Giegerich and a jury in Part V. of the Supreme Court.

Myers alleges that on March 13, 1893, he was the owner and proprietor of the Aberdeen, and that on that day Marshal Salmon, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, entered the hotel with seven men and attempted to remove the furniture. He says that Salmon and his men terrorized the guests of the hotel by their disorderly conduct, and says that they broke into the storeroom and drank the wines, rum, and beer of the hotel, and that Salmon and his men forcibly entered the bedrooms and went to sleep. Myers says that Salmon would not permit the servants to prepare breakfast for the guests the following morning.

Salmon was arrested and taken from the hotel on March 14, 1893, at 11 o'clock, on a charge of larceny, but was subsequently discharged in the police court.

The defense put ex-Marshal Salmon on the stand yesterday morning. He testified that he entered the hotel with his men under an attachment in favor of Edward J. Moloughney, a grocer, for $160.39. Salmon denied that he had acted improperly or permitted his men to do so. He said none of his men drank any wine. The rooms were not broken into. He and one of his men lay down for a while in vacant rooms at the suggestion of Mr. Keator. He said he gave Mrs. Myers permission to get breakfast for the servants. Soon after this a Mr. Sommer claimed the property levied on under a mortgage, and he (Salmon) released the levy. He then told of his arrest and subsequent acquittal.

On cross-examination Salmon admitted that he was indicted with John A. Alexander on a charge of extortion, and that he turned State's evidence. He was discharged, and Alexander was sentenced to four years in State prison. Alexander was subsequently pardoned by Gov. Morton.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

TWO INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

M. D. Quitman and H. Heuman Not Tried for False Pretense.

Judge Newburger, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday dismissed the indictments against Max D. Quitman, law partner of Otto Irving Wise of 280 Broadway, and Henry Heuman, a salesman, of 306 East Seventy-seventh Street. They were charged with obtaining a signature by false pretense.

The complainant was Elizabeth B. Sims, now of Belleville, N. J. In her affidavit Mrs. Sims alleged that on Aug. 14, 1893, she had a furnishing store at 292 Willis Avenue. At that time she was in debt to the extent of $1,200. She alleges that Heuman recommended to her to turn the business over to her two sons, William P. and Walter L. Sims. She consented, and the next day Heuman sent Mr. Quitman to her, and she signed a paper assigning her business to him.

Mrs. Sims also stated that she supposed that the paper was simply one turning the business over to her two sons, so that they could continue it. Some time afterward Mr. Quitman, she says, sold the business to her husband for $700, her husband borrowing the money. She alleged that Mr. Quitman did not give her any of the money.

The indictments were dismissed on the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney Battle, who indorsed on the papers that he did not think it possible to get a conviction.

He said afterward that Mrs. Sims has since her complaint admitted that she was mistaken in her opinion of Heuman and Quitman. She said the money obtained by the sales of the business was used to pay off her debts, and that she was convinced that neither Heuman nor Quitman had used false representations to induce her to sign the papers.

SAYS THE AWARD IS EXCESSIVE.

The Elevated Railroad Resists an Application by the O'Sullivan Estate.

Application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Lawrence, by William V. Rowe, of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, for a stay of proceedings before Commissioners appointed by Justice Beach some time ago to assess the damages by the elevated railroad to the property at Wall and Pearl Streets belonging to the O'Sullivan estate, pending an appeal that has been taken to the higher courts from an order of Justice Beach setting aside the previous award in the case.

The plaintiffs claimed damages to their property in easements of light and air to the extent of $410,000, and the former commission to assess the damages awarded $75,000. This award was appealed from by the company, on the ground that it was excessive, and Justice Beach set it aside on that ground. He appointed a new commission to make a new award, which commission has adjourned its sittings pending the determination of this motion.

William H. Godden, of Davies, Short & Townsend, in opposing the application for a stay, said that, in the first place, the order of Justice Beach was not appealable under the Condemnation act, as there could only be an appeal from a final order.

"That point is well taken," said Justice Lawrence. "There is no need to argue that further."

Mr. Godden also contended that the court was without jurisdiction to stay proceedings prior to the entry of a final order where the proceedings were instituted by the alleged trespasser in possession. He said that if the act were construed otherwise by the other side the construction would make the act unconstitutional.

Decision was reserved.

MORE "GENTLEMAN JOE" TROUBLE.

M. K. Kellam Denies that He Was a Partner of M. B. Curtis.

An application was made to Justice Fitzsimons in the City Court yesterday by Moses K. Kellam, grocer at 74 and 76 Murray Street, for an order vacating an attachment obtained against his business by Fred B. Anderson, business manager of the company that produced "Gentleman Joe" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Anderson recently sued Kellam for $140 for two weeks' salary due him as manager of the company. He submitted affidavits from Marie B. Curtis and her husband, M. B. Curtis, in which they say that a few days before the play was stopped by the courts Kellam said in their presence that he thought the production would be a failure, and that to protect himself from any demand from the actors and actresses and other employes for salaries he had disposed of all his property and business. These affidavits were put in to sustain the assertion of the plaintiff that Kellam was the financial backer of the company.

Kellam denied that he had disposed of his business, and that he was a partner with Curtis in the Fifth Avenue Theatre production of "Gentleman Joe." He said that he had never had any interest in the play, and had not made the remarks attributed to him by Mrs. Curtis.

Decision was reserved.

R. B. Roosevelt, Jr., Sues as Guardian.

Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., as guardian of the person and estate of his daughter, Olga, four years old, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the daughter in a friendly proceeding to have a part of the income of the child set aside for her support.

The petitioner states that, by the will of his wife, Grace G. Roosevelt, who died July 29, 1894, the daughter inherited a residue estate of $187,000 in personal and $60,000 in real property, and that he was appointed guardian on Nov. 27, 1895. He says that the income of the estate is about $6,500, which will be increased from the rent of the real estate, but that none of this has ever been used for the child's support, the petitioner having borne all the expense of her maintenance. He says he is advised that he can recover for the child's support such sums as he has expended since the death of his wife, and asks, as the child has been luxuriously reared, that an allowance of $3,000 be made from the income for her support.

The matter came before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and was sent to a referee to pass upon the issues.

Ryan Found Guilty of Murder.

Stephen Ryan was found guilty by a jury yesterday in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court of murder in the second degree.

Ryan's trial for the murder of James Walsh, a sailor on the United States receiving ship Vermont, in a saloon at 34 Bayard Street on June 22, 1895, was concluded yesterday at 1:30 o'clock P. M., and the jury announced its verdict at 6:45 o'clock.

Justice Smyth remanded Ryan, and announced that he would hear Mr. Caffery's motion for a new trial to-day.

If the verdict is sustained, Ryan will be imprisoned for life.

Delay for E. S. Hallenbach.

On motion of Emanuel Friend, Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday adjourned for a week the hearing of Edward S. Hallenbach of 343 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, who is charged with assault in the first degree in shooting William Robinson of 314 West Fifty-ninth Street on Dec. 30, 1895.

Mr. Friend said that his client's mind is in a bad condition, and he would ask for a commission in lunacy.

Ex-Inspector McLaughlin's Appeal.

The appeal case of William W. McLaughlin, ex-Inspector of Police, who was convicted before Justice Barrett of extortion, was finished in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

Counsel for both sides rested their case on the arguments made on Wednesday. It is possible that a decision in the matter will be handed down in a few days.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

95—Townsend vs. Hagar. 97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bardsley. 157—Scheuer vs. Muller. 64—Lot of Jewelry vs. United States. 93—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 101—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States. 103—Electro-Dynamic Company vs. Yacht Electron. 104—Bigler vs. Electro-Dynamic Company. 105—Mackie vs. Erhardt. 106—Sanders vs. Manson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—1202—Schwellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan vs. United States. 749—Paturzo vs. United States. 1347—Schafert vs. Vogel. 1894—United States vs. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. 1906—Pullman & Co. vs. United States. 744—Herrmann, Sternbach & Co. vs. same. 644—United States vs. Foulds. 2122—Same vs. Aruster. 1835—Blumenthal & Boas vs. United States. 1403—Zuricaldy & Co. vs. same. 1577—Roessler, Hasslacher & Co. vs. same. 1134—Matthews, Blum & Vaughn vs. same. 2065—Kohlbeen vs. same. 1465—Schroeder vs. same. 1861—Stern Brothers vs. same. 1726—Benjamin & Caspery vs. same. 1823—United States vs. Hansell & Buckman. 2185—Kleeberg vs. United States. 897—Tiffany & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.

Cases Adjourned.—1—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 2—Talbot vs. Press Publishing Company. 3—Mayor, &c., vs. Pennsylvania Railway Company. 4—Leonard vs. Whaley.

Cases Noticed.—5—Haworth vs. Stark. 6—Mergenthaler Linotype Company vs. Ridder. 7—Freund vs. Gumbinner. 8—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 9—Same vs. New-York Electrical Works. 10—Hadden vs. Nathchang Silk Company. 11—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 12—Ledwith vs. Claffy. 13—Dick vs. Wichelman. 14—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 15—People's Trust Company vs. United States. 17—Shaw Electric Crane Company vs. Schriver. 18—Hupfeld vs. Automaton Piano Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

47—McCaldin vs. Milburn. 83—Milburn vs. McCaldin. 68—Gillispie vs. Yacht Comanche. 75—Woodall vs. Brown & Fleming. 78—Dailey vs. Brown & Fleming. 79—Russo vs. Steamship Hubert.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motion Calendar.—1—Pfeiffer vs. Rheinfrank. 2—Skelly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 3—Hayes vs. Mestaniz. 4—Hopkins vs. Clark. 5—Muller vs. Martin. 6—Burgim vs. Fleming. 7—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railway Company. 9—Kahn vs. Hoes. 10—Polhemus vs. Aldrich. 11—Smyth vs. The Mayor, &c. 12—Kernochan vs. The Umbrella Company. 13—Fitzgibbons vs. National Steamship Company. 14—Waite vs. King. 15—King vs. Waite. 16—Simm vs. Coppel. 17—Levy vs. Bernhard. 18—Lent vs. The Mayor, &c. 19—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c. 20—Lawler vs. French.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—4—Matter of Bronson. 5—Matter of Livingston. 7—Halstead vs. Halstead. 9—Kays vs. Brown. 10—Niagara Grape Market Company vs. Wygant. 11—Pittham vs. McDonnell. 11—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 12—McQuillan vs. Rogers. 15—Gruenstein vs. Joblousky. 19—Isear vs. Daynes. 21—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lynch. 22—Chambers & McKee Glass Company vs. Roberts. 24—Winthrop vs. Welling.

Enumerated Motions.—48—Brown vs. Foster. 25—Blanck vs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company. 27—Johnson vs. Tyng. 61—Feldman vs. McGraw.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Titelbaum vs. Lolsola. 2—Pratt vs. Pratt. 3—Pine vs. Greenberg. 4—Wilson vs. Andruss. 5—Heilner vs. Donlon. 6—Hass vs. Watson. 7—Goulding vs. New-York Fur-Cutting Company. 8—Paine vs. Myers. 9—Whitney vs. South Brooklyn Savings Institution. 10—Lexington vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 11—Possehl vs. Zippert. 12—Schwab vs. Sachs. 13—Watertown Paper Company vs. Walter. 14—Hirschenbohm vs. Hirschenbohm. 15—Mueller vs. Pollatschek. 16—Rogers & Co. vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 17—Foster vs. Electric Heat Regulator Company. 18—Jones vs. Juckett. 19—Newman vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 20—Hauser vs. Long Island Wall Paper Company. 21—Ellensohn vs. Keyes. 22—O'Brien vs. Blaut. 23—Weil vs. Bernstein. 24—Weil vs. Heller. 25—Weil vs. Sundel. 26—Cipolla vs. Daiber. 27—Pollack vs. Congregation Aderathel. 28—Steele vs. Steele. 29—Matter of Sims. 30—Bernheim vs. Levy. 31—Jackson vs. Topping. 32—Freidell vs. Franklin Trust Company. 33—Fredly vs. Schaffer. 34—Ackerman vs. Newrisse. 35—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street. 36—Schulman vs. Schulman. 37—Cohen vs. Cohen. 38—Cohen vs. Von Ruthingell. 39—Leggett vs. Ward & Co. 40—Matter of Connell. 41—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 42—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 43—Independent Order of Israel vs. Silberberg. 44—Hurd vs. Thomas. 45—Knight vs. Pelham Heights Company. 46—Koans vs. Graft. 47—Human vs. Human. 48—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 49—Matter of Stebbins Avenue. 50—Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street. 51—Lewis vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 52—Lyons vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 43—Moore vs. Shaw. 54—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Fraund. 55—Goodwin vs. Crawford. 56—Shrady vs. Logan. 57—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Judson. 58—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Loos. 59—People, &c., vs. Bornstein. 60—Shaw vs. Dixon. 61—Perine vs. Norton. 62—Matter of Lane. 63—Averill vs. Excelsior Disinfector Company. 64—Nichthaus vs. Lehman. 65—Rochester Lamp Company vs. Brigham. 66—Burnham vs. Burnham. 67—Gould vs. Simpson. 68—Watertown Paper Company vs. Walter. 69—Simmowitz vs. Wolf. 70—Watson vs. Barbens. 71—Matter of Talleman. 72—Gibbons vs. McNamara. 73—Horney vs. Hession. 74—Wildermann vs. Hammersen. 75—Von Kementer vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society. 76—Steinway vs. Steinway. 77—Meyer vs. Blumenthal.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Colt vs. Colt. Blinn vs. Blinn. Matter of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street. Alden vs. Alden. Gunther vs. Board of Excise. 2448—Merchant vs. Merchant.

Demurrer.—86—Morton vs. Hoople.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1185—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 340—Samuels vs. Goldberg. 1246—Schnetzky vs. Schnetzky. 1253—Bridgeport Steamboat Company vs. Heusner. 1260—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 1296—Goldstein vs. Goldstein. 1323—Lenare vs. Rodgers. 1364—Nicholls vs. Friese. 1380—Carqueville vs. Ohlen. 1398—Goddard vs. Delury. 1399—Same vs. same. 1403—Goodman vs. Delury. 1455—Roe vs. Delury. 1456—Same vs. same. 1459—New-York Strawboard Company vs. Levin. 1475—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran. 1492—Vosseler vs. Jones. 1496—Rouse vs. Goodman. 1501—The Mayor, &c., vs. Clark. 1502—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 1523—Wilmurt vs. McGrane. 1527—Price vs. Levy. 1536—Irving Savings Institution vs. Buxton. 1564—Rohe vs. Diefen. 1565—Wenstrom Electric Company vs. Bloomer. 1569—Sherwood vs. Weinman. 1574—Roe vs. Delury. 1575—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. same. 1576—Simon vs. same. 138—Haffey vs. Lynch. 1091—McShane vs. Holahan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch.)—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6248—Munsey vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co. 6330—Rosenberg vs. Manhattan Rectifying Co. 7285—Jacoby vs. Jacoby. 6729—Astoria Veneer Mills vs. Simons. 5562—Bradley vs. Bradstreet. 5853—Gabel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5542—Buteux vs. O'Brien. 4594—Society Anomyne de Merbes le Chateau vs. Davidson's Son Marble Company. 5946—Hanna vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6668—Radus vs. Jenkins. 6331—Powers vs. Eagan. 6748—Price vs. Weber. 3597—Love vs. Sexton. 3566—Casey vs. Stewart. 6288—Waterbury Coal and Lumber Company vs. Dutton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1727—Wendell vs. Horshheimer. 1838—Doller vs. Union Railway. 1329—Latzke vs. Weinburgh. 1592—Jones vs. Union Railway Company. 1708—Silver vs. Nauss. 394—Purnell vs. Bank of the State of New-York. 816—Hull vs. Babcock. 1629—Empire State Bank vs. Murray Hill Bank. 1641—Barton vs. McCallum. 1720—Dutton vs. Birns. 1746—Specker vs. Union Railway Company. 1750—Salge vs. Englehardt.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2097.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., and IX.

1392—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1745—Schwarz vs. Boettgen & Hinze. 1924—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1943—Law vs. Stern. 2046—Tuck vs. Goldberger. 2097—McSwegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1726—Clemons vs. Rouse. 692—Ford vs. the Mayor, &c. 737—Kelly vs. Fitzpatrick. 985—Price vs. Baird.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned until Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: George W. Budelman, Kunigunda Polster, Amelia Miller, Barbara Bruns, Harriet S. Ivison, Julia Meindel, Clarence W. Dupignac. At 2 P. M.: William Bliss, Levinia L. Raymond, Carl F. W. Weinhold, Johanna Driscoll, Sarah E. Church.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House at 10:45 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

995—Bernstein vs. Feist. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 885—Weinberg vs. Burkhardt. 749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 886—Del Pinno vs. Volpie. 3346—Rosenfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 797—Froley vs. Sherman. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 756—Clark vs. Goldstein. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 332—Schoenhofer Actien Verein vs. Fountain. 457—Frischman vs. Zimmerman. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 753—Bandestel vs Sonneberg. 3432½—Dunn vs. Wehle. 125—Preston vs. Hilton. 884—J. E. Linde Paper Company vs. Supreme Council, Order of Round Robin. 455—Frankowitz vs. Koehler. 956—Landers vs. Jewellers' Review Publishing Company. 993—India Wharf Brewing Company vs. Cavatta. 994—Stern vs. Kurz. 3517—Hoffman vs. Moore. 3518—Same vs. same. 742—Brickman vs. George C. Flint Company. 1937—Casey vs. Cosmopolitan Club.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

948—Schuster vs. Gunzewiller. 983—Payne vs. Shea. 943—Wendall vs. Herskowitz. 946—Flynn vs. Flynn. 3077—Cowan vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mendelsohn vs. same. 3079—Sommer vs. same. 1013—Palley vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 391—Froman vs. Kraus. 1006—Birmingham Vinegar Brewing Company vs. Nicholl. 962—Waun vs. Nichols. 1033—Langdon & Granger Brewing Company vs. Reynolds. 1034—Franklin vs. Kruse. 1035—Gompert vs. Fishel. 1036—Fee vs. Duryea. 1037—Keister vs. Stofford. 1038—Keister vs. Donaldson. 1039—Gestner vs. Reimer. 1040—Mann vs. Le Bouttellier. 1041—Lazzaro vs. Carroll. 1042—New-York Insulated Wire Company vs. Welch. 1043—Same vs. Burke. 1044—Goldfield vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1045—Dennis vs. Klinger. 1046—Schwarze vs. Spitzer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

831—Summers vs. Rutherford. 842—Russell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 688—Raphael vs. Buckhardt. 812—Clardullo vs. Lamperlengo. 817—Porisson vs. Kenneth. 764—Ogden vs. Ogden. 869—Van Orden vs. Morris. 667—Sealaczeh vs. Rosenheim. 725—Donshkiss vs. Prince. 151—Gregor vs. McKee. 700—O'Connell vs. Herbst. 671—Deutsch vs. Adam. 724—Photo Engraving Company vs. Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter. 912—Otis vs. Lewis. 915—Glaser vs. Albert.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.J. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3531—Goldberg vs. Kaliske. 3584—Mori vs. Du Vivier. 3469—East Side Bank vs. Satenstein. 3676—Vernon vs. Consolidated Wall Paper Company. 3511—New-York Advertising Sign Company vs. Récamier Manufacturing Company. 3004—Barbig vs. Everard. 3567—Vom Hofe vs. Lynch. 3693—Sommers vs. Yunk. 3770—Alliegro vs. Cardinalo. 3277—Bannister vs. Lehmann.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1031.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Charles Higley. 2—Nellie Fitzsimmons. 3—Thomas Fitzsimmons and Walter Gott. 4—Peter McGrath. 5—Domenico Barino. 6—Joseph Drowby. 7—Frederick Hart. 8—John Neller. 9—Thomas Linden and Edward Eagan.

Pleadings.—1—Louis Mentel. 2—Jane Malloy and Patrick Malloy. 3—Joseph Diego. 4—Abraham Fishler and Jacob Grossman. 5—Charles Jones. 6—Alice Henderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—William Grogan. 2—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 3—George Laurier. 4—Michael Kelly. 5—Charles Hamilton. 6—Lulu Fleming. 7—Louis Castrillo. 8—John Koesis. 9—Giuseppe Di Zorio. 10—Philip Habeman. 11—John G. Timberman. 12—Andrero Anderson. 13—Nathan Bercovitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—John Carroll. 2—Edward Grice. 3—Edward Knapp. 4—Frank Winfield. 5—Thomas Keenan, Owen Kane, Richard Grant, Francis Murtha, Timothy Lowery, and John Kenny. 6—James Hurley. 7—Charles F. Brumder. 8—John Snowcraft and Daniel McGuinness. 9—John La Rose and John Kelly. 10—David Connors. 11—Louis Nie. 12—Louise Evans. 13—Max Pollack.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Sam Wah. —William F. Boggs. 3—Christina Petrialcha. 4—Abraham Gettner. 5—John Wagner. 6—David Jones. 7—Michael Power. 8—James O'Connor. 9—Henry Wierek. 10—Tony Lisante. 11—Israel Weisebach. 12—John Sligo. 13—John J. Mullane. 14—Patrick Forbes. 15—John Cauley. 16—Robert E. McGuire. 17—Edward McManus. 18—Sarah Meirhoff. 19—Matthew H. Mercer.

Referee Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Roosevelt vs. Roosevelt—Elliot Sandford.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Elias C. Benedict vs. George T. Arnoux et al., executors—John De Courcy Ireland.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.—Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Enumerated.—74—Samuel S. Hart, appellant, vs. Jones W. Wilder, Abner N. Pollard, Ebenezer Butterick, and the Butterick Publishing Company, Limited, respondents. 98—Margaret A. Howard, as surviving partner of Mary H. White, deceased, respondent, vs. Elizabeth De Witt Leonard and Jeremiah P. Robinson, Harriet W. R. Leech, Isaac R. Robinson, and the said Elizabeth De Witt Leonard, as executors, &c. 99—Abram C. Gibson, appellant, vs. Daniel J. Roach, Dennis J. McCarthy, and George A. W. Wood, as Trustees of District School No. 2, in and for the Town of Castleton, County of Richmond, and State of New-York, respondents. 100—In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of David F. Beck, deceased. 101—John J. Carmody, respondent, vs. the City of Mount Vernon, appellant. 102—In the matter of the petition of Daniel B. Taylor to have the election for the incorporation of the proposed village of Mamaroneck declared illegal. 103—Ida P. Crampton, individually and as executrix, &c., and another, respondents, vs. The Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company and The Union Elevated Railroad Company, appellants. 104—Acker, Edgar & Co., respondents, vs. Pauline S. Deutsch, appellant. 106—Charles P. Champion and another, respondents, vs. Carl L. Recknagel and another, appellants. 107—Francis H. Leggett, Albert H. Jones, Lewis Wallace, and John C. Juhring, respondents, vs. Walter Radford, appellant. 109—William D. Palmer, respondent, vs. Larchmont Electric Company, appellant. 110—Wilhelmina Lucas, respondent, vs. Benedickt Fischer, appellant. 111—Joseph B. Pennell et al., respondents, vs. Charles L. Bueki, appellant. 112—Caldwell Wilcox Company, respondent, vs. John W. Sullivan, appellant. 118—Daniel Mahoney, respondent, vs. James McWalters et al., appellants.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 194—Hillyard vs. Smith. 197—Kohberger vs. Conlin. 159—Gunning vs. Gunning. 156—Van Leinde vs. Stevens. 96—Baker vs. Baker. 178—Arnold vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Jackson vs. same. 208—Coombes vs. Coombes. 209—Nelson vs. Williamson. 210—Ditmas vs. Ditmas. 207—Nolan vs. Harnett. 356—Browne vs. Rice. 185—O'Brien vs. Whigam. 87—Flynn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular order, 211.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Smith, J. Part IV.—Dickey, J.

Short Causes.—3837—Riker et al. vs. Whitnum et al., executors. 3838—Warrington et al. vs. Whitnum et al., executors. 3851—Yeomans vs. Morro. 3352—Condit vs. Cahill. 2693—Abraham et al. vs. Robison. 3472—Abraham et al. vs. Russell. 3744—Zubrinsky vs. Smith. 2126—Edison Electric Company vs. Allers. 3239—Browne vs. Bartelstone. 3965—Dean et al. vs. Graves. 4038—Raritan Hollow Company vs. Manneck. 3964—Huschle et al. vs. Hartog Candy Company. 4032—Elwell vs. Clark et al. 4106—Ayres vs. Conway. 4065—Potter vs. Noxon. 4057—Broistedt vs. Richey et al. 3470—Clark vs. Van Duzer. 4058—Farr vs. Williams. 4066—Moore et al. vs. Duffy. 4333—Delia Rhategan, an alleged incompetent. 4007—Bostin vs. Marks. 3893—Martino vs. Kay.

Regular Calendar.—1290—Tracy vs. Von Brink. 1287—Teresi vs. Leonard. 1385—Biancuili vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 3799—Dargan, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1028—Mannix vs. Union Ferry Company. 830—McArdle vs. Long Island Railroad. 1398—Henderson vs. Anderson. 1399—O'Donnell, infant, vs. Wechsler et al. 1404—Bennett vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 4111—Mather vs. Ridder. 1242—Lesser vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 129—Leichmann vs. Nussbaum. 903—Olsen vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1425.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

CIVIL SERVICE IN MARYLAND

The Republicans Dislike to Pass the Reform Bill to Which They Are Pledged by Their Platform.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 6.—The civil service reformers came down to the Legislature to-day on a special train, and they brought their best speakers, but the reception was not especially cordial, because of the speech made by President Charles J. Bonaparte at the meeting in Baltimore Tuesday night. In this speech he said:

I say to-night to the leaders of the Republican Party that it will be driven from power before it has ruled as many months as its rival did years unless they promptly rebuke the insolence and rapacity of its parasites, abandon at once and finally practices decisively condemned by public opinion, and satisfy far better than they have yet shown either ability or desire to satisfy the reasonable expectations of those through whose votes, labors, and sacrifices power was given them.

I say to Gov. Lowndes that if he were a candidate for his present office at an election to be held to-morrow thousands of votes which he received in November would be cast for his late or almost any other competitor, and thousands more would not be cast at all. He would be in grave danger of defeat, and I do not believe that in this city his vote would equal that of his party in 1894.

Mr. Bonaparte is a Republican and was Supervisor of Election last Fall. The Legislature would make him a Police Commissioner, but he would not accept the place. His criticisms were deeply resented by the Republican Legislature, and the members claim that they will carry out their promises if they are given the time. They say Mr. Bonaparte is unjust. At the same time it is evident that strong words were needed to save the Civil Service bill, and as Mr. Bonaparte is rich and independent he did not hesitate to say them. The Senate passed the bill after relieving all the counties of its provisions, confining it entirely to the Police, Fire and City Departments of Baltimore City. The House will pass the original bill, covering the whole State, with a referendum, hoping to beat it on the popular vote.

It is the general opinion that while the election last Fall defeated Gorman and Rasin, it did not improve the character or the integrity of the Legislature, and the influences here are undoubtedly bad. Wellington was made United States Senator in the face of a law compelling an Eastern Shore man to be selected, and the caucus on the State Treasurership resulted in the success of Shryock against whom the Reform League had laid very serious charges. The most powerful man in the body is Speaker Mudd, an utter spoilsman, and a practical politician of the Gorman order. As the party promised a civil service reform bill, it may have to pass it, but it will be done most unwillingly, and with the idea that it may be defeated at the polls. Even the Republicans do not expect to carry the State next Fall.

ASSIGNMENT BY LEWIS SCHIELE

The Corsetmaker Embarrassed for the First Time in Forty Years.

Lewis Schiele, doing business as a corset manufacturer at 507 and 509 Broadway, under the style of Lewis Schiele & Co., and at New-Haven, Conn., under the style of the American Corset Works, made an assignment yesterday to Henry Rosenblatt, without preference.

Mr. Schiele is one of the pioneers in this line of business, having commenced in 1856 as an importer of corsets. He discontinued importing in 1874, and went into the manufacturing of corsets with Seligman Gutman as a partner. They dissolved partnership on May 1, 1874, and Mr. Schiele continued the business alone. He was generally reputed to be worth $200,000 in business and in real estate.

Myers & Anable, Mr. Schiele's attorneys, said yesterday that in all his business career of forty years he had never before had to ask any extension from his creditors. For some time past business has been running behind, expenses were out of all proportion to the sales, and Mr. Schiele had placed mortgages on his real estate to raise money to put into the business. This only increased the interest charges, and at last he got to such a point that he could go no further, so he decided to make an assignment without preference. His creditors are well disposed toward him, as they have been aware of his situation for some time past.

Myers & Anable estimate the business liabilities at $150,000, exclusive of mortgages on real estate. They think the assets will realize enough to pay the creditors in full. The assets consist of stock, accounts, and real estate. Mr. Schiele owns the property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, valued at $220,000 and mortgaged for $117,000. He also owns his factory property at New-Haven, in which the equity is from $10,000 to $20,000.

Young Desperado Rossier Held.

Ernest Rossier, the thirteen-year-old boy who stole a watch Wednesday night from the jewelry store of Adolph Balizger of 1,241 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and afterward fired a shot at the jeweler, who tried to capture him, was held for examination in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday by Justice Goetting.

Rossier's father kept a bank at 714 Myrtle Avenue for several years, and now conducts a real estate office at Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues. He is unable to account for his son's actions, except on the theory that he is insane.

When arraigned in court, the boy said he bought a revolver and a box of cartridges a month ago. He says he had no idea of shooting anybody when he made the purchase, and does not know why he went into the jeweler's store. He will have a hearing on Feb. 14.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Canadian Pacific Is Not a Party to Rate Cutting.

E. V. Skinner, General Eastern Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, yesterday read the dispatch from Chicago stating that "Western packers and grain merchants have been sending their through freight over the Canadian Pacific and other Canadian lines to St. John's, N. F.," and emphatically denied the statement. He wipes the report out completely by stating that the Canadian Pacific has not carried a single bushel of American grain for exportation via St. John's since the first of the year.

The dispatch from Chicago, Mr. Skinner suspects, is circulated by interested parties—the real culprits, in fact, who hope by audacious misrepresentation to divert attention from their own misdoings.

Reports of Earnings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last were filed with the State Railroad Commissioner to-day:

Boston and Albany Railroad—Gross earnings from operation, $2,443,733; operating expenses, $1,527,784; fixed charges, $224,794; net income, $191,159; cash on hand, $1,194,974; profit and loss, (surplus,) $182,449. The net income for the corresponding quarter of 1894 was $218,660.

Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Gross earnings from operation, $889,940; operating expenses, $643,361; fixed charges, $158,676; net income, $84,702; cash on hand, $97,690; profit and loss, (surplus,) $1,615,932. For the corresponding quarter of 1894 the road showed a deficiency of $34,724.

South Carolina Measures.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6.—Yesterday was a sort of doomsday for railroads in the House of Representatives. All the radical bills aimed at the railroad corporations were passed. Even the "Jim Crow Car" bill, which has haunted every General Assembly calendar for a decade, was passed. Among the measures passed was one fixing an arbitrary first-class passenger rate of 3 cents per mile and a second-class rate of 2½ cents per mile. Then the Separate Coach bill was passed.

A new bill was also introduced to regulate the movement of cars, trains, and traffic between lines connecting within this State and to prevent any discrimination in the rates charged or facilities offered such connecting lines, &c.

Order by the State Board.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—The State Railroad Commission to-day issued an order granting the board's consent to the application of the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company to cross the tracks of the Staten Island and Rapid Transit Company at grade in the village of Port Richmond. The order is without prejudice to the rights of the Staten Island Midland Railroad Company and the Port Richmond and Prohibition Park Electric Railroad Company in relation to the crossing at Port Richmond. The board has also granted the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company consent to cross the tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad at grade in the village of Edgewater.

Atchison in Oklahoma.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Feb. 6.—Considerable excitement prevails here over the efforts of the Santa Fé Railroad people to clear a right of way through the city. The right of way has had many settlers on it since the opening of the Strip, and recently the District Court decided the cases between the railroad and the squatters in favor of the railroad, and fifty men with moving apparatus commenced work yesterday. Several houses are situated on the right of way; some are business houses, some residences, and some warehouses. The Perry Light and Water Company's building, which cost $50,000, is also situated on the right of way.

Georgia Central Right of Way.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—Part of a right of way belonging to the Central Railroad was sold yesterday, and, with other property, brought $61,140. The right of way was bought originally for a belt road, but was never used for that purpose. All the property sold by Commissioner Leaken was bought in for Thomas & Ryan, purchasers of the Central. More than half the right of way had been omitted from the legal advertisement and the Commissioner would not sell.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Western roads have resented the action of the Seaboard Air Line in trying to secure the business of the Denver Mining Exchange to New-York, and, having received assurances from the Joint Traffic Association that it would help to meet the competition on a restrictive basis, have made a proposition to offer the party a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip on the certificate plan. If the offer is accepted by the members of the Mining Exchange they must agree that they will use the direct routes from Denver to New-York and return.

—President Ledyard of the Michigan Central sent a telegram Wednesday from Chicago to Commissioner Blanchard of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association, urging that all Western lines should be allowed to make the cut rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds on coarse grain to the seaboard from St. Paul, which the Grand Trunk, in connection with Chicago-St. Paul lines, has been authorized to make.

—W. M. Sage, Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, was stricken with apoplexy in the company's offices in Chicago late Wednesday afternoon. He was removed to his home in an unconscious condition, and remained so through yesterday. His physicians are of the opinion that his recovery is impossible.

—Authority has been granted the Rock Island and other trans-Missouri lines by the Chairman of the Western Passenger Association to meet the competition of the Denver and Gulf Road in making a one-fare rate for the round trip between Colorado common points and New-Orleans for the Mardi Gras.

—The Union Pacific overland flyer broke the record for fast running from Omaha to Cheyenne last Wednesday. The distance, 519 miles, was made in ten hours and thirty minutes, including twenty-one stops and three changes of engines. The actual running time was one mile per minute for that distance.

—Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior Department appeared yesterday before the House Pacific Railroads Committee in Washington, and gave his views on the various propositions for the settlement of the debts of the bond-aided railroads, particularly the status of the lands granted them.

—The Chicago Great Western has given notice to Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association that under the rules of that organization it would extend the limit of tickets to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment to thirty days.

—W. P. Walker, Freight Traffic Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio, is talked of as the probable representative of the Chesapeake and Ohio system in the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

—A dispatch from Westport, Conn., says that the new trolley line from Naugatuck to Westport Bridge will be in operation in about one week.

—The Directors of the Chicago and Alton Company met in Chicago Wednesday and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

—W. W. Daniel, General Freight Agent of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley, has resigned.

No Politics in His Moving.

Ex-Assessor Thomas J. Patterson of Brooklyn will leave the Fourteenth Ward in March, and move into his new house at 157 Rodney Street, which he purchased a few days ago.

Mr. Patterson is a Democrat. He has been prominent in Fourteenth Ward politics for a number of years. He is the General Manager of the Scranton and Lehigh Coal Company, whose offices are at the foot of Grand Street and Kent Avenue.

"There is no politics," said Mr. Patterson yesterday, "in my moving into the Nineteenth Ward. I am a Democrat, and will remain one, but if any one thinks that I am going into the Nineteenth Ward to take a hand in politics, they are mistaken."

The dwelling Mr. Patterson has secured was formerly occupied by W. G. H. Randolph.

Candidates for Inspectors Withdraw.

Capts. Elbert O. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station and Patrick H. Pickett of the Tenderloin withdrew yesterday their applications for appointment as Inspectors, and they will not compete in the examination of candidates which will be held to-day at Police Headquarters. No reason is given for the withdrawals.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY C. DARRAGH, individually, and as administrator with the will annexed of CATHARINE DARRAGH, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RYAN, James A. Ryan, Delia Flood Darragh, John Darragh, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff and such name being used to designate the child of Charles M. Darragh and Delia Flood Darragh, whose sex is unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown to the plaintiff having or claiming an interest in and to the premises sought to be partitioned and described in the complaint and supplemental complaints, such unknown persons being herein described as the husband or wife, heirs at law, next of kin, personal representatives, devisees, grantees, or assigns, if any, of said John Darragh, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as above stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Caroline Darragh, Charles Darragh, Tessie Darragh Nugent, Henry Darragh, Alexander Darragh, Joseph Darragh, Bessie Darragh, Rose Duffin, Henry McAleenan, William I. Chaddick, as administrator of the estate of Charles M. Darragh, deceased, and Joseph A. Goulden, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Catharine Darragh, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Second supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, except William Ryan, James A. Ryan, Rose Duffin, and Joseph A. Goulden, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Catharine Darragh, deceased: You are hereby summoned to answer the second supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 21st, 1896.

A. OLDRIN SALTER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants, Delia Flood Darragh, John Darragh, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, and such name being used to designate the child of Charles M. Darragh and Delia Flood Darragh, whose sex is unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown to the plaintiff having or claiming an interest in and to the premises sought to be partitioned and described in the complaint and supplemental complaints, such unknown persons being herein described as the husband or wife, heirs at law, next of kin, personal representatives, devisees, grantees, or assigns, if any, of said John Darragh, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as above stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Caroline Darragh, Charles Darragh, Tessie Darragh Nugent, Henry Darragh, Alexander Darragh, Joseph Darragh, Bessie Darragh, William I. Chaddick, as administrator of the estate of Charles M. Darragh, deceased:

The foregoing second supplemental summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 31st day of January, 1896, and on that day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, the second supplemental summons and complaint in this action having been heretofore filed in said Clerk's office, to wit, on the 21st day of January, 1896.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following-described property: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth, now Twentieth, Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map entitled, "Map of property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Henry H. Leeds, David A. Comstock, John R. Peterson, Absolom Peterson, John Browner, and Jacob Browner," and filed on the first day of December, 1834, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lots Numbers 157 and 158; and taken together are bounded and contained as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 28th Street distant 500 feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and said 28th Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence westerly and parallel with 28th Street about 31 feet to land belonging to —; thence southerly along said land to the northerly line of 28th Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of 28th Street 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises heretofore conveyed to Charles Darragh by William V. Brady and wife by deed dated October 23rd, 1845, and recorded in the Register's office, New-York County, in Liber 468 of Conveyances, Page 118.—Dated New-York, January 31st, 1896. Yours, &c.,

A. OLDRIN SALTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
f7-1aw6wF 140 Nassau Street, New-York City.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1895.—Present, Hon. Geo. C. Barrett, Justice.

In the matter of the petition of the Trustees of "S. M. BIXBY AND COMPANY," a corporation, for a voluntary dissolution.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Samuel M. Bixby, Theodore W. Rich, Willard G. Bixby, Clark B. Traphagen, and Winthrop R. Tillotson, a majority of the Trustees of the said "S. M. Bixby and Company," a domestic corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 30th day of October, 1895, with due proof of service of said petition and schedules upon the Attorney General of the State of New-York; and on reading and filing the annexed notice of presentment, together with due proof of service thereof and of the proposed order hereto annexed on the said Attorney General; and on all the papers and proceedings herein; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said corporation is insolvent, and that a dissolution thereof would be beneficial to its stockholders;

Now, on motion of Messrs. Gould & Wilkie, attorneys for the petitioners, and no one appearing to oppose, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week for the three weeks immediately preceding said 12th day of February, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published at Albany, New-York, and in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, being newspapers in the City and County of New-York; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be served upon each of the persons specified in the schedules annexed to the petition upon which this order is granted as a creditor or stockholder of the corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed other than the person whose residence is stated to be unknown or to be without the United States, either personally, at least twenty days before the said 12th day of February, 1896, or by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the said 12th day of February, 1896, in the Post Office, or a branch or a letter box thereof, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper, addressed to the person to be served at his residence as stated in the schedules.

Enter. GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C.

The hearing on the order to show cause for the dissolution of the above-named corporation is adjourned from Feb. 12th, 1896, (it being a legal holiday,) to Feb. 13th, 1896, at the same time and place, by order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, entered herein Feb. 4th, 1896.

GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for S. M. Bixby & Co., 2 Wall St., New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—LOUIS HARTWIG and FRED W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against "DAVID" H. PORTER and ARTHUR W. PORTER, the names "David" and "Arthur" being fictitious, the real Christian names unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons. (copy.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 30th, 1895.

CHAS. S. GIFFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney. Post Office address and office, No. 162 Reade Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendants above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 7th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, January 7th, 1896.

CHAS. S. GIFFORD, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 162 Reade Street, New-York City, N. Y.
ja31-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS MADE BY THE Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Charles E. Sands and Joseph H. Bond, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, as copartners, composing the firm of S. S. Sands & Company, or against either the said Charles E. Sands or the said Joseph H. Bond, individually, to present their said claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles E. Sands and Joseph H. Bond as copartners, composing the firm of S. S. Sands & Company, and also of the said Charles E. Sands and Joseph H. Bond, individually, for the benefit of the creditors of said firm and of said individuals respectively, at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, January 31, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Assignee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Assignee, 36 Wall Street, New-York City.
ja31-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Harriet Ruth Tracy, lately doing business in the City of New-York under the name of Harriet Ruth Tracy, to present their said claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Amos T. French, the duly appointed assignee of the said Harriet Ruth Tracy, for the benefit of her creditors, at his office, No. 2 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York the 31st day of January, 1896.

AMOS T. FRENCH, Assignee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Assignee, 36 Wall Street, New-York City.
ja31-1aw6wF

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A New Wall Street Office Building Projected—The Board of Brokers Organized.

A sixteen-story office building is to be erected at the northwest corner of Nassau and Wall Streets, on a plot 25 by 75. It will be called the Manhattan Trust Company Building, because that company will occupy the first two floors and the basement. The Gillender estate are the owners of the property. At present there is on the site a six-story marble front office building, in which the Trust Company has its offices. This building will be torn down in May. While the new edifice is constructing the Trust Company will occupy the offices in the Astor Building at 10 Wall Street where it was formerly domiciled. Messrs. Berg & Clark will be the architects of the new building.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers was formally organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the Directors' room of the Real Estate Exchange. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following were chosen as a Board of Governors: Samuel F. Jayne, Douglas Robinson, Alfred E. Marling, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Frank R. Houghton, Patrick S. Treacy, J. Clarence Davies, and William Henry Folsom. Besides these the following are included in the list of twenty-eight original members: Augustus H. Carpenter, Richard V. Harnett, Frank Yoran, Irving Ruland, J. Romaine Brown, Edward Ashforth, John F. Doyle, H. H. Cammann, Horace S. Ely, C. H. Easton, C. L. Clarkson, A. M. Cudner, E. A. Cruikshank, Charles S. Brown, H. De F. Barton, E. J. Sause, Benjamin Richards, George R. Read, and Andrew Powell.

The constitution of the board declares the purpose to be to "facilitate transactions in real estate, such as buying, selling, leasing, mortgaging, and insuring of property, and other business pertaining thereto."

Any broker or agent doing business in an office on commission, in his own name or as a member of a firm, is eligible as a member. Four-fifths of the Committee on Admissions must approve an applicant for membership, and he must also receive a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors. There are to be nine governors, elected annually, four of whom are to be members of the Exchange. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of the association.

Any member willfully guilty of a breach of the rules and regulations, or of any unfair or unprofessional conduct toward another member, or of any breach of good faith, or abuse of confidence in the unauthorized use of information obtained in the board room, or who is in arrears for dues, fees, or fines for more than fifteen days, is to be tried by the Board of Governors, and, if found guilty, admonished, suspended, fined, or expelled. No expelled member is to be reinstated except by the unanimous vote of the Admissions Committee and a two-thirds vote of the Board of Governors. This provision is made for offering property:

No member shall offer to another member any properties he may receive through the Board of Brokers, nor shall he offer or present such properties or any application or want to any broker who is a non-member, without written permission of the members listing the same. No member shall apply directly or indirectly to any owner for permission to offer any property called or posted in regular form by another member having exclusive control of the same, during the period of such control, under penalty of forfeiting to the aggrieved member whatever commission he would have been entitled to under the rules, or which he would have received in the ordinary course but for the action of the offending member.

The initiation fee is to be $25, and the annual dues are to be $50.

Messrs. M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Mahler & Van Pelt the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, with a builder's loan. A flat to cost about $30,000 will be erected on the lot.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $5,350, to the plaintiff, John McClure, the lease of 1,722 Broadway, east side, 77.10¼ feet south of Fifty-fifth Street, 25.9¾ by 80.3 by 25 by 86.8, three-story and cellar brick building, with two-story extension covering lot.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James L. Scott, at $3,700, the northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and Teasdale Place, 25 by 100.

For Mr. William Kennelly, Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $15,000, to Cortland Betts, the leasehold of the five-story brick dwelling 3 Fifth Avenue, east side, 54 feet south of Clinton Place, 27 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, Avenue B, east side, 51.2 feet north of Eightieth Street, 51 by 129, to East River, by about 51 by 99, with full riparian rights. Due on judgment, $8,130.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Florestine Stanfield to 48 West Twentieth Street, south side, 167.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 92 by 27.1 by 92.0½, four-story brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alteration to be Made.

Nos. 43 and 45 West Thirty-second Street, a fifteen-story office building, by the Cass Realty Corporation of 503 Fifth Avenue; cost, $150,000.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 68 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a one-story frame shed, by Watts estate; cost, $20.

No. 43 to 49 Bleecker Street, a six-story brick store, by Harry Chaffee of 305 West Twenty-third Street; cost, $160,000.

No. 361 East Forty-ninth Street, by Lilly R. Stein of 116 East Eighty-first Street, alterations to a three-story and attic brick tenement and store; cost, $2,000.

No. 141 Avenue A, by Elias Jacobs of 57 East Eightieth Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Webster Avenue, northwest corner, by George G. Fuessel, alterations to a two-story frame stable; cost, $600.

Eleventh and Fort George Avenues, by Laura Jennings and others of 86 Park Avenue, alterations to a one-story and basement brick building, &c.; cost, $2,500.

No. 197 Stanton Street, by Moritz Rossette of 197 Stanton Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $6,000.

Ann and Nassau Streets, southwest corner, by Ann E. Hoff, alterations to a five-story brick store and factory; cost not given.

Nos. 112 and 114 West Twenty-third Street and 119 and 121 West Twenty-fourth Street, by L. & S. Sachs of 132 East Seventy-ninth Street, alterations to a ten-story brick loft and office building; cost, $3,000.

No. 45 Greene Street, by E. W. Tailer of 11 Washington Square, alterations to a six-story brick factory and salesroom; cost, $300.

Nos. 783 and 785 Tenth Avenue, by Adler & Herman of 155 Broadway, alterations to two five-story brick stores and tenements; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 6.

52D ST, n s, 176 ft e of 3d Av, 16x110; Horace C. Dickinson and others to John Sinnott ... $9,250
52D ST, 202 East, s s, 64.10 ft e of 3d Av, 17.8x100.5; Sophia F. Stern to William A. Stromeyer ... 11,750
2D AV, 1,140, n e corner of 60th St; Margaret Reilly to Ella Rosenblatt ... 1
105TH ST, s s, 121.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.3x100.11; Clarence W. Francis, referee, to Reuben Krause ... 22,100
103D ST, 323 West; Annie O. Taylor to George W. Wilder ... 1
NAEGLE AV, n s, 50 ft e of Elwood St, 50x100; George Hubert and wife to Catharine Bohlmann ... 1
134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 50x179.10, ½ part; George Hubert to Annie V. Hubert ... 1
INTERIOR STRIP, 78.8 ft s of 83d St and 40 ft w of West End Av, runs w 10—x s—1.6; Myndert A. Vosburgh and wife to Cora A. S. de Brazza-Savorgnan ... 200
LOT 457, map of Vyse estate, Section A; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Adolf Johanson and wife ... 10
HULL AV, w s, 157 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 25x100; John Ruhle and wife to Emilie Scheubner ... 1,100
LOT 102, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Charles L. Dorland ... 950
72D ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Julius A. Kohn and wife to Abraham H. Kohn ... 25,000
63D ST, n s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Mary J. Hughes to Eugene Brehm ... 1
MORRIS ST, n s, Plot 17, map of South Fordham, part of Jacob Buckhout farm, 25x45 to centre of street; Louis S. Eickwort and wife to Abram T. Buckhout ... 1
PARK ROW, n w s, 24.11 ft n e of Duane St, 49.11x102.8x irregular; Daniel S. Sweeney and others to Augustus Clason ... 175,000
MADISON ST, 95; Auguste L. Sevestre and others to Bertha Gutfarb ... 36,500
LIBERTY ST, n w corner of Church St, 34.6x102.8x35.5x102; L. Napoleon Levy and wife to Jefferson M. Levy ... 1
LEWIS ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 20x100, and Lewis St, 88 and 90; Herman Wertheim and wife to Alexander Haft ... 1
4TH AV, 80 and 82; Rosalie Butler and others to Alfred Gutwillig ... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, [illegible] 97.4x84.4; Edwin Einstein and wife to Charles Althof ... 1
48TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.10; New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Church to the Church of Christ, Scientist, New-York City ... 75,000
167TH ST, n s, 52.9 ft w of Kelly St, 50x76; Columban J. Kelly and others to William H. Gray ... 2,000
IRVING PLACE, 74; Joseph J. Magrath to Catharine Magrath ... 1
25TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Almira Dusenberry to E. F. Hart ... 6,650
22D ST, s w s, Lots 139 and 140, map of property of C. C. Moore; Maria Henry to E. F. Henry ... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

KAYSER, Maria, to Francesco Calanderiello; 333 East 104th St, 3 years ... $900
FRAUENTHAL, Caroline, and another to Frank A. Calanderiello; 339 East 104th St, 5 years ... 900
SCHWEGLER, Eva K., to Theodore Malenda; 1,561 2d Av., also 247 East 104th St, 5 years ... 1,800
HILDENBRAND, Otto, to Michael Grosman; 276 Broome St, 2 years ... 1,200
PAIGE, David S., to Edward Grady; n corner of Spring and West Sts, and 301 West St, 10 years ... $6,000 to 6,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Charles, to Edwin Einstein; n e corner of 2d Av and 1st St, 5 years ... $115,000
BISSELL, Pelham St. G., and wife to Susan M. C. Livingston; 62 John St, 5 years ... 50,000
BREHM, Eugene, to George Ehret; n s of 63d St, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ... 3,000
COTTER, John, and wife to Aime M. Rossi; s s of 96th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years ... 26,000
SAME to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; same property, 6 months ... 2,555
CRAWFORD, James C., to Ellen H. Cotheal; n s of 120th St, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years ... 17,000
SAME to Eliza Lockwood; n s of 120th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years ... 17,000
SAME to Jennie J. Mandeville; n s of 120th St, 190 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years, (three mortgages) ... 51,000
CLARK, Charles S., and wife to Daniel D. Westervelt and Jesse Hoyt; s e corner of Broadway and 56th St, 1 year ... 2,267
CLASON, Augustus, to the Washington Life Insurance Company; n w s of Park Row, 25 ft n e of Duane St, 6 months ... 20,000
SAME to same; same property; 1 year ... 15,000
FANNING, Thomas M., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 530 West 42d St, 3 years ... 8,000
FUEST, Sigmund, and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; n s of 155th St, 166.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year ... 10,000
SAME to same; n s of 155th St, 193.4 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year ... 10,000
DORLAND, Charles L., and wife, to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; e s of North Chestnut Drive, 80 ft s of South Chestnut Drive, William's Bridge, installs ... 2,500
GUTWILLIG, Alfred, and Jacob Hirsh, to Rosalie Butler, and others; w s of 4th Av, 55 ft n of 10th St, lease, 3 years ... 105,000
GUTFARB, Bertha, to Auguste L. Sevestre and Jane E Cusack; 95 Madison St, 5 years ... 4,500
GLEASON, Margaret M., to George W. Godward; s w s of Fordham to West Farms Road, lots 95, 96, map of South Belmont, 6 months ... 1,500
HENRY, Elizabeth F., to Carl H. Krull; s s of 22d St, 362.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years ... 2,300
HEWIT, Augustine F., and George M. Searle, and others, to The Seamen's Bank for Savings of New-York; n w corner of 9th Av and 59th St, 1 year ... 16,000
HANSSON, Ola, to William F. Hookey; n s of 164th St, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, demand ... 1,900
HOSMER, Charlotte E., to Emma H. Worcester; n s of 99th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years ... 2,500
JOHANSON, Adolf, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 457, map of Vyse estate, section A, 1 year ... 550
SAME to Lucy R. Comfort; same property, 3 years ... 2,500
KENNELLY, Augustina G., and William, to William W. Van Valzah; e s of Lexington Av, 41.11 ft n of 44th St, 1 year ... 1,000
KRAUSE, Reuben, to Charles E. Strong and another, trustees for Francis B. Cuttin; s s of 105th St, 121.6 ft e of Columbus Av, installments ... 17,000
LESTER, Mary H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 131st St, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year ... 4,800
SAME to same; s w corner of 5th Av and 134th St, 1 year ... 15,000
SAME to same; n w corner of 5th Av and 134th St, 1 year ... 12,000
SAME to same; s e corner of 6th Av and 135th St, 1 year ... 18,200
LORSCH, Moses S., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; w s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft s of 116th St, 5 years ... 12,000
McLAUGHLIN, Edward, and wife to William S. Raymond, trustee of Thomas McMullen; s s of 137th St, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years ... 16,000
MUELLER, Conrad, and wife to Jacob Wenz; e s of Stebbins Av, 408.9 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year ... 1,000
QUACKENBUSH, Harriet F., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 57th St, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years ... 25,000
ROSENBLATT, Ella, to Charles and Isidore Jackson; n e corner of 2d Av and 60th St, 2 years ... 8,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to William Hall's sons; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 89th St, 7 months ... 8,700
STROMEYER, William A., to Sophia I. Stein; s s of 52d St, 64.10 ft e of 3d Av, 9 months ... 9,000
SINNO, John H., to Horace E. Dickinson and Sarah D. and Fannie D. Lewis; n s of 52d St, 176 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years ... 7,000
THE CATHOLIC CLUB to Robert J. Hoguet; s s of 59th St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, secures bonds, 10 years ... 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Harriet E., and others, executors of James W. Anderson, to J. Edward Simmons ... $8,000
BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to John Nuffer ... 1,026
SAME to Andrew Koch ... 2,052
BILLINGS, Charlotte L., to James F. Swanton ... 2,300
DUNCAN, Hattie L. C., administratrix of William F. Duncan, to George Crawford ... 8,194
DICKINSON, Horace E., and Sarah D. and Fannie D. Lewis, to Thomas Lewis ... 7,000
HAPPEL, Adam, to Rachel Levy ... 5,005
McCOOK, Anson G., as Chamberlain of New-York, to Catherine Springer ... 12,500
SWANTON, James F., to Margaret C. Swanton ... 2,300
23D WARD LAND IMPROVEMENT Company to William R. Rose ... 765
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Babette Lewis, executor of Joseph Lewis ... 10,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Rosette S. Ford ... 1
WOOD, Emma R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company ... 12,000

Lis Pendens.

ESSEX ST, 136; Levi Spiegelberg against Guy Haas, (notice of attachment.)
MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; William M. Kingsland against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GOERCK ST, n e corner of Stanton St, 70x32.2; Jonas Weil against Louis C. Muller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
95TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 18 ft front; Elizabeth M. Crosby against John J. Dennis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 50 ft front; Frances H. Ridabock, executrix, against Abraham Steers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
178TH ST, s w corner of Webster Av, 132x285.6; James Buckhout against Michael J. Kilcoyne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
104TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 30 ft front; Byron S. Cotes against Marie T. Cotes, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
6TH AV, 870; Charles W. Ridgway, receiver, against Frederick Schmidt and others, (action to set aside lease, &c.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

8TH AV, 812; H. E. Stevens & Son against estate of John Laurence, owner; Dennis J. Menton, contractor ... $335
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 50 ft front; William Clarke against Hannah E. Levi, owner; William Henderson, Jr., contractor ... 64
ANTHONY AV, e s, 150 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; William Clarke against Rose Prowler, owner; same contractor ... 29
WILLIS AV, 147; A. D. Evertsen against John Lockwood, owner; John W. Hotaling & Co., contractors ... 62
WILLIS AV, 149; same against same ... 50

Last Rites over Stephen B. French.

The funeral of former Police Commissioner Stephen B. French, who committed suicide by shooting himself last Monday, as the result of business trouble, took place at his late residence yesterday. The funeral was conducted with the utmost privacy. The Assistant Rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, who is an intimate friend of the family, read the simple ritual for the dead. There was no music nor flowers.

The only persons present at the services were the widow, the two sons, Lester and Stephen B., Jr., who is a student in the Law School at Yale; the daughter, who resides in Peekskill; Horace W. Campbell, and William R. Hunt, Mr. French's two business partners; District Attorney John R. Fellows, and Gen. Michael Kirwin. The body will be taken to Sag Harbor, L. I., to-day, where the interment will take place in the family plot.

Greek Cousins Reunited.

George Dessross and Louis Tcholaskas, cousins, who parted in their home, at Athens, Greece, eight years ago, accidentally met in Ward 24 of Bellevue Hospital Wednesday. Dessross was young when he ran away from his home to America. He was very fond of his cousin, Louis, but wanted to travel. Since coming to New-York he has earned a living as a peddler. He was taken sick with pneumonia on Jan. 24, and was taken to Bellevue. His cousin a few days before was taken to Bellevue from 6 James Street, suffering from lung trouble.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Arthur R. Parsons,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

177-179 Broadway.

EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

5TH AVE., OPP. CENTRAL PARK

2 choice, medium-sized extension dwellings; entirely new; handsomely finished in hardwood; for sale on most easy terms.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,

9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

CONVENT AVE., COR. 143D ST.

This choice new dwelling is offered for sale on very easy terms at a low figure; also an inside house.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,

9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent. For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges. A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 146 B'way, cor. Liberty St. LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—By Augustus Taber, handsome country seat at Westchester, New-York, on Long Island Sound, containing 58 acres of upland and 28 acres of salt meadow, with water grant; terms reasonable; for particulars and maps address MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney, 32 Nassau St., New-York.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896,

at 12 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES' SALE

of the

3 four-story brick buildings, with lot

NOS. 219 10TH AVENUE, 504, 506, AND 508 WEST 23D STREET, SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Maps, &c., at the office of Bowers & Sands, Esqs., attorneys for executors and trustees, 52 William St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LET.

Printed lists can be obtained from

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

659 Fifth Ave. (Offices) 111 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Bachelor apartments of two and three rooms and bath to let in the centrally located CUMBERLAND, Broadway, 22d St. and 5th Av.; Rents, $540 up. Elevator, steam heat, gas, service. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE, 38 TO 50 West 9th; very accessible location; attractive apartments at moderate rentals; elevator service, steam heat, and door attendance. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A.—CORNER BUILDING TO LEASE ON MADISON Av., above 125th St.; can be altered for grocery store or similar purpose; rent, $900, net; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF 6th Av. and 38th St. for a term of years; rent low; possession May 1. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

MAY SETTLE BY ARBITRATION

Committee of Electrical Workers Consider the Lock-out Situation.

The Committee of Five appointed by the Board of Walking Delegates to take charge of the electrical workers' lock-out and of strikes met yesterday at Cody's Hall, Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, for a preliminary consultation. Delegate Downs of the Amalgamated Association of Plumbers was elected Chairman.

The members of the committee said that efforts would be made to bring about a settlement of the trouble by arbitration, and that Otto M. Eidlitz of the Mason Builders' Association would be asked to act as arbitrator.

The Executive Committee of the Electrical Contractors' Association met yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades' Club in East Twenty-third Street, and Chairman James R. Strong said there was no change in the situation. No arbitration would be agreed to by the Contractors' Association until the strikes on the Manhattan Hotel and Metropolitan Life Insurance Buildings were called off and the strikers returned to work.

The Board of Walking Delegates will meet to-day, and it was said that its Committee of Five will recommend some plan of arbitration. Should the board refuse to adopt the recommendations, it may resume the offensive by ordering strikes on one building at a time.

Held for Theft of a Watch.

James Reilly, alias Sheeny Harris; James Fogerty, alias Barney Gougherty, and John Brown, known also as Charles Brady and Greeny, who were arrested Tuesday night on suspicion of being implicated in the theft of a watch from M. Leidesdorf's jewelry store, at 818 Sixth Avenue, on Saturday night, were arraigned in the Centre Street court yesterday. Sheeny Harris was discharged, and the other two were remanded for further investigation. Mrs. Bertha Cohen identified Fogerty as the man who entered the store and examined the watch valued at $100, with which he ran out of the store. She thought that Brown was the man who sprung a padlock on the door to prevent Forgerty being pursued. All three of the men are ex-convicts.

Sheeny Harris is the man who stole $1,200 worth of silver plate from the residence of Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, at 36 West Thirty-eighth Street, several years ago. When an investigation was made by a committee from Albany a year later Mrs. Hamilton testified that she paid a sum of money to recover her property, which had been sold to ex-Boodle Alderman Jaehne.

Alleged Breach of Contract.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $15,000 against J. K. Siegfried, Elias Davis, John F. Finney, Daniel Dechart, and James W. Beecher, all of Pottsville, Penn.; Frank and Charles Himmelsberger of Meyerstown, Penn.; Edward Bullock and Eugene B. Ayres of Audenried, Penn.; William and Robert F. Whitman of Philadelphia, and Martin Lane of Wilmington, Del., in favor of Belden & Seely, contractors of this city, for damages for alleged breach of contract.

The defendants are said to be interested in the Portsmouth Street Railway Company of Portsmouth, Va. Belden & Seely converted the line into an electric railway, under a contract with Mr. Siegfried for himself and some of the other defendants. There was some trouble over the matter near the end of the work, and Belden & Seely sue all of the defendants for the profits they claim they should have received on a basis of 10 per cent. on $150,000.

The attachment was served on Charles H. Davis, at 99 Cedar Street.

The Auction Was Not a Success.

An auction sale of household furniture belonging to the St. Bartholomew's Loan Association was begun yesterday at 213 East Forty-second Street. It was the first sale held since the association was started.

The sale was started at 11 o'clock by Auctioneer Hegeman. After a dozen articles had been sold it was discontinued by the direction of J. A. MacKnight, the Superintendent of the association. There were only a few bidders present, and such poor prices were obtained that Mr. MacKnight consider the auction would be a failure unless postponed. It will be held next Thursday.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 871.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 105.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 1 minute east 578.37 feet, to the northerly line of the highway aforesaid; thence crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 33.53 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the southerly line of said highway 531.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 201.36 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 76 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 211.53 feet; thence south 89 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.336 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. E. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.68 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 58 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1231.67 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 619.7 feet; thence north 5 degrees 52 minutes east 116.12 feet; thence north 4 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 268.39 feet more or less to the east bank of the Croton river; thence northerly, easterly, northwesterly, southerly, northwesterly, easterly, southerly, northerly along the easterly or left bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns along Parcels Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73 to the southwesterly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line of said railroad, 173.73 feet to the westerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 263.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 73; thence south 17 degrees 50 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 3 minutes west 64.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.90 feet; thence south 33 degrees 35 minutes west 232.03 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.64 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.95 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes east 63.06 feet; thence south 24 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 37 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 104.02 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 46.11 feet; thence south 15 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 50.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds west 30.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 71 south 44 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 129.00 feet; thence south 27 degrees 37 minutes west 276.83 feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.69 feet; thence south 22 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 238.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 206.80 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 205.95 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.93 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 85.20 feet; thence south 23 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.59 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.58 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 38 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.66 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 34 degrees 31 minutes west 110.37 feet to the left bank of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 40 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 35.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 34.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 221.22 feet; thence south 20 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.039 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah, with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad in several courses, as follows: South 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 79.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 30.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.89 feet, north 15 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 54 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.46 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes east 60.78 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south 13 degrees 44 minutes west 304.17 feet to the most southeasterly corner of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence north 79 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 190 feet; thence north 76 degrees 4 minutes west 31.34 feet; thence north 83 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 56.29 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 153.69 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes west 306 feet; thence north 76 degrees 58 minutes west 67.47 feet; thence south 41 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 261.81 feet to the aforesaid highway leading south to Katonah; thence northerly along said highway several courses and distances as follows: North 13 degrees 9 minutes east 156.50 feet, north 15 degrees 7 minutes east 73.50 feet, north 13 degrees 14 minutes east 127.5 feet, north 17 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 322.52 feet, north 31 degrees 34 minutes east 92.06 feet to the place of beginning; containing 9.886 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 9 minutes west 70.95 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 8 degrees 45 minutes west 49.71 feet, north 2 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 154.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly boundary of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 609.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.16 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence on the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 28 degrees 27 minutes west 288.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 1 degree 33 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 2 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 353.93 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 38.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 195.80 feet, north 16 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 23 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 38.90 feet, north 46 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 37.63 feet, north 38 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 3 minutes east 293.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.39 feet, north 50 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 162.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 21 degrees 47 minutes east 332.58 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 44.82 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 29 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 46 degrees 59 minutes east 5.34 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 35.91 feet, south 83 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 3.16 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 283.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 90.50 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid Golden's Bridge road south 5 degrees 39 minutes west 204.06 feet, south 45 degrees 51 minutes 31 seconds west 695.60 feet, south 41 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 230 feet, north 78 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 76.7 feet, north 78 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 144.16 feet, north 4 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 48.15 feet, north 6 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 73.04 feet, north 87 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 73.36 feet, north 62 degrees 47 minutes east 31.45 feet, north 35 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 38.78 feet, south 81 degrees 14 minutes east 155.68 feet, south 81 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 312.36 feet, south 74 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 88.67 feet, south 84 degrees 35 minutes east 88.28 feet to the aforesaid westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southerly on the following courses and distances:

South 26 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west, 791.75 feet, south 32 degrees 41 minutes west 11.61 feet, south 65 degrees 39 minutes east 4.6 feet, south 24 degrees 21 minutes west 147.25 feet, south 25 degrees 17 minutes west 238.92 feet, south 23 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 129.59 feet, south 25 degrees 37 minutes west 116.08 feet, south 23 degrees 45 minutes west 239.32 feet, south 11 degrees 29 minutes east 23.97 feet, south 24 degrees 39 minutes west 1,301.09 feet, south 26 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 66.84 feet, south 22 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 373.66 feet, to the place of beginning; containing 67.096 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which point is distant, measured northeasterly, 568.50 feet along said easterly line of said railroad from the northerly line of the road leading to Golden's Bridge; thence northerly on the following courses and distances along the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad: North 24 degrees 40 minutes east 251.96 feet, north 25 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 143.96 feet, north 22 degrees 46 minutes east 167.15 feet, north 25 degrees 9 minutes east 182.07 feet, north 23 degrees east 155.52 feet, north 24 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 146.40 feet, north 26 degrees 14 minutes east 181.84 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 49.08 feet, north 24 degrees 7 minutes east 282.97 feet, north 24 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 255.64 feet, north 24 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 169.15 feet, north 51 degrees east 16.20 feet, north 19 degrees 24 minutes east 142.96 feet, north 20 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 114.67 feet, north 24 degrees 37 minutes east 227.31 feet, north 24 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 443.46 feet; thence leaving said easterly right-of-way line of said railroad in a course south 26 degrees 8 minutes east 300.71 feet; thence north 85 degrees 26 minutes east 345.40 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds west 242.04 feet; thence south 40 minutes 30 seconds east 48.60 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds east 127.99 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes east 339.42 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 seconds east 169.82 feet; thence north 83 degrees 15 minutes east 56.38 feet; thence south 68 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 39.73 feet; thence south 8 degrees 50 minutes east 105.35 feet; thence south 70 degrees 25 minutes west 1,035 feet; thence south 89 degrees 55 minutes west 524.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds west 124.81 feet; thence south 53 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 265.76 feet; thence south 57 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 345.64 feet; thence south 48 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 615.18 feet; thence south 9 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 381.46 feet; thence south 62 degrees 2 minutes west 344.14 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 835.42 feet to the place of beginning; containing 41.625 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Excepting from the premises shown on the map hereinbefore mentioned as Exhibit No. 2 of 1894, Parcels Nos. 6 and 7, formerly belonging to the estate of Samuel Cahn, and Parcel No. 1, formerly owned by M. S. Benedict, said premises having been acquired by the City of New-York by stipulation, and also from the map hereinbefore mentioned and described as Exhibit No. 2 of 1895, Parcel No. 71, formerly owned by Leonora B. Strong and acquired by the City of New-York by consent.

All the roads included within the above boundaries and shown on the maps are to be acquired in fee but will be left open for public travel and no change made in the length, width or grade of same until such time as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall acquire the right to close such highways.

Reference is made to said maps for a more detailed description of the real estate affected by this notice. All the real estate shown on said maps is to be acquired in fee.—Dated January 20, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 2 Tryon Row, N. Y. City.

CORONER'S JURY DISAGREE

ATTENDANT AT WARD'S ISLAND ASYLUM DISCHARGED.

Five Jurors Hold Ward Responsible for the Death of Patient Theims—Four Take His Side.

Coroner Hoeber held an inquest yesterday into the cause of death of Wilhelm Theims, a patient at the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, who died on Jan. 28 as the result, it was alleged, of being beaten by Patrick Ward, an attendant at the asylum. Ward was arrested on a charge of homicide.

The alleged assault occurred on Jan. 14. The autopsy showed that death was due to shock, caused by Theims having had a number of his ribs fractured. Theims had been an engineer, and before he was sent to the asylum a few months ago, resided at 115 Chrystie Street. He had no family. Ward lives at 32 New-York Avenue, Brooklyn. Theims had made no attempt to escape.

Coroner's Physician Huber testified that the injuries were such as would result from a beating or kicking. They might have been caused in some other way, he said, though it would have been difficult for such wounds to have been caused by falls or by something falling on Theims.

Dr. Macy, Medical Superintendent at the asylum, said that on Jan. 16, Dr. L. C. Petit, his assistant, told him that Theims had had several ribs fractured. He investigated the case, but none of the attendants seemed to know anything about it. Dr. Macy said that an insane patient's bones were very easily fractured. It was possible, Dr. Macy thought, that Theims might have injured himself. Ward, he said, had been at the asylum one and one-half years and had never before had any complaint made against him.

Three patients were found who said they saw Ward kick Theims. They were J. M. Sullivan, Henry Burns, and Henry Slaufield. Each said that Ward kicked Theims because he would not remain seated. Coroner Hoeber read the statements of the patients to this effect.

Dr. Macy said that he had questioned the patients separately, and that they agreed with one another. Otherwise, he said, he would not have placed much credence in them. Patient Burns said in his statement that Attendant Arthur Hanlon was present when Ward assaulted Theims, but Hanlon, on being called to the stand, said that he never knew of or had seen any such assault.

Burns, who was in the courtroom, was then placed on the stand. He said that he was "legally insane," though he thought that he had entirely recovered.

"Since I am legally insane," he said, "I do not see the good in repeating my statement, which has been read." Coroner Hoeber urged Burns to repeat the statement, but the witness refused.

"Your Honor," said Assistant District Attorney Oliver, who had entered the room, "may I—"

"I don't want to hear from you," snapped the Coroner.

"But you sent for me. Do you want my assistance?" said Mr. Oliver.

"I did not send for you, and I will gladly dispense with your services," said Coroner Hoeber. Mr. Oliver left the room.

The case was shortly afterward given to the jury, who brought in a split verdict, after being out two hours. Five of the jurors rendered a verdict that Theims died from injuries received at Ward's hands. The other four thought that he came to his death from injuries received in an unknown manner. The Coroner discharged Ward.

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES M. GEDNEY, an infant, by George A. Viehmann, guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE GEDNEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the parcels in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

Parcel One—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-third Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Forty-third Street distant two hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches westerly of the westerly line of the Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches, thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the southerly line of Forty-third Street, thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the place of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of the house erected on said premises being party walls.

Parcel Two—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fiftieth Street distant one hundred and ninety-eight feet and ten inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fiftieth Street and Broadway, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fiftieth Street twenty feet, thence southerly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly side of Broadway and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre of the block between Fiftieth and Forty-ninth Streets, thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fiftieth Street twenty feet, and thence northwardly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly line of Broadway and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

Parcel Three—All that certain lot, plot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Centre and Walker Streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and measuring from said corner on the line of Walker Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Centre Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Walker Street one hundred feet to Centre Street, thence one hundred feet on Centre Street to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.

Also, all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, together described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet easterly from the Tenth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line forty (40) feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the same forty (40) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New-York, January 27th, 1896.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.

GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq., 203 Broadway, N. Y. City, Defendants' Attorney.
JAMES A. RYAN, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE, NEAR 133D STREET.—Supreme Court, (action begun in Court of Common Pleas,) WILLARD E. HOYT, plaintiff, vs. DANIEL J. SULLIVAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered herein, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, Auctioneer, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Amsterdam (formerly 10th) Avenue, distant seventy-five feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly along Amsterdam Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet to Amsterdam Avenue at the point or place of beginning. The above described premises lie in Section 7, Block 1,986, on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 24th, 1896.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 18 Wall St., New-York City.

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Referees' Notices.

THE GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, entered December 27th, 1895, in a consolidated cause entitled the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, complainant, vs. the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, defendant, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, appointed for the purpose in and by the said decree, will sell at public auction upon the premises and in the south waiting-room of the depot of the said railroad in the City of Green Bay, in the State and District of Wisconsin, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 18th day of February, 1896, all the mortgaged premises and property, rights and franchises in said decree described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the First Mortgage from the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated August 1, 1892, and the other mortgages in said decree referred to, in two parcels, namely: First—That part of the mortgaged property known as the La Crosse Branch, and so described in the bill of complaint filed in said cause; and, Second—the main line of railroad, and all the other property belonging to the said railroad company, a brief description of which properties so directed to be sold is as follows, viz.:

First:—The premises and property known as the La Crosse Branch are described as follows:

All that certain railroad known as the La Crosse Branch of the defendant railroad company extending from Onalaska on the line of the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad to the depot of the said La Crosse Branch at or near the City of La Crosse, in the State of Wisconsin, and the property and rights thereto appertaining, together with the real estate situated along said branch, and which is not a part of its right of way or depot grounds; and a certain ten-acre tract of land situated in La Crosse, contiguous to but not a part of the right of way or depot grounds of said railroad company, including the track, roadbed, right of way, depot grounds and buildings and appurtenances to said railroad belonging.

Second:—The remainder of the mortgaged premises and property directed to be sold is described as follows:

All and singular the railroad of the said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, as the same is now laid out, constructed and operated, from and including the terminus and depot of the said railroad at the City of Green Bay in said State of Wisconsin, and running thence through the Counties of Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau and Buffalo, to and including the terminus and depot of said railroad at Eastmoor, on the east bank of the Mississippi River in the County of Buffalo in said State, with all and singular the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, rights of way, viaducts, gravel pits, buildings, piers, wharves, erections, fences, walls, materials, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights and interests, and all the real and personal property and estate of and belonging to the said railroad, or the said railroad company, and all railway stations and depots, with all the appurtenances, and all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery and equipments belonging or appertaining to the said railroad or said railroad company, and also all rights and privileges to use the said railway, roadbed, tracks, sidings, and turnouts, constructed upon or appurtenant to said railroad or used in connection therewith; also the right to extend said railroad to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River between the south line of Township eighteen (18), Range ten (10) west, and the north line of Township twenty-seven (27), Range twenty (20) west, and to construct a railroad bridge over the Mississippi at such point to be used in connection with said railroad; also all the rights, interests and privileges, under a certain contract between the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company, dated May 5th, 1873, or under any other contract or contracts between said roads for any right or rights of trackage and for the use of any of the property, stations, tracks or bridges belonging to the said Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and for the use of any railroad bridge over the Mississippi River at Winona or otherwhere; also all rights, interests and privileges under any contract or contracts made by said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company with the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad Company for the use of any of the track, stations or property of said last named railroad, and any and all rights of trackage or user of the said railroad last named or of any other railroad or railroads; and also all franchises connected with or relating to the construction, maintenance, operation and use of said Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad or said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad, and all rights, privileges, grants, franchises, immunities and advantages possessed by said Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, and also all the property, rights and franchises of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company which it owned at the date of the several mortgages above referred to or which it has since, or may hereafter acquire, except only the property above described and designated as the La Crosse Branch.

It is provided in said decree, among other things, (1) That the Master Commissioner may, upon the request of the complainant trustee, adjourn such sale from time to time, without further publication or notice.

(2) That no bid shall be entertained at such sale by the Master Commissioner for the La Crosse Branch unless the bidder shall first deposit with him the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in such currency, or drafts, certificates or checques as may be satisfactory to him.

(3) That no bid shall be received by the Master Commissioner at such sale for the main line and other mortgaged property so to be sold unless the bidder shall first deposit with him the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in such currency or drafts, certificates or checques as may be satisfactory to him.

(4) That if in either case a bidder having made a deposit shall fail to complete his purchase without just cause shown and allowed, he shall forfeit the deposit so made, the same to be disposed of as the Court upon due hearing may order.

(5) That in both cases, the balance of the purchase money over and above the amount of deposit must be paid within thirty days after the sale, unless the Court for good cause shown shall by order extend the time for payment, such further portions of said purchase price to be paid in cash as the Court or a Judge thereof may direct, and the remainder to be paid in money, or in First Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto, or in Consolidated Mortgage bonds, and the unpaid and overdue coupons appertaining thereto.

Dated Milwaukee, Wis., January 17th, 1896.

FRANK M. HOYT, Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;
WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,
Solicitors for Complainant.

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THE GREEN BAY, STEVENS POINT & NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made by the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, dated and entered on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1895, in a cause wherein the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, is complainant and the Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company is defendant, the undersigned Master Commissioner, appointed for that purpose in and by said decree, will sell at auction in the south waiting room of the depot of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company, in the City of Green Bay, in the County of Brown, in the State of Wisconsin and the Eastern District thereof, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1896, all the mortgaged premises and property, rights and franchises in said decree described or mentioned as subject to the lien of the mortgage of said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, bearing date on the 15th day of August, 1882, in one parcel, a brief description of which said property so directed to be sold is as follows, as described in said decree and in said mortgage, to wit:

"The railroad of the said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company) as now constructed and to be constructed from its connection with the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad at the Town of Plover, in the County of Portage, in the State of Wisconsin, to and through the Town of Stevens Point, in said county; together with all and singular the railroad, railways, rails, turn-outs and side-tracks, bridges, fences, fixtures, buildings, lands for tracks, depots, tenements, appendages and appurtenances owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company); also all railway depots or stations, with the buildings and fixtures thereon erected or to be erected, together with the shops, rolling stock and other corporate property incident or appurtenant to its operation; and all the chartered rights, franchises and privileges of said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company); and all the estate, right, title and interest, property, claim and demand, as well at law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part (said Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company) to the same and to every part and parcel thereof."

It is provided in said decree, amongst other things, that the purchaser at said sale, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay the Master Commissioner on account of his purchase the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars ($30,000) in United States Currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once, the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the Court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser or as an original sale, but that such sale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that such further portions of the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the Court may from time to time direct, the Court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his, its or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the Court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money or in bonds or overdue coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each said bond and coupon being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution ordered by said decree and according to the priority therein and thereby adjudged.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in said Eastern District on this 17th day of January, A. D. 1896.

FRANK M. HOYT, Master Commissioner.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, New-York City;
WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTUM & VILAS, Milwaukee, Wis.,
Solicitors for Complainant.

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BROOKLYN TO ARMENIANS

Sympathy Expressed at a Big Meeting Last Night.

SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS MADE

Edward M. Shepard Presided and There Were Addresses by Dr. Storrs, Dr. Hall, F. D. Greene, and Gen. Woodford.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was comfortably filled last night by citizens who desired to express their sympathy for the Armenians in Turkey. The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Committee for Armenian Relief. Edward M. Shepard presided. Among those on the stage were ex-Mayor C. A. Schieren, Gen. S. L. Woodford, James McKeen, W. G. Low, Edwin Packard, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, John Notman, A. B. Cook, the Rev. J. H. Darlington, and the Rev. Lindsay Parker.

The Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall called the meeting to order.

"This meeting has not been called to give heed to a mere shadowy and unsubstantial rumor," said Dr. Hall, "but to consider facts which have been substantiated beyond the possibility of a doubt. They are facts the hideous reality of which has not suddenly broken on the community, but which have been known for six months. During all that time the torrent of blood has not stayed. It flows to-day down the hillsides of Armenia like a freshet in Springtime. This is not the blood of ordinary warfare, but of the tortured, the defenseless, the innocent.

"Starvation is following on the heels of torture. Let Brooklyn respond nobly."

Dr. Hall then introduced Edward M. Shepard, and nominated him for Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Shepard was unanimously elected Chairman. He was received with applause.

"We are gathered here," he said, "to deal with the question which seems, perhaps, a distant one, but which of late has come nearer and nearer to Brooklyn, to every Christian country, and to every civilized community.

"We Americans, no doubt, have our own troubles, and the heathen, the suffering, and the poor at our own door, without our passing the Bosphorous to find them, but it is a narrow and foolish view of the duty of a great and prosperous community like Brooklyn to assume that we may close our eyes or our sympathy to any suffering humanity. The American who shuts his eyes and his heart to what happens beyond his own fireside will find himself less useful than if his sentiment had been somewhat wider.

"I have no sympathy with a sentiment of hostility to American foreign missions. Few expeditions have been more directly wise and beneficial than those of our foreign missions, and none of our missions have been more efficient than those in Armenia.

"We are not here to urge armed intervention on the part of the United States. We are thinking of something different. We know the public sentiment of the enlightened world is more powerful than the armored cruisers and commerce destroyers of which we have been hearing so much of late. England can, if she will, put an end to the horrors in Armenia. Lord Salisbury's predecessor, Mr. Gladstone, himself the most glorious figure in the public life of our century, still has the faith that was in him, and with him stands the best sentiment of England. Lord Salisbury, whom I am sorry to hear some Americans adulate, does not represent the dominant English sentiment on the Armenian question.

"If England is not ready to enforce by arms her position, she ought at least not to encourage these horrors by her attitude toward Russia. The Russian Government is not all it should be, but, at any rate, the Armenians in Russian territory are safe and relatively happy. England ought no longer to play the part of the jealous dog in the manger.

"England has an enormous responsibility in this matter, sincerely appreciated, I believe, by the best of the English.

"If Russia is ready to take Armenia it will produce a situation infinitely superior to the present condition of Armenia. It seems to me we have no need of resolutions couched in more or less diplomatic language. Far more useful would be the expression in America of a friendly and earnest sentiment that England will not prevent others from doing for the Armenians this office of justice and mercy.

"Let our own Christian land send its cry of sympathy to our Christian brethren 6,000 miles away."

James McKeen presented the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, After making ample allowance for Oriental exaggeration, and for the inaccuracies of reports which come by irregular means of transmission, it has been established beyond contradiction that massacres of the most atrocious description have been perpetrated in Armenia, the sufferers being for the most part Christian natives of that country, rightfully possessing the land of their fathers; and

Whereas, The continuance and recurrence of these barbarities demonstrate either that the Ottoman power has connived at their perpetration or has become impotent to prevent them; and,

Whereas, The failure to protect the dependent population in Asia Minor is a palpable breach of the pledges and promises in consideration of which the Sultan's Government has been accorded a continuance of its independent sovereignty; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the citizens of Brooklyn, in mass meeting assembled, That in our judgment the condition of things shown to exist in Asiatic Turkey is intolerable. And we call upon the governments of Christendom to take such action, or to permit such of them as may be willing to do so to take such action, as will put a stop to the further perpetration of these outrages.

Resolved, further, that we recognize the necessity of present and immediate relief to the surviving victims of these persecutions, and we empower the committee who have called this meeting, of which committee the Rev. Dr. C. Cuthbert Hall is Chairman, Gen. John B. Woodward Treasurer, and A. B. Cook Secretary, with such other members as they may add to their number, to solicit money and cause the same to be distributed through such channels as they may deem most efficacious for the relief of the sufferers.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims was the next speaker:

"We are not here," he said, "for indiscriminate condemnation of the Turkish people. I have known for many years that some of them were peaceable, temperate, even kindly and sympathetic. Nor are we here to deny that there are among the educated classes of Turkey men of high character and large intelligence. Nor are we here to denounce the present Sultan as a mere sensualist, as were many of his predecessors. He has remarkable ability for statecraft, is sincere in his religion, and has a true desire to promote the welfare of what is left of his empire."

Dr. Storrs then rapidly sketched the history of the Turkish Empire, and said that the outrages were due to race and religious prejudices. These present outrages were not isolated, but were the continuation of outrages that had been in progress for seventy years. He charged that the Kurds had butchered the Armenians at the instigation of the Turkish Government, which had thereby made itself responsible to Europe for every drop of blood shed.

Dr. Storrs said he was satisfied, from the reports of the missionaries of the American board, that there had been no insurrection in Armenia, and absolutely no justification for the attacks on the Armenians. He eulogized Clara Barton, who has just gone to Turkey for the Red Cross Society, and said she represented for him the ideal American womanhood.

Frederick D. Greene, author of "The Armenian Outrages," who has recently returned from long residence in Armenia, said:

"The Armenians are a distinct people, belonging to the best type of the Caucasion race. Their original home was the mountainous plateau, of which Ararat is the centre. A stimulating climate and a constant struggle with nature for the necessities of life have made them industrious, moral, intelligent, and energetic.

"The history of Armenia, covering 3,000 years, has been a story of constant struggle and suffering. On account of her situation on the highway of the nations, between Asia and Europe, she has repeatedly been trampled into dust by migrating hordes and by cruel invaders. The fact that the Armenian stock exists at all to-day is proof of its wonderful vitality and excellent quality.

"There is a plain duty from which we cannot escape, and that is to help the survivors of the recent massacres. America's chief duty is plain. Give money and give it now. Sympathy, resolutions, and prayers have been liberally given for the Armenians and still they are starving and freezing by the hundred, daily. Such aid alone does not discharge the responsibility of the Christian and humane people of free and favored America. It is rather a cruel mockery of the sufferers, and encourages their Moslem oppressors in the belief that the so-called Christian nations are really indifferent and hypocritical."

A large sum of money was collected from those present, and arrangements were made for opening subscriptions in Brooklyn under the auspices of the committee.

Vartan Dilloyan, an Armenian survivor of the massacre of Sassoun, described through an interpreter, the horrors of that massacre.

Gen. Woodford spoke briefly.

TRIAL TRIP OF BRIDGE MOTOR

Officers Pleased with the Electric Car—Public Trial to be Made Probably To-day.

The private trial trip of the new electric motor on the Brooklyn Bridge Wednesday night, an account of which appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday, was considered favorable by the officers of the bridge.

The apparatus is attached to an ordinary car, and consists of four fifty-horse power General Electric motors, geared on the axles in the same manner as the motors of ordinary trolley cars, the Nantasket Beach Road, and the Chicago West Side Elevated Railway are equipped. All the machinery except the controllers is concealed beneath the car.

Only one car has been equipped in this fashion, in pursuance of the resolution of the Bridge Trustees, to give the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies each a months' trial before a decision is made.

The chief object of using a trolley motor is to do away with the delay of attaching the engines at each end of the bridge for the purpose of switching the train of cars from the incoming to the outgoing track.

As soon as the passengers have left the train the motor car will switch the train to the outgoing track. At present the locomotives take twenty seconds to make the switch, and it is confidently expected that at least six or seven seconds will be saved by using trains containing their own motors.

The experiment Thursday morning was not as successful as was expected, owing to the inexperience of the motorman, but comparative tests showed a slight gain by the electric motor over the switch engine. This gain, it is expected, will be considerably increased as soon as the motorman in charge has had the necessary practice.

It is not proposed in the near future to substitute the trolley for the cable in crossing the bridge, though ultimately this may be done, but during the early morning trips, when the cable is stopped for examination, the motor cars will haul the trains across instead of the locomotives, which have been used hitherto.

In addition to the gain in time, the public will welcome the disappearance of the steam, smoke, and cinders of the locomotives now employed if the trials of the electric motors prove that switching by their aid is a success.

The public trial which was to have been made yesterday was postponed on account of the inclement weather; it will probably be made about noon to-day.

Charged with Keeping a Bucket Shop.

Edgar D. Thornburgh of 41 Broadway was before the Directors of the Consolidated Exchange yesterday on charges of keeping a bucket shop. The Directors heard a statement from him and made inquiry in other directions. They remained in session until nearly 7:30 o'clock, when President Wilson said a decision had been reached, but that it would not be made known until announced from the rostrum to-day.

Mr. Thornburgh has been a member of the Exchange since Feb. 23, 1894. He has the offices which were occupied by Weinman & Co., who accomodated small dealers with blind pools and other margin-eating devices until exposure put an end to it. Thornburgh & Co. is the second firm to feel the new impulse of moral reform which has possessed the Consolidated management.

Blooming Grove Park Meeting.

A meeting of the shareholders and members of the Blooming Grove Park Association will be held in the Hoffman House next Tuesday, at 8:30 o'clock P. M. A committee will be elected to nominate candidates for election to the Board of Directors, to be voted for at the annual meeting, to be held in July.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—ENGLISH COMPANIES GOING HOME.—The first of the English companies to return home will be the "His Excellency" company, which will sail on March 18. It has still to fill engagements in Chicago, Pittsburg, and Boston. "The Shop Girl" will sail a week later, after playing in Boston, Philadelphia, and Harlem. The "An Artist's Model" company will begin its tour on Monday in Brooklyn, completing it at the end of April. All the organizations came here for a season of twenty weeks. The next production by George Edwardes in London will be a Japanese burlesque at Daly's Theatre, and on this Mr. Daly has an option for production in America. If it proves a success in London, it will probably be produced here at Daly's Theatre next September.

—ANSON POND IN HARTFORD.—Anson Pond, the author of "Her Atonement," is just about completing a new play, with scenes laid in New-York, but has been compelled to stop work on it to attend the trial he has begun in Hartford to break the will of the late Charles Pond, his brother, which involves an estate of about $400,000, part of which was left to the City of Hartford. The suit is brought on the ground of insanity. Mr. Pond will probably have to remain in Hartford quite a long while, but he will try to finish his play while there.

—JOHN DREW COMING BACK.—The advance sale for the first week of John Drew in Philadelphia, beginning next Monday, has already reached the amount of $3,400. He will play two weeks there, and then return with "The Squire of Dames" to this city, playing four or five weeks at the Garrick Theatre, following the Hollands. After that he will resume his tour, beginning in Chicago.

—WILTON LACKAYE TO STAR.—Contracts are ready for signature between Wilton Lackaye, the actor, and Mr. Hayden, manager for Stuart Robson, under which Mr. Lackaye will star next season under the direction of Mr. Hayden. A new play by Alfred Klein, of which Mr. Lackaye has the option, is under consideration, and will very probably be selected to open the season.

—WANTS TO COME TO AMERICA.—Arthur Bourchier, who was the leading man at Daly's Theatre two seasons ago, is now managing the Royalty Theatre in London, where he is presenting an English version of a French farce called "The Chilly Widow." He is negotiating with a view to bringing his company here next season to play this and other pieces.

—"SECRET SERVICE" POSTPONED.—Charles Frohman and William Gillette have decided to hold the production of Mr. Gillette's new play, "Secret Service," over until next season. The success of "Too Much Johnson" has been so great that Mr. Gillette cannot leave the cast for the present to attend to the rehearsals of his other piece.

—THE COUNTESS GUCKI IN GERMAN.—Manager Conried has just made arrangements with Augustin Daly by which "Countess Gucki" will be produced at the Irving Place Theatre in German. The first performance of "Comtess Guckerl," which is the German name of Schoenthan's new comedy, will take place on Thursday, Feb. 20.

—"ROMEO'S FIRST LOVE."—At the Actors' Fund benefit performance to be given in Philadelphia next week Mr. Lancaster's little play, "Romeo's First Love," will be presented, with Blanche Walsh as Romeo and Katherine Gray as the adventuress. The piece was originally done here at Hoyt's Theatre last season by Annie Russell.

—BIJOU THEATRE.—James T. Powers will introduce in "Gentleman Joe," at the Bijou to-night, the song, "He Wanted Something to Play With," with pantomime accompaniment; and Flora Irwin will present some of her specialties in Act II. The play has made a popular hit as done at the Bijou.

—WILLARD SURELY COMING NEXT SEASON.—E. S. Willard, the English actor, who is so popular in this country, announces that he will positively return to America next season. He is now managing the Garrick Theatre, and is considering "A Social Highwayman" for production there.

—GARRICK THEATRE.—The announcement that Charles Frohman had secured Richard Mansfield's lease of the Garrick Theatre is incorrect. Mr. Mansfield continues the responsible lessee of that house, and Charles Frohman its manager, with no interest whatever in the theatre itself.

—LAST OF MISS BROWN.—The final performance of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" are being given at the Standard Theatre this week. The play will begin its tour of the country on Monday, and nothing has yet been announced to take its place at the Standard.

—MRS. RYLEY'S PLAYS.—"Christopher, Jr.," is to be produced at the Strand Theatre in London in April. Madeline Lucette Ryley, the author of the play, is now in Chicago with Nat C. Goodwin, rehearsing a new comedy which she has written for him.

—AN IRISH COMIC OPERA.—Frederick Whitney is arranging the cast of a new comic opera, the scenes of which are laid in Ireland, and which is to be produced at the Broadway Theatre in October, following the season of Jefferson de Angelis there.

—LILLIAN RUSSELL'S NEW OPERA.—Lillian Russell will present for the first time in Baltimore to-night a new comic opera called "The Empress of Truth." It is based on Mr. Gilbert's play "The Palace of Truth."

—IN THE CABARET DU NEANT.—Sarah Bernhardt's company paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the Cabaret du Neant, in the Casino Chambers, and expressed themselves as greatly impressed by what they saw.

—SPECIAL CASINO MATINEE.—A special matinée of "The Lady Slavey" will be given at the Casino next Wednesday afternoon, Lincoln's birthday.

FAVOR THE HENLEY PLAN

Most Yale Students Want the Crew to Go to England.

MUCH ATTENTION TO THE CANDIDATES

Prospect that an Unusually Good Eight Will Wear the Blue on the Thames—Oarsmen Hard at Work.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6.—There is little if any attention being paid to the small talk that is going on in a limited college circle against the plan of Yale University's sending a crew to the Henley regatta in England this Summer. The determination to go abroad this season was reached only after a very careful investigation regarding the propriety of such a course, and only after a canvass had been made of the student sentiment on this question.

Investigation resulted in showing that Yale had been practically ignored by those who had the Hudson River regatta in charge, no invitation having been received by the officials of the Yale Boating Association to send a crew to participate in that contest or in the conferences that led up to it. Right on top of this fact came, as a climax, what many a Yale man termed a clear case of "shut-out," the announcement that the Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and University of Pennsylvania crew representatives had decided to have a four-cornered race on the Hudson, and that no other college crew could enter this race without the approval of the four already entered. The supporters of the programme to have Yale represented at Henley declare that under these circumstances there is no tenable ground for the rambling, irresponsible gossip in opposition to the decision to let Yale meet the English oarsmen this year. These hearty backers of Yale further remark that the policy outlined for the university eight this year was the only one consistent with dignity and a thorough appreciation of the peculiar circumstances that prevail with reference to the four-cornered regatta on the Hudson.

Robert J. Cook, who was one of the stanch supporters of the movement to put a Yale crew in the Henley races, and whose advice and recommendations have invariably turned out to the great advantage of Yale's boating interests, would not have sanctioned the trip across the Atlantic this year, say those who uphold Yale's action, had he entertained the least notion that any other plan would have been more feasible. Yale always defers to Capt. Cook's judgment in boating matters, and has always found him a reliable and exceedingly judicious guide in this department of athletics. He knew, say the collegians, that Harvard, on account of the two years' prohibition on athletics between the New-Haven University and the Cambridge University, could not very well meet Yale this season; that Cornell is antagonistic to Yale, anyway, and that the University of Pennsylvania is not warmly attached to Yale's interests when it is possible to be otherwise. To face such a combination of adverse sentiment to Yale, argue the Henley regatta supporters, would be like entering a game with cards all stacked against the blue.

Many of the undergraduates, and alumni, too, for that matter, would have appreciated an arrangement by which Yale would meet Harvard at New-London this year, but such an arrangement being classed among the impossibilities for reasons well known to all the college world, the only alternative left for the New-Haven collegians was to adopt a boating programme by which Yale's prestige on the water would not be diminished, and hence the decision of Capt. Cook and the other distinguished alumni and undergraduates, who have always been called upon to map out a conservative policy for Yale boating affairs.

The candidates for a Yale 'Varsity crew are always interesting to watch when at practice in the rowing tank in the Yale gymnasium, but it is doubtful if this section of the gymnasium ever came in for such general attention as has been the case since it was formally announced that Yale would meet the English crews this year. Quite a crowd gathers every afternoon to watch the men row. It is an indication of the popularity of the plan to send a crew abroad. Men who have heretofore taken only an indifferent interest in watching the development of the 'Varsity eight can now be seen daily in the "gym" discussing the fine points and the defective ones, too, in some of the many candidates for 'Varsity crew honors. The speculation also turns on the prospect of Yale winning the principal prize in the Henley regatta.

The admirers of Yale are notified that the crew to represent the Blue in English waters this year will give a magnificent display of rowing on the other side. The men who are trying to make the crew, that is seeking a seat in the 'Varsity boat, are putting an uncommon amount of energy into their practice for this early period in the preliminary work. The fact that the crew is to row abroad has really added zest to practice. It is recognized on all sides that to be one in the first eight that Yale is to send to Europe, will be an achievement in boating annals in the university that does not fall to the lot of every oarsmen.

There is little doubt that the university will have a big representation of students at the Henley regatta. The crew will have more to cheer them on than was at first thought probable when it was decided to go to England. Within the last few days arrangements have been made by which the transportation of Yale students who are to go to England with the crew will be considerably facilitated. One of the students, believeing there will be quite a demand for tickets to Europe, is taking time by the forelock, and has announced that he can supply the same. This is especially directed to those intending to go to Henley, that they may engage passage early.

The candidates for the crew and those who intend to accompany the eight have been studying up on the history and rules governing the contests at Henley. The institution of the Henley regatta, fifty-seven years ago, was the outcome of various eight-oared matches which had been rowed on the Thames course for ten years prior to that time. In 1839 the citizens of Henley contributed 100 guineas for the Grand Challenge Cup, to be contested for by eight-oared crews. After that other trophies were added, as the Thames Challenge, Stewart's, and Visitors' Challenge Cups; the latter two being for fours. The English universities no longer compete at Henley, as it was found impossible to collect all the eight best men of a university crew for the two big races each year, and so, since the Putney match was considered of more importance than any other contest, the energies of the university crews are devoted to that.

But both Oxford and Cambridge are represented by college crews each year, which, though not official representatives, are regarded by many as better crews usually than university eights, which would have two races to row.

The Grand Challenge Cup is open to be contested for by any amateur eight of any country. The rules on amateurs are somewhat strict since on several occasions professionals have caused annoyance by entering as amateurs.

The course of the regatta begins about a mile and two-thirds above Henley at the Regatta Island, the finish being just north of the town. One mile and 550 yards is the exact length of the course. Although more narrow than American crews are accustomed to, it is almost perfectly straight. This is the new course, which was adopted in 1886. The present course has much less slack water than its predecessor, and so furnishes a fairer test. Position counts for something in these contests.

The Yale crew, if it goes abroad, will be the fifth American college crew to enter an English regatta. Harvard sent a four-oared crew over in 1869, which was defeated by Oxford on the Putney course by about three lengths. The second attempt was made by a Columbia four in the Henley Regatta. This crew enjoys the distinction of being the only American crew that has been victorious in English regattas. It won the Visitors' Challenge Cup for 1878, by defeating the crews of Dublin University and those of University and Hertford Colleges of Oxford. Cornell sent over a crew in 1881, which lost in all the races it entered. The fourth attempt was made last July by Cornell in the Grand Challenge Match, in which she was again defeated.

The following are extracts from the rules governing the Henley Regatta: Any crew of amateurs who are members of a university or public school, or who are officers of her Majesty's army or navy, or any amateur club established at least one year previous to the day of entry, shall be qualified to contest for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The entry of any crew outside of the United Kingdom must be made on or before March 31, and must be accompanied by a declaration stating that each person entering has never taken part in open competition for stake money or entrance fee; has never knowingly competed with or against a professional; has never taught athletic exercises of any kind for profit; has never been employed in manual labor, and never has been a mechanic or laborer. The captain of each crew shall hand in to the Secretary of the regatta the names of the men appointed to compete, together with the names of four substitutes. No person may be substituted for another who has already rowed in one heat. Each competitor shall be weighed in rowing costume at a time and place appointed by the Secretary, and his weight shall be registered and considered as his racing weight.

About twenty-five men, including the veterans of last year's crew, are rowing daily in the tank and going through the customary forms of light exercise. Four, and possibly five, places in the boat are to be filled by new men, and a general idea of the candidates and their merits can be obtained from the following statistics:

Langford, '97, S., who stroked the university crew in his freshman year, will very likely retain that place in this year's boat. D. F. Rogers, '98, stroke of last year's freshman crew, and Campbell, '97, a member of his class crew, are other candidates who have tried for this position.

Capt. Treadway, '96, rows at No. 7. His splendid work as an oarsman is well known. He has rowed on the crew three years. Longacre, '96, at No. 6, is regarded as a fixture in the boat for 1896. He has rowed on four university crews, and is classed as a fine oarsman. For No. 5, J. O. Rodgers, '98, and Bailey, '97, have so far made the finest showing. Both rowed on their class crews, the latter also being a substitute on the university crew of last year.

Cross, '96, who rowed at No. 4 last year, and was then put down as a capital man in that place, may prove too heavy for a Henley crew. His weight, when training last June, was 195 pounds, and he weighs 210 now. Coonley, '96, and Brown, '96, have been tried at this position. Coonley is strong and heavy, but undeveloped, while Brown, who is of excellent build, has not had experience enough.

Beard, '96, has decided not to row this season. This leaves No. 8 open for a new man. Simpson, '97, and Marsh, '98, Captains of their respective class crews, the former being stroke, and Judd, '97, a member of his class crew, are working hard for No. 8. It is an exciting contest between the trio. They are pretty good men, too, Simpson being strong and well built. Marsh, so the student critics think, has a trifle the advantage of the others in this race.

For No. 2, Whitney, '98, who rowed with last year's freshman eight, has thus far been doing commendable work. He rows in magnificent form. The other candidates for No. 2 are Hitchcock, '98, and McLaughlin, '98, who were members of their class crew.

The leading candidates for bow are Miller, '97, Wheelwright, '97, and Monks, '97 S. The first two are good oarsmen and rowed in their class crew. One disadvantage concerning Wheelwright is his weight.

There are two candidates for coxswain—Clarke, '97, who was coxswain of the 'Varsity last year at New-London, and Greene, '99, who steered the Freshman eight last season.

The other candidates who are working faithfully to get into the Yale 'Varsity boat are Patterson, '97, Cadwalader, '98, Sutphin, '97, McGraw, '98, Wilcox, '98, and Smith, '98.

It had never been the intention of the gentlemen who are directing the boating policy of Yale to deprive the undergraduates of an opportunity to have a say on whether the crew should go to Henley. The following communication was made public to-day in view of the nonsensical stories that have been recently published. It is from the officers of the Yale navy:

"As soon as full information in regard to the Henley regatta is received from abroad, the final decision as to whether or no a Yale crew will be entered, will be left to the undergraduate body. It seems that this announcement, which is in accordance with the original intention of the management, should be no longer deferred, owing to some absurd rumors in regard to the Henley matter that are going the rounds of the press."

The communication was signed by R. B. Treadway, J. H. de Sibour, G. T. Nicholas, and J. S. Wheelwright.

BEDFORD RIDING CLUB.

Equestrian Events That Were Heartily Applauded.

The Bedford Riding Club gave an enjoyable exhibition of varied equestrian events at the Bedford Riding Academy, in Brooklyn, last evening. Flags, shields, streamers of bunting, and other artistic decorations adorned the academy's spacious arena. Each number on the programme was given to the accompaniment of lively music.

The entertainment began with a quadrille, the figures of which were skillfully executed by twelve riders under the command of Adolph Busch. The participants were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Creamer, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Miss M. Lowery, Miss H. M. Oldener, Mrs. A. Mander, J. B. Roche, E. F. Monahan, and L. E. Rosse. Next came an egg-and-spoon race, which was won in the final heat after an amusing contest by Mrs. F. D. Creamer, who easily defeated her opponent, Miss H. M. Oldener. There were six other competitors. A riding crop was the first prize, and a spur the second.

A pumpkin race followed, which created much laughter. The contestants were F. B. Johnson, F. E. Rosse, J. W. Lingard, and F. D. Creamer. The conditions of the race were that each competitor had to ride half way around the ring, dismount, take a pumpkin from the ground, remount, and make the circuit of the ring three times, carrying the pumpkin. F. E. Rosse won the first trial, and F. D. Creamer was first in the second heat, and also the final. He got a bridle, and a pair of spurs was the second prize. The judges of the egg-and-spoon race were Dr. Thomas A. York, W. H. Hoschke, and Edward Freel, and James Finley, Griffin Tompkins, and A. Mander gave the decision in the other race.

After Adolph Busch cleverly guided his celebrated horse Abdallah through the high school steps, there were several unique trotting evolutions, which were well ridden by Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Creamer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard, Miss M. Freel, Miss L. Winkler, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoschke, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mander, Richard Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin Tompkins, J. B. Roche, Edward F. Monahan, H. McLean, John Moran, Miss E. Schultz, Miss M. Lynch, Miss Marie Lowery, Miss M. H. Oldener, Edward Freel, James Finley, Joseph Wichert, L. E. Rosse, Mrs. C. M. Payne, and Miss L. F. Lingard. Riding Master W. B. A. Von Klein commanded them. A dance and collation in the academy's clubrooms concluded the entertainment.

The officers of the Bedford Riding Club are James W. Lingard, President; Miss M. Lynch, Vice President; Dr. Thomas A. York, Treasurer, and Miss Marie Lowery Secretary.

NEW MANHATTAN'S LADIES' DAY.

A Large Number Witness Gymnasium Feats and Vaudeville.

In spite of the inclement weather, the third ladies' day of the New Manhattan Athletic Club was a decided success yesterday afternoon. The spacious clubhouse at Forty-fifth Street on Madison Avenue, was thronged. At 2:30 sharp the entertainment in the gymnasium commenced with an exhibition on the parallel bars. George A. Salmon, Harry Fargeon, and E. Friedman were the artists, and their several fancy tricks were warmly applauded. W. Hass executed some good tumbling, and George A. Salmon's club swinging was excellent. Arthur De Young and Harry Anderson on the flying ring and side horse, respectively, showed much skill. A wrestling match between Salmon and Ward wasted a considerable space of time. "Steve" O'Donnell, the boxing instructor of the club, and his ambitious pupil, James J. Frawley, thumped each other with boxing gloves for some time. An exhibition of jumping was given by John I. Higgins.

The vaudeville show in the club theatre aroused a good deal of fun. Fannie Fields, in her character changes; Charles McDonald, the Irish comedian, and Coghlan and Jordan, the travesty artists, were the chief features. Some popular songs were given by Ella Falk. John W. Meyers, Baby Bennett, the child artiste; Bonner, the talking horse; Frank Oakes Rose, in his "Through London with Dickens," and the Fitzgibbon trio, comedians, wound up the entertainment.

In the evening the aquatic sports in the natatorium were closely contested.

Bank Clerk Bowlers' Averages.

The bowling tournament of the Bank Clerks' League is over half completed. The leading averages are:

Name and Bank.	Games.	Average.
Gallagher, Bank for Savings	10	181 7-10
Terwilliger, Park	10	179 1-5
Booth, Chase	8	175⅛
Currie, Mount Morris	10	172 4-5
Mitchell, Chase	8	167⅞
Gross, Mount Morris	10	166 9-10
Haynes, Chase	8	166⅞
Craft, America	8	162⅛
Harriot, Bank for Savings	10	161 3-5
Farries, Park	10	161 3-5
Harper, Bank for Savings	10	161⅛
Bever, Citizens'	10	159 1-5
Lupton, Importers and Traders'	8	157⅝
Leech, Bank for Savings	10	156
Armstrong, American Exchange	8	156
Paynter, Importers and Traders'	8	155⅞
Le Furge, Sub-Treasury	8	155⅛
Miller, Park	8	154
Grant, Mercantile	6	153⅓
Major, Park	8	153¼
Palley, Union Square	10	152⅛
Jarvis, American Exchange	8	151⅞
Jenkins, Sub-Treasury	8	151⅝
Smith, Bank for Savings	8	150⅛
Denzler, America	8	150
McKay, Republic	10	150

Berkeley Athletic Games.

The sixth annual games of the Berkeley Athletic Association will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon, March 7, and will be open to members of all preparatory schools in the United States, instead of, as in previous years, the schools within a fifty-mile radius of this city. Last year thirty-four schools, including Lawrenceville, and all of the large preparatory schools, competed, and at these games the management have promises of a still larger representation. The events will be the seventy-yard dash, one-mile run, half-mile run, 440-yard run, high jump, putting the shot, seventy-yard dash, (under sixteen,) one-mile walk, pole vault, seventy-yard hurdle, 220-yard dash, and broad jump. The medals, which attracted so much attention last year, will be of the same design, but heavier in weight.

Were Beaten Fairly.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The annual business meeting of the London Athletic Club was held last evening, and a report was presented which referred incidentally to the visit of representatives of the organization to New-York last Summer and their contest with the New-York Athletic Club team. The report admitted that the London Club's team was fairly beaten and declared it was pleasant to consider the sportsmanlike manner in which the contest was conducted, and added that the club's committee hope upon some future occasion to arrange a return match with the New-York Club. Nothing was said beyond this regarding the arrangement of a future contest.

Ellis Ward "Pennsy's" Coach.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 6.—The Rowing Committee of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association met to-day and elected Ellis Ward as coach of the 'Varsity crew.

Charges Against a Pawnbroker.

Mayor Strong yesterday heard the charges preferred by Mrs. Florence H. Wurts of 101 West Sixty-third Street against Lucius Dryer, a pawnbroker, of 442 Sixth Avenue. Mrs. Wurts alleges that in July, 1894, she gave a pair of diamond earrings, valued at $500, to George Dodd to pawn for her. He secured $50 on them. When she sent another man to redeem them last month Dryer refused to give them up, saying they had been pawned by a Mrs. Townsend. Suit was then brought to recover the diamonds. The Mayor said there was some tall perjury being done by somebody, and adjourned the case until Saturday for further hearing.

R. A. BARNET'S NEW BURLESQUE

"Jack and the Beanstalk" Produced by the Boston Cadets.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A new burlesque, by R. A. Barnet, author of "1492" and "Excelsior, Jr.," was produced for the first time anywhere at the Tremont Theatre this evening by the Boston Cadets, who always present Barnet's pieces before they are staged professionally. The new piece is entitled "Jack and the Beanstalk," and is a fairy Mother Goose burlesque. The music is by A. B. Sloane of Baltimore.

Augustus Pitou, Klaw & Erlanger, E. E. Rice, and other prominent gentlemen were here to see it. It was magnificently staged and costumed, and is considered by the cadets better than any of its predecessors. All the characters that belong in children's story books are introduced in the scenes and ballets. The piece is to be presented in New-York by a professional cast.

The Official Athletic Almanac.

The Official Athletic Almanac is the latest addition to Spalding's Athletic Library. It contains the amateur records for running, hurdling, jumping, hammer throwing, weight putting, rope climbing, swimming, and other games, made in all parts of the world. It gives a list of the amateur champions in various departments of amateur sport and a whole lot of information of use to athletes.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl for chamberwork and sewing, or care of grown children; best city reference. Address T. A. S., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in small, private family; willing and obliging. 49 West 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; assist with waiting; personal reference. 840 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as first-class chambermaid, and to assist in waiting or washing; two and a half years' city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in waiting; city or country; personal reference. 840 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and laundress in private family; references. 440 West 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American girl, Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress; city or country. 304 Columbus Av., Graham bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or washing in a small family; has good city reference. 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children; city reference. 339 West 49th St.

CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING IN SMALL family by respectable girl; excellent city references. Stockdale, 487 10th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an English lady of good social position as resident or traveling companion, housekeeper, secretary; musical; speaks French and some German. G., care of Sisters of the Church, 6 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Any lady wishing a competent cook will find one, who is also a good baker and soup and entree maker; good reference; work one week on trial; wages, $25. 306 West 39th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—First-class cook in private family; understands all kinds plain and fancy cooking; first-class baker; unexceptional references. R., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook and caterer; all kinds of cooking; can take man's place; best reference; city or country. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city references. Jenny, 1,152 3d Av.; Advertisement Office.

COOK.—By a competent girl as cook, or cook and laundress in private family; best city references; bread and biscuit maker. 501 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; five years' reference from last place. 109 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook in small private family; plain washing; best of city reference. 210 East 88th St.; ring bell three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes situation for her cook and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call Thursday before 12 o'clock at 11 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class cook and good laundress; no objection to country; has lived in first-class families; reference; no cards. 220 East 59th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; can do German cooking; city or country; good reference. 409 East 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; eight years' reference; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook and assist with washing; best city references. 116 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best references. 219 East 32d St.; ring Ward's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with coarse washing; private family; good city reference. 258 West 47th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a plain cook, washer, and ironer, or to do office work; good reference. Robinson, 231 West 63d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as excellent cook in small private family; no objection to a flat; best reference. 314 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman; city or country; city reference; no cards. 315 East 35th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to do cooking and washing; good city reference. 571 Amsterdam Av.; Grame's bell.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best of references from present employer; no washing; wages, $20 to $25. 26 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young girl; first-class cook and laundress; best of reference. 506 West 48th St., Brazil bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; good city reference. Box J., 142 Columbus Av.

COOK.—First-class; in small private family; best city references. Present employer's, 14 East 41st St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; best reference. M. N., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl in private family; reference. 312 East 36th St.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; good city reference. Box J, 142 Columbus Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day; can do any kind of work in private family; best city references. 672 8th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman wants to go out by the day. Mrs. Heins, 201 East 128th St., corner.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a respectable young girl; first-class dressmaker would like sewing by the day in private family. Dressmaker, 241 East 38th St., Murphy's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By swift family seamstress; to go out; $1.25 daily; references. Mrs. Staum, 79 Greenwich Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young German as governess; only short time in this country; teaches German, French, piano to beginners, fancy and needle work; highest references. Call, afternoon, at 581 5th Av.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By North German; pure German, English, rudiments of French, and music; Froebel kindergarten; best references. E. W., 257 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German; highly recommended; desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English; fine musician; Berlin Hochschule diploma. Miss Wustenberg, 331 West 57th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework; willing and obliging; can be seen at her last place. 227 East 52d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; small family; references. L. R., 215 West 18th St., 3d floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl lately landed for housework or kitchenwork. 345 West 35th St.; inquire of janitress.

HOUSEWORK.—By a willing, neat German to do general housework; plain cook; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; Protestant; for general housework in small family; city reference. 315 East 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; best city reference. B. C., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city reference. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss Protestant; excellent hair-dresser; first-class dressmaker; willing to travel; best city reference. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; competent in her duties; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; charge lady's wardrobe; best references. S. M., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. B. D., 203 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID or COMPANION.—By an experienced young American woman; good seamstress. Call, all week, 139 East 26th St.

LADIES' MAID and PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Assist with light work, or chambermaid and sewing. L., 632 Park Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good seamstress and packer; first-class city references. Louise, 404 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By Swiss Protestant maid and seamstress, speaking German and French; good traveler and packer; wishes to go to Europe with a family. A. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress, or would wait on an old lady; thoroughly understands dressmaking; first-class city references. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an experienced Protestant person as maid to lady and to do sewing; reference. Merz, 364 Amsterdam Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with children; city references. A. B., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. A. B., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By a competent maid; would like a good home; personal and written reference. Maid, 990 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, to do little chamberwork in private family; best references. 304 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes some first-class ladies' or family fine wash. Mrs. Meehan, 212 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; just left her place; private family; last employer can be seen; no other work. 802 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—As competent infant's nurse; full charge of bottle baby; six years' best city reference; age, 26. 1,396 2d Av.; ring Donnelly's bell.

NURSE, GOVERNESS, &c.—By well educated lady, perfect in English and German, good seamstress, understands dressmaking; no objection to the country or traveling. B. L., Advertising Agency, 215 Washington St., Hoboken.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; thoroughly competent; experienced; is good reader; terms moderate; best reference. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference. 248 West 35th St.; ring Charpentier's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find position as maid or nurse for an excellent German nurse, wishing to return to Germany within two weeks. 819 Madison Av., between 10 and 1 A. M.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; accept engagement by the day or week; treats massage; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; will accept engagement by day or week; treats massage; personal references. Eddy, 346 West 59th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; private; city reference; takes man's place; city or country; willing and obliging; wages $20. Can be seen at 496 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; eight years' experience in private families; best reference. 325 West 44th St.; Flynn's bell.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class waitress; best city reference; willing and obliging. M., 1,026 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to assist with other light work; good references, 407 West 53d St., care of Mrs. Murphy.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177 Times.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Ollh, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

MASSAGE.—Given by a Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. Swedish Masseuse, 434 West 58th St.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE; home or out. Mrs. Buckau, 434 West 58th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man in private family; neat and good-tempered; eight years' city references. J. B., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; good references; city or country. A. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French butler; thoroughly experienced in his duties; well recommended for ability and good character; strictly sober, industrious, neat, and tall. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties; references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. Payne, 527 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife, as butler and cook; first-class references. Ellis, care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Where parlormaid is kept; good references. Address Englishman, H. T., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as single-handed butler; first-class reference; disengaged when suited. N., 985 Mott Av.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; neat appearance; aged 34; city references. 140 East 43d St. Mrs. Cook.

BUTLER or VALET.—35, unmarried, with first-class reference. F. G., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; sober, willing, obliging; thoroughly understands his duties; six and a half years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, care Stillings, 1,560 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly honest, sober, competent man; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; will be found willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; city or country. B. S., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 25; thoroughly understands his business; can be highly recommended; strictly honest and sober; country preferred. J. C., private stable, 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; expert driver; moderate expectations; city or country. Belgian, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; 5 feet 9; understands horses and harness thoroughly; four years last place; first-class city driver; strictly sober; willing, obliging. Richard, 46 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal references from present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single, temperate; experienced family coachman; respectful, obedient; excellent reference; would go to New-Jersey or Pennsylvania. 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly qualified in all duties; long experience; reference; honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer can be seen. J., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness, furnaces; city or country; moderate expectations; industrious. Belgian, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single; height, 5 feet 10 inches; several years' recommendations; city or country place. J. M., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; single; height, 5 feet 10 inches; several years' recommendations; desires city or country place. J. M., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes place for a first-class coachman; Protestant; thoroughly competent in every way. E. C., 5 East 39th St.

COACHMAN—COOK or DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By French couple; do not speak English. D. A., 121 West 29th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; married; best of reference. Michael Tommony, 13 East 27th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and EXPERT FLORIST.—At present employed on a Hudson estate; age 32; German; married; no family; advertiser is capable; understands entire charge of a private place; also cows and poultry; best references. Gardener, Box 13, Palisades, N. Y.

GARDNER.—By a married man, two children, as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good vegetable grower; take charge gentleman's place; best reference; leaving March 1. Gardener, Harrison P. O., Westchester Co., N. Y.

GARDENER.—By a young man as gardener; understands driving and care of horses; good milker; first-class reference. Gardener, Box 187, Times.

GARDENER.—English; married; understands growing orchids, ferns, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, graperies, flower and vegetable gardens. Dumper, 119 Tallmadge St., Poughkeepsie.

GARDENER.—By a Swede; on gentleman's place; practical in greenhouses, graperies, and gardens; first-class reference; small family. A. B., 37 East 19th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man in private family; will be found willing and obliging. P. M., 32 West 43d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By respectable young man; 21; can assist in dining room and understands the care of silver; first-class city references. William, 21 East 31st St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly experienced; first-class city references. W. R., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or FOOTMAN.—By a useful man or footman in a private family; understands steam heaters, furnaces, pumps, elevators, brasses, windows, valeting; best city reference. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Valets.

VALET—To two or more gentlemen; city references. Faulkner, care Wanochek, 1,062 2d Av.

Waiters.

HEAD WAITER or BUTLER.—By capable American, (35,) who thoroughly understands the business; can furnish fifteen years' reference. J. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By a trained nurse; 26; neat, refined, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; speaks English, German, and French; highest references. H. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook; honest, sober, reliable; in gentleman's country residence or clubhouse. Japan, 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

COOK—HOUSEMAID.—By a middle-aged French couple, speaking no English; man as cook; wife as useful housemaid. 29 West 76th St., present employer's.

OFFICEWORK and COLLECTOR.—By youth; 18; experienced in officework and collecting; good business house; chance of advancement; best references. Casey, in care McMullen, 209 East 89th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, decorator; practical, trustworthy worker; good; cheap; private work; best references. William Edler, 777 2d Av.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—By young Frenchman, 20, position as mounter in photographer's studio; city or country; can make himself generally useful. V. D. B., 224 East 109th St.

PORTER.—By young man as porter; private or hotel; city or country; handy with tools; reference. Joe Goodyear, 521 3d Av., restaurant.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young man, 22, desires position on magazine or paper, where there is a chance to work up to a reporter, or as assistant to literary man; capable of preparing articles, &c., from data. Chaucer, Box 188 Times.

THIRD or USEFUL MAN.—Been in private family before. T. Wyatt, in care Arnold, 122 West 36th St.

WATCHMAN.—Indoors; good reference. H. Gardner, 251 9th Av.

Help Wanted—Females

A WAITRESS AND PARLORMAID; SMALL private family; steady place; bring references. Call Friday morning, at 116 East 29th St.

WANTED—An English or North of Ireland girl, lately landed, as waitress and parlormaid in first-class private family living at Rochester, N. Y.; one having experience as housemaid in England preferred, but lady will teach bright girl; very pleasant and permanent situation; references given and required. Mrs. B., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

A.—WANTED—Man, about 30, as clerk; one preferred who has experience in collecting rents. Address, giving name of last employer, Real Estate, Box 163 Times.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

An Ad. That Made Talk.

From The Chicago News.

Considerable wonder was excited by an advertisement in the morning papers calling for salesmen and stating that all the candidates must have one leg shorter than the other.

A man on Michigan Avenue inserted the advertisement, and had to answer, he says, 1,783 questions about it this morning. People who wanted to know if the gentleman's trade was repairing legs which had been pulled too hard were frequent callers, and many of the victims of such pulling came in singing, "One of his legs is longer than it really ought to be."

A minute's talk with the advertiser explained the matter. He is a dealer in artificial limbs and kindred appliances, and has among his inventions an extension covered with a shoe, and designed to take the place of the iron frame now worn by men whose legs are unequal in length. "Of course," he explained, "a salesman for a thing like that ought to be able to demonstrate its practical advantages, and that is why I want men whose legs are not mates. They come in here limping and sad; with full-length legs and joyful countenances they straightway hie them hence to sell my new invention."

Spurgeon's Points for the Preachers

From The New-York Observer.

"Mind you avoid inappropriate texts," said Mr. Spurgeon one day to his college students. "One brother preached on the loss of a ship with all hands on board from 'So He bringeth them to their desired haven'; and another, returning from his marriage holiday: 'The troubles of my heart are enlarged. Oh, bring me out of my distress!' Mind your figures of speech are not cracked. Don't talk like the brother who said: 'I fly from star to star, from cherry beam to cherry beam.' Get among your people, or somebody may be saying of you, as one old lady said of her minister, that he was invisible all the week and incomprehensible on Sundays. Shun all affectation in the pulpit, and mind you never get into the goody-goody style. One of this sort said: 'I was reading this morning in dear Hebrews.'"

The Philosopher.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

When the sun was blazin' an' blisterin' down
He'd cross his legs an' say:
"Here's what I hold: If the weather was cold
We wouldn't be makin' hay."

When it rained three weeks, with never a stop,
An' folks fer the sun went wishin',
He'd sorter smile, an' say: "Arter awhile
Thar'll be powerful lots o' fishin'!"

When the engine jumped, an' the train was ditched,
An' the folks by the wreck surrounded,
He says, says he: "If we'd been at sea
Reckon we'd all got drownded!"
An' when they told him the jig was up
An' he'd die some time or other,
He says, says he: "Mighty glad it's me,
Fer it might er been Molly an' mother!"

Reminded Him.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I observe, Brother Rocksworthy," said the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, "that when I spoke in my sermon yesterday of the evils of gambling in stocks, and expressed the hope that no member of my congregation ever frequented places where such gambling was made a business, you slapped your thigh emphatically. I am glad if the sentiment met your approval."

"Why—aw—the fact is, doctor," replied Brother Rocksworthy, "I—I suddenly remembered where I had left my umbrella."

Desperate.

From The Washington Star.

"John," said Miss Blykins, "what is that in your overcoat pocket?"

"It's a tin horn, Maria."

"And what have you in your hand?"

"A red lantern. I have a police whistle in my vest pocket and a red flag inside my vest. I'm going to see if I can't get a gripman to stop the cable car for me."

An Amicable Dispute.

From Vogue.

Miss Stager—So, Mr. Waddy, you and Miss Flippant are at war again.

Mr. Waddy—Oh, no; we never actually quarrel, but we can't agree upon any subject. We are always the soul of civility to one another, however.

Miss Stager—Ah, I see—a sort of civil war.

A Misapprehension.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Isn't it astonishing how cheap matches are made nowadays?" asked the statistical passenger.

"Eef you mean to insult me, Sare," said the foreign-looking passenger, "here is my carte. I hold myself, Sare, at no less than one million of your American dollars!"

Sweethearts of Boston.

From The Boston Transcript.

He—But of course you will forget me?

She—Nonsense; I shall think of you when you are gone.

He—Oh, shall you?

She—Yes; therefore, the longer you are gone the longer I shall think of you. Won't that be nice?

Vain Regrets.

From The San Francisco Wave.

Mrs. Youngbride—Oh, dear! I wish I had married a man I had no love for.

Mr. Youngbride—Why so, dear?

Mrs. Youngbride—So that I might look back and dream of what might have been.

A Wise Child.

From The Chicago Record.

"Dickie, what do you want for your birthday present?"

"Oh, papa, get me a savings bank that mamma can't get nickels out of with a hairpin."